

Chasing Shadows: Pioneer Profiles in Alaska Fur Farming

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A sampling of historical fur farming individuals, families, companies, places, and communities throughout Alaska, the Northwest Coast, and parts of Canada.

Afognak Island, Kodiak Island Archipelago. "The town of Afognak (p.o., 296pop. mostly Natives), on a southern point of the island, consists of a row of dwellings along a curving beach. There is a Federal school for Natives and trapping, and fox raising are the principal industries. The town was founded during the first quarter of the nineteenth century under the name Rutkovsky by pensioned employees of the Russian American Company" (Colby 1944:319).

Agassiz, Point. Once a post office, cannery village, later a farming, and historic fox farming district (Colby 1944:147). Southeastern Alaskan mainland, Frederick Sound area.

Agripina Bay. Aleutian Islands. In 1924, Mr. Benson has a blue fox island there (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):2).

Alaska Blue Fox Breeders Association. Duration: 1922-1925? In early 1922, the initial members/attendees at the first Ketchikan, Alaska organizational meeting. These documented individual participants came from throughout southeastern Alaska: W.G. Strench, E.C. Howard, Harry Race, Peter Wie, T.C. Eastman, Dr. J.H. Mustard, C.O. Parks, H. Milton Broadwell, J.J. Fahey, W.A. Brounly, J.T. Moran, R.T. Graham, and USDA-Forest Service Tongass Supervisor, C.T. Gardner (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 11, 1922, 9(35):1).

Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (Southeastern Alaska). Duration: 1922-1925? (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 11, 1922, 9(35):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1).

Alaska Blue Fox Company: Skiff (PET-16), Monte Carlo (PET-17), Barrie (PET-22), Bushy (PET-24), Meadow (PET-33); and Conclusion (PET-35) Islands. Duration indicates: 1922-1938; These are the surnames associated with the Alaska Blue Fox Company in historical files, documents, and newspapers: Brown; Fletcher; Henry and/or Charles F. Kletsch; and John A. Hadland Sr., Keku Strait, Sumner Strait, and Clarence Strait.

Alaska Communications System. In 1936, the historical corporate name was changed from the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, to the U.S. Army Alaska Communications System (ACS), and it handled most of the telegraphic communications in Alaska, both government and commercial. Reportedly, its traffic was about two-thirds commercial and one-third government (Colby 1944:99). It remained under the U.S. Army Signal Corps until 1962 when it was taken over by the U.S. Air Force. In 1970, RCA purchased the ACS for \$31.5 million (Wikipedia n.d.).

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). Juneau, Alaska. Alaska Board of Game; and Alaska Board of Fisheries. The two Boards regularly hold open public meetings throughout the State of Alaska. These two bodies act to oversee the management and development of Alaska's Wildlife and Fisheries public natural resources.

Alaska Experimental Fur Farm: University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm, Mitkof Island (PET-05), Duration: 1938-1972.; Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1938-1940), and Dr. James R. Leekley (1940-1972). Also see Dr. Leekley leased the Sukoi Islands (PET-13), Frederick Sound. Duration: 1950-1959. See Roberts n.d.

Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate: See the Black Fox Magazine 1925(9):76; Huston 1963:82; Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):3. In 1925 the "syndicate" appears to be a loosely structured organization operating at least throughout the Pacific Northwest (i.e., minimally Alaska, Oregon, and Washington). Duration: 1924-1929? Members: James H. Wheeler Sr. and other unnamed individuals in the Petersburg, Alaska, area. Mr. Wheeler was associated with Dr. V.R. Cline, and George H., and Charles G. Flanagan. These latter individuals were cited as members of the "Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate", located at 322 Cherry Street, Seattle, Washington. O.H. Skotheim and Albert Groth were also associated with the syndicate, but as the "Alaska Fur Production Company" or "Pacific Coast Fur Producers of Portland, Oregon". Their leased Alaska islands mentioned or referred to include: Channel (PET-

30); St. John's Harbor (Northerly and Southerly Islands (PET-57); Level (PET-41); and Cohn Islands (i.e., this may refer to "Coney" Island (PET-08) or Vank (PET-02) Island). In November 1925, James H. Wheeler Sr., Dr. V.R. Cline, George and Charles Flanagan, O.H. Skotheim, and Albert Groth formed the "Alaska Fur Production Company" (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):3).

Alaska Fur Farm Act. May, 1923. Passed by the Alaska Territorial Legislature. For the full text of the law see Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1, Petersburg, Alaska.

Alaska Fur Farms Company, Inc.: High, Howard, and Patterson (CRG-08) Islands, Kasaan Bay. Duration: 1920-1929. E.C. Howard and unnamed Ketchikan business owners/investors. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Lando 1981).

Alaska Fur Farms Inc.: High, Howard, and Patterson (CRG-08) Islands, Kasaan Bay. Duration: 1920-1929. E.C. Howard and currently unnamed Ketchikan business owners/investors. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap 9:4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Lando 1981).

Alaska Fur Production Company. Duration: 1925-1929? O.H. Skotheim, and Albert Groth. Portland, Oregon. (Affiliated with the Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate). In November 1925, James H. Wheeler Sr., Dr. V.R. Cline, George and Charles Flanagan, O.H. Skotheim, and Albert Groth formed the "Alaska Fur Production Company" (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):3).

Alaska Insular Fur Farms Company, Ketchikan, Alaska and Seattle, Washington: Carlton, Mabel, and Onslow (CRG-05) Islands, Clarence Strait. Duration: 1917-1928. Lewis Stockley, Ann H. Stockley, and Charles Williamson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:52. Petersburg Weekly Report, November 12, 1920, 6(48):6; State of Washington 1924:59).

Alaska Minkery: (PET-15), Scow Bay, Mitkof Island. Duration: 1938-1942. Fred B. Johnson; Minnie Johnson; and Loren Johnson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941).

Alaska Pioneer Home. The Alaska Pioneer Home was established in 1913. In 1935 its Sitka concrete structure was completed. Earlier it was said to house about 175 male pioneers (Colby 1944:169). Today its Sitka facility houses approximately 65 men and women (Alaska Department of Family and Community Service (gov)).

Alaska Steam Ship Companies. Historically, three Alaska Steam Ship companies operated regularly hauling freight and passengers to and from the Alaska Territory. All based their operations from the Port of Seattle, Washington. They are the Alaska Steamship Company (1894-1954) and it shuttered operations in 1971 (Colby 1944:89; Wikipedia n.d.); The Alaska Transportation Company (1898-1948) (Colby 1944:89; Wikipedia n.d.); and the Northland Transportation Company (1923-1948) (Colby 1944:89; Wikipedia n.d.).

Alaska Sumdum Fox Farm, Inc.: Eagle, Harbor, and Round (SUM-07) Islands, Holkham Bay. Duration: 1924-1927. H.C. Magoon. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Autrey & Davis 3/1983; Figure 5).

Alaska Yukon Fur Farm, The: (PET-50). West Petersburg, Kupreanof Island. Duration: Early 1920s-1949: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames; Earl N. Ohmer Sr.; Fred Porter; and Charles C. Craig (Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):1; Alaska Game Commission 1929; Loftus 1930,1931,1932; American Fur Breeder 1944:29; 1947:90; Tewkesbury 1947:59, 189; Gorman 1947:15; E. Bergmann n.d.,1993; H. Bergmann n.d.,1993; Janson 1985, Chap 14.; Denison 1949:153. Petersburg Press, October 30, 1936,11(17):8). And between 1960-1965: Ethel, Harold, and William Bergmann. West Petersburg, Kupreanof Island. (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Loftus 1930,1931,1932, American Fur Breeder 1944:29, 1947:90; Tewkesbury 1947:59, 189; Gorman 1947:15; E. Bergmann 1993; H. Bergmann 1993; Janson 1985, Chap 14).

Alaska Yukon Mink Association, Juneau, Alaska. Duration: 1929-1930? Jesse Ames (President); A. Cameron (Vice President); Bruce Brown (Secretary/Treasurer); and Charles Rudy (Director). (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1929, 4(16):4; Petersburg Press, December 13, 1929, 4(18):1).

Aleutian Islands. "From Unimak the Aleutians stretch westward some 1,300 miles from the Alaska Peninsula to Kamchatka, the parallel that marks the boundary line between the western and eastern hemispheres (180 degrees both east and west of Greenwich) occurs between the Andreanof and the Rat groups" (Colby 1944:332). Unimak Island (59pop.), the largest of the eastern Aleutians (Colby 1944:336). "Twenty-five miles southeast of Unimak is Sanak Island (p.o., 32pop.) and Pavlof (42pop.). Fox breeding is carried on in neighboring islands" (Colby 1944:337). "Unalaska Island, the largest and most important of the eastern Aleutians...From 1743 to 1799 the Russians alone took out of Alaska 186,7754 recorded otter skins, besides many others unrecorded"... "The village of Unalaska (p.o., 356pop. est. 1938), at the head of Iliuliuk Harbor, was founded by Solovief as a fur-trading station between 1760 and 1770"...the town became a halfway station during the 1898 Klondike rush for ships between Seattle, the Klondike, and Nome; "and fuel and food supplies were stored here for emergency use" (Colby 1944:339). Fur is raised on Unalaska's neighboring islands (Colby 1944:341). See Bailey (1993).

Alfred Fraser, Inc., and the fur department of the Fredk Huth and Co., New York, formally merged and continued under the name Lampson, Fraser, and Huth, Inc. July 1, 1936. New York, New York (Petersburg Press, July 10, 1936, 11(1):2).

Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak, Alaska. A preliminary list of local fur farming islands in the Kodiak Archipelago: Amook, Bare, Raspberry, Whale, Abrams, Hog, Marmot, Dry, Nelsons, Near, Low, Kalsin, Ugak, and others (Alutiiq Museum n.d.). See Bailey (1993).

American National Fox Breeders Association. University of Wisconsin, Madison. Duration: 1922-1930? (Petersburg Herald, January 1, 1926, Page 1).

Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm. Anchorage, Alaska. Duration: currently unknown duration. J.L. Waller, manager. (Petersburg Herald, July 24, 1925, 11(74):6; Petersburg Herald, July 31, 1925, 11(75):6).

Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm. Kupreanof Island: (PET-72). Duration: 1934-1944. Chris Dahl, and Nina Anderson Dahl. The Dahl's sold the parcel and improvements to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rozich in 1944 (Petersburg Press, August 25, 1944, 19(8):6).

Anchorage. "Anchorage (p.o., 2,277pop.), Historically, an incorporated town at the head of Cook Inlet, is the location of the repair shops and general offices of the Alaska Railroad. It is a center for quartz and placer gold mining, coal mining, fishing, canning, and some fur farming and trapping"... "Anchorage was founded in 1914 as a railroad construction camp. In 1915 the first sales of town lots were held" (Colby 1944:265). "By 1917 the town had grown to an estimated population of nearly 6,000 and was governed by a manager appointed by the Alaska Engineering Commission, John F. Coffey, assisted by an advisory board elected by the people. In 1920 the Federal government relinquished its control of town affairs and granted patents to lots sold five years before. An election was held, a common council chosen, and the decision made to incorporate as a town" (Colby 1944:266).

Anguilla Island Fur Company and the General Fur/Fox Farm Co. Bremerton, Washington: Anguilla, Culebra, and Turtle (CRG-11) islands, Duration: 1921-1922. H. H. Butler and Henry G. Mitchell. Gulf of Esquibel. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981). San Lorenzo Islands (CRG-20), Anguilla Island Fur Company. Duration: 1921-1922. Henry G. Mitchell. Arriaga Passage. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; M.L. Merritt, 1922; State of Washington 1924:18; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Arctic Alaska includes all of the region north of the Arctic Circle. "Selawik (p.o., 304pop.) is an Eskimo village on the Selawik River, inland from Cape Blossom. It is a center of fox and mink raising" (Colby 1944:397). "Kotzebue (p.o., 405pop. est. 1938), about 350 miles by steamer from Nome... There is a Federal school, a Catholic mission, a Friends mission, four stores, and three large fur farms (Colby 1944:397).

Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company: Level (PET-41) Island; Duration: 1924-1941; and Maze Point (PET-46) Islets. Duration: 1924-1925. Jesse Ames (Secretary); J. Johansen; Pedar Lund; Charles W. McKee (President); Johnas Olsen (Treasurer); C. Jack Smith (on-site manager); and James H. Wheeler, Sr. (Vice-President). Also see Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate. Sumner Strait, and Ernest Sound. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c, 1923, 1924 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; Petersburg Press May 20, 1927, 1(40):1; Pathfinder 1924b:14).

Arctic Fur & Fox Company: Level (PET-41) Island, Sumner Strait. Duration: 1921-1924. Charles W. McKee, and C. Jack Smith. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, USDA-Forest Service, Historic Land Status Atlas, Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Armstrong, Karl. In 1924, Karl Armstrong was a fox and cattle rancher on the Gulf of Alaska island of "Chirikof" (Petersburg Herald, July 11, 1924, 11(27):6). He was said to be in partnership with "Erskine" (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.). Chirikof Island is located in the Gulf of Alaska approximately 80 miles (130 km) southwest of Kodiak Island. See Bailey (1993).

Association(s). A sampling of various North American fur farming associations: Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association, Juneau; Alaska Yukon Mink Association, Juneau; American Fox and Fur Farmer, Utica, New York; American National Fox Breeders Association, Madison, Wisconsin; American National Fox & Fur Breeders Association, Minneapolis,

Minnesota; Great Lakes Mink Association, Appleton, Wisconsin; Mertz Fur Farm Association, Sitka; Cook Inlet Silver and Blue Fox Breeders Association, Seldovia; Northwestern Alaska Fur, Fish, and Game Protective Association, Nome; Northwest Fox Breeders Association, Seattle; Prince William Sound Blue Fox Farmers Association, Valdez, Alaska; Puget Sound Fox and Fur Farmers Association, Everett, Washington; Seattle Fur Association, Seattle, Washington; Seattle Fur Exchange, Seattle, Washington; Seldovia Fox Breeders Association, Seldovia, Alaska; Southwestern Alaska Blue Fox and Fur Farmers Association, Kodiak, Alaska; and The Blue Fox Farmers Association of South Central Alaska, Cordova, Alaska.

Atka Island (p.o., 103pop.). "On the island is a small settlement, largely Native, with a general store, a Native school, and a Russian Orthodox church...the population of the village consists of three whites and about seventy Aleuts whose only sources of income are fox trapping and basketry. Before Russians arrived, the basis of the Native economy was the sea otter" (Colby 1944:342). See Bailey (1993).

Attu Island, the western most of the Aleutians belonging to the United States. Historically, on the island there is a small village, with a population of about fifty Natives and two whites. "Here, as at Atka, the Natives live by selling fox skins and their Aleut baskets" (Colby 1944:343). See Bailey (1993).

Aurora Silver Fox Farm: (PET-89), Point Agassiz. Duration: 1922-1927. Aurora and Carl A. Swanson, and Louis Israelson. Also, periodic collaborator, Jacob Otness. Point Agassiz, Alaska mainland. The couple commenced advertising in the local Petersburg newspapers in the fall of 1922. Variations of the company name appear within the local newspaper: Aurora Fox Farms, Aurora Silver Fox Farms, and C.A. Swanson Fur Farms. (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, May 30, 1919, 5(27):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 4, 1920, 6(25):4; Roppel 2011).

Barrie Island (PET-22), Sumner Strait. In the summer of 1978, the U.S. Board of Geographic Names formally identified and classified "Barrie Island" (Petersburg Pilot, August 24, 1978, 5(33):4). (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Kutchin 1902: 89; Loftus 1930; Stolpe 1982; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Barrier Island Fox Farm Inc.: Barrier Islands (PET-31), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1925-1927. B.T. Heaps, Franchon Metz, H.J. Mohr, and M.S. Perkins. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Petersburg Herald, Dec. 19, 1924, 11(48):1; Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1; Petersburg Herald, September 4, 1925, 11(80):1; Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 11(20):4). In 1923 Mr. Peter L. Wie apparently explored fur farming opportunities among the Cordova Bay, "Barrier Islands" (XDE-05) (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). These latter islands Mr. Wie explored were said to "extend west off the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island" (USDI-Geological Survey). It appears I initially misidentified these Barrier Islands, which are in Cordova Bay and on the Dixon Entrance D-2 quadrangle (USDI-Geological Survey). Earlier, I misidentified Mr. Wie on the Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31), and located on the Petersburg A-5 quadrangle (USDI-Geological Survey). Prior to 1924 Mr. Wie reportedly abandoned the Cordova Bay "Barrier Islands" (USDA-Forest Service 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924).

Behrs Fox Farm: Behrs Islands (Earlier called the "Chain Islands") (PET-18). Duration: 1927-1942; Yellow (PET-23). Duration 1924; Meadow (PET-33). Duration 1924-1927; and Midway (SIT-31) Islands. Keku Strait, Sumner Strait, and Pybus Bay. Duration: 1921-1933. Reference refers to Peter Behrs (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1932; USDA-Forest

Service, Historic Land Status Atlas; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941,1945; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Loftus 1930, 1931,1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1).

Bell Fox Ranch. Kenai Peninsula. The Bell Fox Ranch, located at Mile 22 on the Kenai Peninsula. In the mid-1920's it was noted as a developing tourist destination and camping place south of Anchorage, Alaska (Petersburg Herald, June 21, 1926, 1(5):5).

Benjamin Island: (JUN-02), Lynn Canal. Duration: 1909-1940. John L. Alhers, C.J. Alexander, Harry Chambers, H.S. Graves, Joe L. Hill, Martin Holst, Harry Owen, Melvin Starkenburg, Hazel Weathers, and Frank Wooton. Lynn Canal. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1940; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932).

Benjamin Island Fox Farm Company: Benjamin Island (JUN-02), Lynn Canal. Duration: 1921-1926. John L. Alhers, Harry Chambers, Joe L. Hill, Martin Holst, and Hazel Weathers. (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924) .

Bertelson Mink Ranch & Arctic Fur Farm: See Loftus 1931,1932. Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration. It was reportedly located in the Juneau area.

Bethel. Historically, Bethel "(p.o., 278pop.) lies near the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, a fishing and fur-raising settlement, and is in the center of an important mining district"... "Bethel was founded in 1885 by William H. Weinland and John H. Kilbrick as a Moravian mission" (Colby 1944:357).

Biorka Fur Company: Biorka Island (XPA-01), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1923-1935. Felix Beauchamp; Eiler Hansen; and Adolf Thomson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1930,1932; Huston 1963:70,100; DeArmond 1993:51). In December 1921, "the National Geographic Board announced that it has changed the name of "Wadzio Island" near Sitka Sound to Biorka Island" (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 23, 1921, 9(1):1).

Blashke Islands (PET-29), Clarence Strait. Duration: (1921-1923). G.A. (Gustave Adolph) Lehner. "Blashke Island Fur Co." Duration: (1921-1923). G.A. (Gustave Adolph) Lehner; Olaf (Jack) Nelson; Nels (Ole) Nelson; and Ross S. Nelson (1923-1930). (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, Hilson 1976:54; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Edwin Reyburn, and Donald Reyburn. Duration: (1930-1932) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Joseph Johnson, Ross Nelson, Marie Nelson. Duration: (1934-1937). (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929; Johnson 1983). Joseph Johnson. Duration: (1937-1939). (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Johnson 1983).

Blue Bell Fox Co.: Hound Island (PET-12), Keku Strait. Duration: 1919-1928. John Bremner; Thomas S. (i.e., Elsinore) Elsmore; Ernest Kirberger; E.P. Refling; and J.W. Stoft; Amos P. Cole (on-site manager and representative). (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game

Commission 1924; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Blue Bell Fox Ranch: Hound Island (PET-12), Keku Strait. Duration: 1919-1928. John Bremner, Thomas S. Elsemore (i.e., Elsinore), Ernest Kirberger, Emil P. Refling, J.W. Stoft, and Amos P. Cole (on-site manager and representative). USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827; Lando 1981; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Blue Diamond Fur Farm: Gavanski Island (SIT-18), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1924-1930. E.A. Hickston; George T. Morgan; Edna J. Wilson; and V.H. Wilson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, Huston 1963:70).

Blue Fox Jack's Fur Farms: Refers to John (Jack) Johnson. Taylor (XMF-01); Three Hill (XMF-05), Willoughby (XMF-06), and Fannie (XTR-01) Islands. Cross Sound, Port Althorp, Glacier Bay, and Port Snettisham areas. Duration: 1924-1941. See Hilson 1976: 74; Hilson 1997:74; Kurtz 1995: 58; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Bold Island Fur Farm Company: Bold Island (KET-04), Revillagigedo Channel, Ketchikan area. Duration: 1916-1929. Rufus Blakely, Tom McClanahan, and P.R. McGuire. (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:68; Bower 1920:71, Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Campbell n.d; Lando 1981; Janson 1985, 13:2; State of Washington 1924:26; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924).

Bowman Fox Ranch was noted in passing. It was said to be located north of Anchorage in the Matanuska Valley. The ranch was described as a new tourist destination and camping location (Petersburg Herald, June 21, 1926, 1(5):5).

Brounty Brothers' & Jackson: Grant Island (KET-02), Clover Pass. Duration: 1922-1924? (USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Hilson 1997; Alaska Territorial Department of Audit, n.d.).

Burch Brothers Fur Farm: Burch Bros. (PET-39; PET-91), Thoms Place Bay, Wrangell Island. Duration: 1926-1928. Bill, Charley, and Frank Burch. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Loftus 1931, Sundberg 2007; Appleman 2021).

Carcross. The historical community of Carcross is located in the Yukon Territory, Canada. It was noted as a mining, fishing, and fur farming place. Silver, red, and black fox were bred there (Colby 1944:185). Mr. and Mrs. Jackson (Jack) Marsh, Mendenhall Valley fur farmer's, purchased their initial dark brown mink stock from Mr. Dixon in Carcross, Yukon Territory, Canada (Marsh 1983).

Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation: Cat Islands (KET-11), Felice Strait. Duration: 1923-1924? George L. Drake, Robert T. Graham, Charles Ingersoll, Clifford A. Schonacker, and Spencer VanZandt. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924).

Charles Spurgeon and Company: Mink Island (XPA-21), Pillar Bay. Duration: 1920-1922. Charles Spurgeon; Howard V. McGee; George Barr; and Frank Mills. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Chilkoot Fur Farm: Chilkoot Barracks (SKG-05), Haines, Alaska. Duration: 1929- ? Frank Morris, and Arthur Stanfield. (Alaska Game Commission 1929,1941; Ward 1983).

Cleary Brothers: Hound (PET-12); Sukoi (PET-13); and Strait (PET-40) Islands, Keku Strait, Frederick Sound, and Sumner Strait. Duration: 1916-1940. Ben (1873-1955), John (1880-1949). Fred (1883-1939), and Grover Cleary (1892-1932). In 1924 the Cleary Brothers Fox Farms Company was based in Seattle, Washington's Empire Building. For a list of historical company officials and representatives see Petersburg Herald, January 2, 1925, 11(47):2. Also see Cleary historical surname spelling variants: John and "Gomer Claire", and Grover and John "Clary".

Coghlan Island. Coghlan Island (JUN-04), Stephens Passage. Duration: 1919-1949. Edgar H. Crossman, Dallas J. Kearn, Leila Ptack Lane, C. E. Lane, Eric Larson, Edna Ptack Melvin, James P. Morgan, Thomas Morgan, John and Susie Ptack, and C.J. Sullivan. Stephens Passage. (Alaska Game Commission 1924,1929, 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Loftus 1931; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 6, 1920, 6(8):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938).

Coghlan Island Fur Farm: Coghlan Island (JUN-04), Stephens Passage. Duration: 1925-1931. John A. and Susie Ptack. (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924, Loftus 1931; U.S. Census 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Cole, Perry and Lillian. "Around 1930, Perry repeatedly claimed he would add raccoons to the Angora goat, Arctic fox, blue fox, and muskrat stock at his Cole Black Fox and Farm near Kasilof, Kenai Peninsula" (Reamer 2022). Kasilof "(p.o., 45pop.) is a Native settlement 20 miles south of Kenai" (Colby 1944:318).

Colville Farms: Fivemile Creek (PET-55). Kupreanof Island. Duration: 1917-1927. John Sales, and Harry D. Colp. Duration: 1921-1922. Harry D. Colp; and Arnold J. Schneider. Duration: 1917-1927 (Bower 1920:68, Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Lando 1981, Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 14, 1922, 9(18):6; Petersburg Press, June 5, 1931, 5(42):1).

Conclusion Island (PET-35), Keku Strait. Duration: 1902-1937. Henry Bierd & A. H. Stewart, Frank A. Lochridge, H.S. Graves & Sigurd Hadland, John A. Hadland Sr., Richard Harris, and F. (Al) Lochridge. (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit; Alaska Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2; Lando 1981; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service Historic Land Status Atlas, n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932); Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Conclusion Island Fox Co.: Conclusion Island (PET-35), Keku Strait. Duration: 1921-1925. Sigurd Hadland; and H.S. Graves. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Coney Island Fur Farm Company: Coney Island (PET-08), Frederick Sound. Duration: 1922-1937. C.O. Parks, and Edwin Reyburn. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, August 31, 1923, 10(38):1; Chipperfield 1945).

Conrad Dahl Fur Farm: Conrad Dahl (PET-82). West Petersburg, Kupreanof Island. Duration: 1922-1925. (Alaska Game Commission 1924,1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 1, 1922, 9(41):6; Petersburg Herald, June 27, 1924, 11(25):5; Petersburg Herald, July 18, 1924, 11(28):5).

Crooked Creek (p.o.), Georgetown, Sleetmute (p.o.) are mining and fur-breeding settlements along the Kuskokwim River (Colby 1944:360).

Crystal Dairy mink ranch. Duration: 1937-1941. The forerunner to the Ernest Anderes' Mountain Point Fur Farm (KET-20). Duration: 1941-1957. Saxman, Alaska. (Ketchikan Museums, Ketchikan Historical Society; Petersburg Press, March 24, 1939, 13(38):8; Petersburg Press, March 8, 1940, 14(36):8; Petersburg Press, March 4, 1941, 15(37):6; Roberts n.d.).

Demmert Brothers: Abbess Island (CRG-01), San Alberto Bay. Duration: 1924-? (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a., 1924c).

Doctor Island (or Kolosh Island) (XPA-04). This Goddard Warm Springs fur farm site officially operated between August 1924, and November 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924). Also see "Hot Springs at Goddard".

Douglas Island and the Juneau Alaska mainland. Gastineau Channel separates the two geographic areas. Gold mining, commercial fishing, a sawmill, and fur farming were common. Many fur farmers raised their fur bearers in pens on the Juneau, Douglas, and Thane cultural landscapes and on a number of island fur farms leased from the USDA-Forest Service (Colby 1944:151). See Frank Dominick, John Durand, Emil Gastonguay, Harold Hargrave, John V. Holmberg, K.T. Markstrom, Emanuel Nelson, Oscar Niemi, Karl Paykull, Jeremiah Poole, Wilhelm Rova, Ted Sherzberg, and Lawrence Swanson.

Dutch Harbor (p.o., 17pop.). Dutch Harbor is a harbor on Amaknak Island in Unalaska, Alaska. "At one time a flourishing settlement and capital of the fur sealing industry" (Colby 1944:341).

E.A. Adams or P.A. Adams: (SKG-15), Haines, Alaska area. Duration: ?-1929. Edwin A. Adams. (Alaska Game Commission 1929).

Eagle Island Fur Fox Company: Eagle (CRG-04); Eagle and Muffin (CRG-10) Islands, Sea Otter Sound, and Ernest Sound. Duration: 1923-1931. A. B. Sommerville, Henry Hanson; William Markle; Catherine Nye; E.S. Earle; Louis G. Scott; and F.E. Whelpley. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1923,1924,1929; Lando 1981; Loftus 1931; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

East Island Fox Farm: Middle (PET-36); East (PET-56) Islands, Clarence Strait. Duration: 1922-1928. Dr. R.C. Mathis, Wayne Ball, James Allen, and Harry Kinnear. Subleased East Island to Wayne Ball 1926-1928. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Loftus 1932; McCay 1984; Mathis 1924; Petersburg Press, August 27, 1926, 1(1):4; Petersburg Press, May 4, 1928, 2(38):6; Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):6; Petersburg Press, May 18, 1928, 2(40):6; Tewkesbury 1947:189).

Eberly Fur Farm: W.A. Eberly: (PET-83), Zimovia Strait, Wrangell Island. Duration: 1922-1923. William A. Eberly, and possibility Albert J. Carlson. (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924).

Eberly & Carlson: (PET-83), Zimovia Strait, Wrangell Island. Duration: 1923-1924. William A. Eberly and Albert J. Carlson. (Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c.; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924).

Ed Young Fur Farm: Ed Young Jr.: (PET-85), West Petersburg, Kupreanof Island. Duration: 1939-1942. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Croman 1985; Loftus 1932; Mestrezat 1939; Petersburg Press, Nov 6, 1936, 11(18):6; Petersburg Press, Sept 10, 1937, 12(10):8; Petersburg Press, March 8, 1940, 14(36):8; Petersburg Press, March 14, 1941, 15(37):6; Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50):5; U.S. Census 1940).

El Capitan Fur Farm: El Capitan Island (CRG-14), El Capitan Passage. Also includes Singa and Emblem Islands. Duration: 1937-1949. A.R. Bruegle; and Louis G. Scott. (Isto 2012:133; Janson 1985, Chap.16:4-5; Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 15(20):3; Tewkesbury 1947:189, 539; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; U.S. Census 1940).

Elovoi Fur Company: Elovoi Island (XPA-11), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1925-1930. Claude D. Huff and Seth A. Mills. (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Lando 1981; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Loftus 1930, 1932; Claude Huff diary, 1928-1935).

Elovoi Fur Farm: Elovoi Island (XPA-11), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1925-1930. Claude D. Huff and Seth A. Mills. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Huston 1963:70, Mills 1983; Claude Huff diary, 1928-1935).

Eyak, Alaska. Charles R. Oleson, of Sweden, immigrated to the U.S. in April 1886. He was a self-described fox raiser and born about 1868 (U.S. Census 1900). Two others may have supplemented their income in similar "farming": Charles Veach, a miner; and J. Stoney, a laborer, were both mentioned there in 1900 (U.S. Census 1900).

Eyon Fur Farm: Jessi and Johnny Eyon (PET-73), City of Wrangell, Wrangell Island. Duration: 1929-1942. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Loftus 1932; Haaseth 2007, 2010, 2013, 2014; Sundberg 2007).

Fairbanks. Historically, Fairbanks is "(p.o., 2,101 pop.), the "golden heart" of Alaska, is the metropolis of the Interior. The former mining camp on a bend of the Chena River is the northern terminus of the Alaska Railroad and the Richardson Highway, the southwestern terminus of Steese Highway, and a focal point on world air routes" (Colby 1944:203)... "Gold mining is, of course, the principal industry of the Fairbanks district, and the Fairbanks precinct of the Fourth Judicial Division produces more gold annually than all the other precincts combined. Another important industry, one day to become a major one, is lumbering and logging (Colby 1944:299-300).

Fair Island Fox Farm: Fair, Pearl, and Jewell Islands (PET-04), Beechers Pass, Wrangell Narrows. Duration: 1919-1939. Gregory J. Hildebrand, and S.V.B. Miller. Also see references to Mrs. Etta Pearl, Ms. Emma Jewell Hildebrand, and Mrs. Geraldine (Jeri) Pearl Hildebrand Frink. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Frink 1983; Loftus 1930; Mobley 1999, 2025; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1).

Fanshaw, Cape. It was once noted as a post office (1902-1953) and cannery village (1901-1920). During the early twentieth century Fanshaw served as a hub for the surrounding areas early canneries, commercial fishing, and fox farming district (Colby 1944:147; MacDonald 1949; Mackovjak 2013). The following three companies were historically referenced by MacDonald (1949) in the immediate Cape Fanshaw area: Alaska Sanitary Packing Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 4, 1919, 5(19):1); Marathon Fishing & Packing Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 21, 1919, 5(17):1, Petersburg Weekly Report, July 4, 1919, 5(32):1, Petersburg Weekly Report, May 7, 1920, 6(21):1); and Cape Fanshaw Fishing & Packing Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 27, 1919, 5(31):4). In 1932, the immediate locality was formally renamed "Fanshaw" (Ricks, 1965, p.9). In the fall of 1930, "John L. Gill, aged 75 years, one of the old-timers of Petersburg, having been here 40 years, passed away yesterday evening, his death being caused from a prolonged illness of cancer. John L. Gill has been postmaster at Cape Fanshaw for many years" (Petersburg Press, November 14, 1930, 5(14):3).). On November 13, 1931, Mr. Alex Wiebe was named U.S. Postmaster at Cape Fanshaw (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). February 20th, 1932, Mr. Herman Hanson was appointed Fanshaw's Postmaster (Petersburg Press, March 6, 1932, 10(35):6; Petersburg Press, July 22, 1932, 6(49):8). Mrs. Birdie Doris Jensen's obituary mentions Mr. and Mrs. Louis Worden as Fanshaw's Postmaster and mistress ca. 1935 (Petersburg Pilot, April 13, 2000, 26(15):11). Mr. Abbess was once again named Cape Fanshaw's Postmaster September 7, 1938 (U.S., Appointment of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). In the fall of 1940, the USDA-Forest Service resurveyed a new group of Fanshaw homesites there. "There were 15 in the group and six already applied for" (Petersburg Press, October 18, 1940, 15(16):5). Apparently fisherman Steve and Kitty DeLong soon assumed the roles of Fanshaw's Postmaster and mistress. In early 1945 the local Petersburg newspaper mentioned postmaster Steve DeLong in passing (Petersburg Press, February 9, 1945, 19(32):2). In the spring of 1953, the DeLong's sold their Fanshaw home to fisherman Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Cole of Massachusetts. Apparently Mrs. Cole was to then assume the role of Fanshaw's Postmistress (Petersburg Press, May 22, 1953, 27(46):1). Subsequent research states Mr. William N. Abbess served as Fanshaw's postmaster between 1931-1932. Herman W. Hanson was named Fanshaw's postmaster in the summer of 1932, and he was followed by Miss Elizabeth Silvola between 1935-1936. Following Miss Silvola was the return of Herman Hanson in 1936. Mr. Louis H. Worden was named to the position in 1936, but he never fully assumed the role and related responsibilities. William N. Abbess then returned to assume the role between 1938-1939. He was followed by Mrs. Lois Wadman between 1939-1940. She was then replaced by Mrs. Mary Walker in 1942. Mrs. Kitty DeLong assumed her role as Fanshaw postmistress in 1943 and appears to have served in that capacity until the fall of 1953. Fanshaw's closure was effective on September 20, 1953. The post office was then officially discontinued October 23, 1953. Henceforth, all of Fanshaw's mail was processed in Petersburg, Alaska (U.S., Appointment of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971).

Farragut Bay fox ranch. Duration: 1924-1928. George Holst. Farragut Bay, Alaska mainland. (Petersburg Herald, June 20, 1924, 11(24):1; Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):5). Mr. Holst is the uncle of John (Jack) Wandve (Petersburg Herald, February 6, 1925, 11(52):1; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918).

Flynn Alaska Fur Company: Kasaan Island (CRG-07), Kasaan Bay. Duration: 1930-1932. George R. Flynn. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Alaska Game Commission 1932).

Forest Fryer and Fryer Machine Shops. The U.S. Postal Service in late 1924 contracted the first local Petersburg "fox farm mail route" to Mr. Forest Fryer. The service began January 15, 1925. "The contract calls for one trip a month to ranches on nearby islands and is good for a year and a half" (Petersburg Herald, December 5, 1924, 11(46):1). The contract specifies the use of the

gasboat “Lillian” (Petersburg Herald, August 22, 1924, 11(32):1; Petersburg Herald, December 5, 1924, 11(46):1).

Found Island Fur Farm: Found Island (PET-37), Ernest Sound. Duration: 1920-1924. Ovid Billion, J. Wallace Hemphill, and Lewis and George Scribner. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Fox Farm, Interior Alaska. “Fox” is approximately 11 miles from Fairbanks, Alaska (Wikipedia n.d.). “Silver, blue, white, and red foxes and mink are bred and raised, as well as rabbits that when skinned will be glorified into “chinchilla” (Colby 1944:254). It was ‘once an important pioneer mining camp, it is now almost abandoned (Colby 1944:309).

Fox Island. “Near Seward, on Resurrection Bay, is Fox (Renard) Island, where Rockwell Kent lived for some time with his son...Here, in a cabin belonging to Olson [an historical fox farmer], “an old man, a Swed, bald of head, sensitive of chin, and with good, humored eyes,” Rockwell Kent and his son lived with Olson from August 1918, to March 1919 (Colby 1944: 261).

Fred Patten & Company: Five Finger (SUM-16), and Akusha (SUM-24) Islands, Stephens Passage. Duration: Early 1920’s-1944. Fred and Gertrude Patten. (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Loftus 1931, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, Historic Land Status Atlas; Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):8; Petersburg Press, April 16, 1937, 11(41):8; Petersburg Press, May 9, 1941, 15(45):4).

Frye-Brubn Company. Chirikof island, Kodiak Archipelago, Alaska. 1928. Charles Frye. McCord Alaska Company. Apparently the Frye-Brubn company contracted with the established McCord Alaska Company in some form of historical fur bearer animal husbandry. See Bailey (1993).

Fur Animal Specialists: L. Boritsoff, University of Moscow, Russia; Dr. D.E. Buckingham, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D.C.; Dr. V.R. Cline, Seattle, Washington and Juneau, Alaska; Dr. W.C. Henderson, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D.C.; Dr. James Leekley, University of Alaska, Petersburg, Alaska; Dr. Jule B. Loftus, University of Alaska, Petersburg, Alaska; T. Malcovich, University of Moscow, Russia; Milton D. Snodgrass, University of Alaska, Palmer, AK. These named individuals and others were referenced throughout the historical Petersburg newspapers, and historical USDA-Forest Service files.

Fur Buyers: Anton “Andy” Anderson, Petersburg, AK; Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada; Roy Elliott, Ketchikan, AK; Fouke Fur Company, St. Louis, MO; Alfred Fraser, Inc., New York, NY; Lampson, Fraser, & Huth, Inc., New York, NY; Frederick K. Heuth Co., London, UK; Hogue & Tveten, Petersburg, Alaska; Hudson’s Bay Company, Telegraph Creek, and Montreal, Canada; Geo. Hunter, Seward, AK; Jacobsen & Goldberg Co., Seattle, Washington; Charles Goldstein, Juneau, Alaska; Lan Ketcham, Juneau, AK; Ernest Kirberger, Kake, Alaska; C. M. Lampson & Fraser Company, New York, NY, London, UK; Maas & Steffen Co., St. Louis, MO; Henry Moses, Juneau, AK; New York Fur Auction Company, New York, NY; John “Muskrat” Schwegler, Petersburg and Juneau, Alaska; Sears, Roebuck, and Co., Seattle, WA.; Seattle Fur Exchange, Seattle, WA; M. Sobel, Inc., New York, NY; Max Stern, Los Angeles, CA; Swanson & Dahl, Petersburg, AK; W.C. Waters, Wrangell, AK; West Coast Fur Sales, Tacoma, WA; West & Woodward, Petersburg, AK. These named individuals and others are referenced throughout the era in the historical Petersburg newspapers.

Fur Farms Finance Company, Seattle, Washington: Carlton, Mabel, and Onslow (CRG-05) Islands, Clarence Strait. Duration: 1917-1930. Lewis A. Stockley, Ann H. Stockley, and Charles Williamson. Also see Alaska Insular Fur Farms Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924; Bower 1920:71, Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:52; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 12, 1920, 6(48):6; State Washington 1924:59).

Fur Farmers of Kodiak Island, Kodiak Archipelago. 1924 notice of the initial organizational meeting (Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924, 11(29):5).

Fur Seals. The international Fur Seal Treaty prohibition agreement of July 7, 1911, prohibits the taking of fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, except under certain limited conditions by indigenous populations along the coast of North America (Colby 1944:63).

Galanikin Fur Company: Galanikin Island (SIT-04), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1923-1924. Mrs. Mae Mills, and William Pavloff. (USDA-Forest Service 1923, Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Huston 1963:70, Hilson 1997; Petersburg Herald, June 27, 1924, 11(25):4; DeArmond 1995a:227).

General Fox Company: Abbess (CRG-01), Anguilla, Culebra, and Turtle (CRG-11), and St. Joseph (CRG-28) Islands, San Alberto Bay, Gulf of Esquibel, and Arriaga Passage. Duration: 1921-1929. William S. Bleam, Robert Scott, and Henry Stickel. It also appears to be affiliated with "the Anguilla Island Fur Company". (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929).

General Fur Farm Company, Bremerton, Washington: Anguilla, Culebra, and Turtle (CRG-11), and St. Joseph (CRG-28) Islands, Gulf of Esquibel, and Arriaga Passage. Duration: 1921-1923. William S. Bleam, H.H. Butler, Henry G. Mitchell, Robert Scott, and Henry Stickel. It also appears to be affiliated with "the Anguilla Island Fur Company". (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; State of Washington 1924:18).

Glacier Bay Fox Farm: Strawberry and Willoughby (XMF-06) Islands, Glacier Bay, Icy Strait. Duration: 1925-1927. Gus Nelson, Lars Olson or Olsson, and Carl Swanson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Kurtz 1995:57-58).

Glacier Fur Farms Company: Glacier Fur Farms, Inc. (JUN-53), Mendenhall Valley. Duration: 1923-1929. H.F. Dott, H.S. Graves, Dave B. Housel, and John Reck. Juneau, Alaska. (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Janson 1985, Chap.11:5; Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5-6); Glacier Bay Fox Farm: Strawberry and Willoughby (XMF-06) Islands, Glacier Bay, Icy Strait. Duration: 1925-1927. Gus Nelson, Lars Olson or Olsson, and Carl Swanson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Kurtz 1995:57-58).

Glacier Fur Farms Company: Glacier Fur Farms, Inc. (JUN-53), Mendenhall Valley. Duration: 1923-1929. H.F. Dott, H.S. Graves, Dave B. Housel, and John Reck. Juneau, Alaska. (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Janson 1985, Chap.11:5; Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5-6).

Glacier Bay National Monument was created February 26, 1925, and initially encompassed approximately 1,820 square miles (Colby 1944: 213). See George Johnson, John Johnson, O.J. Anderson, Chris Birkland, Fred Magill Sr., Gus Nelson, J.M. Nilsen, Lars G. Olson or Olsson, Carl Swanson, and a currently unknown/unnamed person. Glacier Bay, Icy Strait.

Goldstein Fur Farms, Inc.: Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm (JUN-27) Juneau, Alaska. Duration: 1923-1935? Charles Goldstein (President/Manager), Emil Gastonguay (Vice President), B.A. Rosselle (Secretary/Treasurer), W.W. Casey (shareholder), and Marion Goldstein (shareholder). Mendenhall Valley, Juneau, Alaska. (Alaska Game Commission 1924, Bower 1925:122, Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5-6; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=739 & UID=867; Walker 1929; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1).

Grant Island Fur Company: Grant Islands (KET-02), Clover Pass. Duration: ?-1929. Westley Myers. (Campbell n.d.; Hilson 1997; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Green Island Blue Fox Corporation: Green Island (CRG-32), Davidson Inlet. Duration: 1923-1929. This may refer to Archie Shelp. (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924, 1945).

Green Island Fur Company: Green Island (CRG-32), Davidson Inlet. Duration: 1923-1929. This again may refer to Archie Shelp. (USDA-Forest Service 1945).

Green Rocks Fur Farm: Green Rocks (PET-65), Wrangell Narrows, Kupreanof Island. Duration: 1921-1946. John C. and Minnie Allen. Also locally called "Anchor Point Ranch", and "Silver & Blue Fox Ranch". (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 8, 1921, 7(17):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 2, 1921, 7(37):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1; Petersburg Press, December 7, 1945, 20(23):4; Petersburg Press, February 1, 1946, 20(31):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d).

Grey's Island Fox Company: Grey's Island (PET-07). Duration: 1922-1930, and Rynda Island (PET-09), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1923-1927. Oscar and Roy Peterson, and Rasmus Enge. Also see Mehlum Mathis, a potential caretaker for the company. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Haines. Historically, Haines, Alaska, is located on the Chilkat Peninsula of the Alaska mainland. "Long ago it was a trading post and meeting place for the Chilkat Tlingit and interior indigenous Native Americans. The Northwest Trading Company agent George Dickinson came there in 1878. A post office was established there in 1884. By the 1940's it was the outlet for the Porcupine mining district and connection for wagons to the various mining camps. It was first noted as Fort William H. Seward, the U.S. most northerly post. Later it was referred to as the Chilkoot Barracks. In the early twentieth century it was noted for mining, fishing and fur farming" (Colby 1944:177). See E. A. Adams, Charles Anway, Walter Alexander, Harry Dickman, Peter Duncan, Charles Handley, Edward Hillenbrand, H.F. Holden, Karl Johnson, Thomas Lahey, Martin Madsen, Walter Marrett, Frank Morris, David Morris, John Morrison, A.C. Smith, Arthur Stanfield, Joseph Voelhl, and Ben Wizamas,

Haines Fox Farm Company. Mr. Svend Asger Jorgenson uses a boat in connection with the "Haines Fox Farm Co." located in the Paine Group" [V.A. Paine]. Currently there appears to be no information available concerning the company's geographic base location, participating company officials/individuals or the company's duration. (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6).

Handley-Lahey Fur Farm: Handley-Lahey (SKG-09), Chilkat Valley. Duration: 1913-1917. C.M. Handley, and Tom D. Lahey (Evermann 1914: 22, 118; Jones 1915:118-21; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Lester 1915:118-121).

Harmony Island Fox Farms: Harmony Island (CRG-15), Tonowek Bay. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has unknown officials and duration. C. J. Johnstead and Harmony Island are mentioned in a 1929 Alaska Game Commission fur farming circular (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Haycock (p.o., 74pop., mostly Native). Historically, Haycock is located north of Norton Bay on Dime Creek, “a mining camp and fur trapping village on Seward Peninsula” (Colby 1944:363).

Hercules Fox Company: Sukoi Islands (PET-13), Frederick Sound. Duration: 1917-1922. Frank M. and John S. Chastek, Claude Green, C.D. Olsten, and Olsten’s unnamed son (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Lando 1981; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=967, American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922b).

Homer. “(p.o., 207pop. est. 1938)”. Historically, “Gold, copper, and coal are found in the vicinity, and there is much fishing and fur raising” (Colby 1944:317).

Hoonah Fox Company: Benjamin Island (JUN-02). Duration: 1921; and Hoonah Island (JUN-12), Icy Strait, and Lynn Canal. Duration: 1919-1930. C.J. Alexander, and John Makinen (Alaska Game Commission 1924,1929; Bower 1920:71, Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Hot Springs at Goddard. Also see “Doctor Island” (i.e., Kolosh Island, XPA-04). The former Sitka Hot Springs Goddard hotel and resort complex is 15 miles south of Sitka. “It prospered during the first half of the twentieth century. It was owned and operated by Dr. Frederick L. Goddard. Guests could live in the hotel or in separate cabins. The hotel was heated by the five natural hot springs, with an average temperature of 145 degrees. The facility was equipped with all the modern conveniences: electric lights, radio, electric refrigeration, and electric appliances. In 1939 the Territorial legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the purchase of the property and springs for the use of the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home” (Colby 1944:175).

Hound Island Fox Company: Hound Island (PET-12), Keku Strait. Duration: 1929-1934. Robert Barclay. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932).

Howkan Fur Company: Aston Island (XDE-01), Tlevak Strait. Duration: 1924-1929. Henry G. Mitchell. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924,1929).

Huff & Mills Fox Farms: Elovoi Island (XPA-11), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1925-1930. Claude Huff and Seth Mills. Also referenced as the “Elovoi Fur Company” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924,1929; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Claude Huff diary, 1928-1935; Huston 1963:70, Mills 1983).

Hump Island Fur Company: Hump and Back Islands (KET-09), Or Hump Island (CRG-23). Duration: 1922-1924. Andrew Gundersen, and Frank W. Thompson. Clover Pass or Cholmondeley Sound (USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a; Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924, Bureau of Biological Survey 1924).

Hunter Bay Cannery: Hunter Bay Cannery (XDE-04), Prince of Wales Island. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration and named company official(s) or representative(s)) (Chris R. Campbell n.d). The Hunter's Bay salmon cannery was established in 1897 by the Pacific Steamship Whaling Company, which later joined the Pacific Coast Packing & Navigation Company and operated there until 1930. (See Moser 1899; U.S. Coast Pilot: Alaska, 1917: 97).

Ibach & Company: Lemesurier Island (XMF-04), Icy Strait. Duration: 1920-1938. Joseph Ibach, C.S. Jillson, and H.C. Ross. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:93, Lando 1981; Janson 1985, cpt 9:6; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Ingvald and Anna Nore: Nore Fur Farm (PET-66). Wrangell Island. Duration: 1940-1972. Ingvald and Anna Nore. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Huston 1963:87,123; Nore 1983; Haaseth 2007; Sundberg 2007; Ruhsenberger-Roberts 1983).

Ilak Carlisle Fur Company: (CRG-16). Madre de Dios Islands, Bucareli Bay. Duration: 1924-? A list of officials and duration of the company currently unknown. (USDA-Forest Service 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; State of Washington 1924:74).

Interior Yukon Mink Company: (PET-61), Kupreanof Island. Duration: 1929-1940. Marc H. and Charles McKee, and Arthur (Joe) Williams. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Petersburg Press, April 5, 1929, 3(34):6; Petersburg Pilot, March 7, 1979, 6(9):3).

Ivar P. Nore & Sons: Nore Fur Farm (PET-66). City of Wrangell. Duration: 1937-1940. Ivar P., Bert, and Ingvald Nore. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Huston 1963:87,123; Nore 1983; Haaseth 2007; and Sundberg 2007). Initially, the family partnership commenced within the city limits of the community of Wrangell (Nore 1983). In 1940 the husband and wife (i.e., Ingvald and Anna Nore) fur farm and dairy was relocated south of the community of Wrangell until its closure at the end of 1972 (Nore 1983).

Ivey-Nichols (JUN-48), Spasski Peninsula, Islands and Bay, Chichagof Island. Duration: 1925-1926. B.H. Ivey, and Stanley J. Nichols. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Jack Urata Fur Farm: Jack Urata Fur Farm (PET-86). City of Wrangell, Wrangell Island. Duration: 1939-1942. Ichiro (Jack) Urata. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; U.S. Census 1930; U.S. Social Security Death Index). See Ryotaro Urata Fur Farm.

Japonski Island, Sitka, Alaska. "The last known raccoon introduction into Alaska took place in 1950, on Japonski Island off Sitka" (Reamer 2022; ADF&G n.d.). "They were seen for years around the garbage dump by the Sitka airport until the early 1970's but haven't been seen since" (ADF&G n.d.).

Jim Hoscroft & Company: Cenotaph Island (XMF-03), Lituya Bay. Duration: 1926-1938. Jim Hoscroft, and E. Rognan. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1929,1932).

Juneau. "A large mink farm operated just passed the National Shrine of St. Therese. The Shrine overlooks Lynn Canal in Juneau, Alaska" (Chandonnet 2001). Foxes and mink were raised on various fur farms from Thane to the upper reaches of the Mendenhall Valley. See: Mons Anderson, George Bednar, Bertelson, Kneiter Brevik, Vera Paige Bruce, Budding, William W.

Casey, George Dawes, Andrew and Peter Delgard, Frank Dominick, H.F. Dott, John Durand, Louis Dyrda, Michael Field, Thomas Fleming, A.J. Forrest, John Frolic, Emil Gastonguay, Charles and Marion Goldstein, H.S. Graves, Andrew Haffner, H.C. Hanna, Henry Hendrickson, David Housel, Victor Johnson, Jorgensen-Dawes; Roscoe and John Laughlin, Frederick Lorz, John Lowell, Jackson Marsh, Oscar Niemi, Carl Olsen, Marie Jensen Peterson, John Reck, B.A. Rosselle, Charles Rudy, Schable, Thomas J. Shearer, Ted Sherzberg, Levert Shockley, and Edward C. Sweeney.

Kasiana Fur Company: Kasiana (SIT-44) Island, Sitka Sound. Duration: 1923-1929? Alfred and Thomas Tilson, Sr. (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70).

Keku Fur Farms: Keku Islands Group (XPA-30), Keku Strait. Duration: 1919-1935. Mr. and Mrs. V.A. Paine. In the 1920's Charles F. Stedman, Frank E. Clark and Charles Kincaid briefly joined the enterprise. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941; Bower 1920:71, Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:162; Loftus 1930, 1931; Lando 1981; deArmond 1995; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Also see Franz Schneuer Jr.

Ketchikan Fox Farms Incorporated: Harris, Hotspur, and Werlick (XPR-04) Islands, Clarence Strait. Duration: 1920-1932. Charles J. Collen, W.H. Roselle, Arthur Propp, William Holzheimer, Dr. John H. Mustard, Hugh M. Sawyer, and Michael J. Henigan. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; ; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Fur Farm Magazine, March 1925:21).

Ketchikan Fur Farms Incorporated: Harris, Hotspur, and Werlick (XPR-04) Islands, Clarence Strait. Duration: 1920-1932. Charles J. Collen, W.H. Roselle, Arthur Propp, William Holzheimer, Dr. John H. Mustard, Hugh M. Sawyer, and Michael J. Hennigan. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4; Fur Farm Magazine, March 1925:21; Wyckoff 1924).

Ketchikan Fur Syndicate Incorporated: Square (KET-01), and Gedney (KET-12) Islands, Spacious Bay, and Behm Canal. Duration: 1922-1924. Harry R. Race. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Tewkesbury 1947:67; U.S. Census 1930).

Kiukpalik Island. In 1942 an 800-acre blue fox farm was located near Kodiak Island (Petersburg Press, April 10, 1942, 16(41):6). See Bailey (1993).

Klokachef Fur Company: Klokachef Island (SIT-06), Salisbury Sound. Duration: 1922-1929. John Newell, and Ralph R. Young Sr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Autrey, Swanson, and Davis 1983; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Hilsen 1976:70).

Kodiak. "Kodiak Island, discovered on September 8, 1763, by Glotov, a Russian fur hunter, who anchored in Alitak Bay. The Native name was Kikhtak, the Innu word for island, and the tribe Kaniag" (Colby 1944:319). The town of "Kodiak (p.o., 442pop.) is the largest in southwestern Alaska and is about 200 miles southeast of Seward..." "There are many salmon canneries in the

vicinity, foxes are bred at Eagle Harbor, stock is raised, and hunting parties equipped.” (Colby 1944:324). See Bailey (1993).

Larson & Company: Faust and Faun (SIT-25), and Dorn (SIT-09) Islands, Seymour Canal. Duration: 1920-1930. Eric Larson; Emil R. Lange; and Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923,1924; Alaska Game Commission 1923,1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924; Hilson 1976:72; Petersburg Weekly Report November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1).

Latouche. “About 70 miles east of Seward, on the northwest shore of Latouche Island, is Latouche (p.o., 339 pop.), a trading center for the near-by canneries and fox farms”. “The Office of Indian Affairs maintains a school at Chanenga (90 pop.), an island north of Latouche” (Colby 1944: 257). See Bailey (1993).

Leonhardt Fur Farms Incorporated: Leonhardt Island (SIT-35), Slocum Arm. Duration: 1923-1929. Nicholas E. Bolshanin, Captain Herman, Dr. Elbert Leonhardt, M.S. Whittier, and Ralph R. Young Sr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Autrey, Swanson, Davis 1983; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924).

Liesnoi Island Fox Company: Liesnoi Island (PET-32), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1919-1930. Lars Stokke, Peter Jelle, Andrew, Erick, and Martin Todal. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.c, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:63).

Liesnoi Island Fox Ranch: Liesnoi Island (PET-32), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1919-1930. Lars Stokke, Peter Jelle, Andrew, Erick, and Martin Todal. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.c, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:63).

Liesnoi Island Fur Company: Liesnoi Island (PET-32), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1919-1930. Lars Stokke, Peter Jelle, Andrew, Erick, and Martin Todal. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.c, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:63).

Lincoln Fox Company: Lincoln and Ralston (JUN-01) Islands, Lynn Canal. Duration: 1923-1932. Mrs. Frances Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles Jenne, John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], and Grover C. Winn. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). See Bailey (1993).

Long Island. Kodiak Fox Farm, a facility with breeding pens and corrals (Alutiiq Museum, Kodiak Archipelago). In 1936, a series of classified newspaper ads solicited for a partner in a fur farming venture forty-five minutes from Kodiak Island (Petersburg Press, April 24, 1936, 10(42):5; Petersburg Press, May 1, 1936, 10(43):5; Petersburg Press, May 8, 1936,10(44):5). See Bailey (1993).

Long Island Fur Company: Kasaan Island (CRG-07), Kasaan Bay. Duration: 1921-1924. Elliott, Robert L. Petty, Shaver, Wellier. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48)1).

Long Island Fur Company, Incorporated: Kasaan Island (CRG-07), Kasaan Bay. Duration: 1921-1929. Elliott, Robert L. Petty, Shaver, Wellier, and Ed Williams. (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Holbrook 1926:41; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Lung Island Fox Farm: Lung and Kah Sheets (PET-20) Islands, Sumner Strait. Duration: 1919-1920. Robert H. Campbell, and Frank Preuschoff. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 2, 1920, 6(29):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). See Preuschoff Brothers.

Maeser Fur & Trading Company: Pacific (XPA-16), Kaser (XPA-17) Islands, Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island. Duration: 1927-1935. A. R. Maeser, and W. C. Maeser. It appears the company was affiliated with the Pacific International Fur Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1945; Alaska Game Commission 1945, Loftus 1931,1932).

Matanuska. "The colony of Matanuska was founded in May 1935, when 200 families from the drought desolated Northwest were transported by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to virgin forest near Palmer on the Alaska Railroad". An historical sampling of the early Matanuska Valley settlement and settlers can be viewed in Colby 1944: 304-305.

McGrath (p.o., 112pop.) is at the confluence of the Kuskokwim and Takotna rivers. It is the transfer point for freight bound for the upper Kuskokwim. The principle activities of the settlement are freighting, mining, and trapping (Colby 1944:361).

Medfra (p.o., 24pop.), Historically, 10 miles north of McGrath, is the center of a mink and marten farm and a general store (Colby 1944:361).

Mertz Fur Farm Association: Long (XPA-29) Island, Sitka Sound. Duration: 1921-1922. William P. and Waldo C. Mills. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; DeArmond 1995a:167, 1993:50).

Middle Island Fox Company: Middle (PET-36), and East: (PET-56) Islands, Clarence Strait. Duration: 1924-1926. James Allen, Harry Kinnear, and Dr. R.C. Mathis. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Mathis 1924).

Middle Island Fur Farm: Crow and Middle (SIT-15) Islands. Sitka Sound. Duration: 1921-1931. Otto E. and D.J. Dahl, Edward Dromnes, John Ottosen, Sivert Sivertsen, and G.E. Westerlund. It may also include Guy E. Banvard, and William Mattila. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924, Huston 1963:70; DeArmond 1993:50; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Middleton Island, Gulf of Alaska. From 1890 to the 1920's, several people attempted to homestead, prospect for gold, and/or fur farm on Middleton island. At least three people are mentioned living and/or leasing the island: Thomas P. Smith (1898-1903), and Joseph and Shirley Ibach (1904-1922). Later all of these named individuals appear to be associated with Icy Strait, Lemesurier (XMF-04) Island fur farm (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Hermann Eckstrom attempted to document some of his forty-three years in Alaska in his unpublished, "My Beloved Alaska Hills". Tim Vannus blogged about Middleton Island, Gulf of Alaska. Also see Colby (1944: 223-224).

Midway Fox Company: Midway Island (SIT-31), Pybus Bay. Duration: 1921-1933. Chris Baker, Peter Behrs, Henry Lutro, and Albert Rhymes. (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921,

7(43):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1).

Mitkof and Kupreanof Islands. Wrangell Narrows lie between the two islands. Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, Petersburg was a leading commercial fishing port and center of fox and mink raising (Colby 1944:146).

Moran & Company: Osten Island (KET-08), Carroll Inlet. Duration: 1922-1924. Jesse T. Moran and Elmore Patrick Moran. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Wise-Eagle 2008).

Mountain Point Fur Farm: Mountain Point (KET-20), Saxman, Alaska. Duration: 1940-1957. See Ernest Anderes. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Anderes 1947:21; Huston 1963:90; Ketchikan Museums, Ketchikan Historical Society).

National Alaska Fur Farm, Juneau area: See Loftus 1930. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unconfirmed location, duration and list of officials/individuals.

National American Fur Farms, Inc.: Roppel 2012a. Duration: ?-1928.

Near Island (Kaugya'at Naut'starwiat), Kodiak Archipelago, Alaska (Alutiiq Museum n.d.). See Bailey (1993).

Niblack Island Fox Company: Niblack Island (PET-38), Ernest Sound. Duration: 1922-1927. C. Victor Lindgren, and Peter Peterson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:55; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Wise-Eagle, 2008).

Nichols Island Blue Fox Company: Nichols Island (CRG-22), Tlevak Strait. Duration: 1921-1924. J.D. and T.D. Pitsenberger, and J.N. Hydaburg. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Wise-Eagle 2008).

Ninilchik. "(p.o.. 124pop.) is a fur farming and fishing village on the east coast of Cook Inlet, about 40 miles south of Kenai. About 1830 a number of "colonial citizens," or superannuated employees of the Russian American Company, were ordered to settle here, and a few of their descendants remain" (Colby 1944:318). See Bailey (1993).

Nome, Alaska "(p.o., 1500pop., 2/3 white, est. 1938), a port on the south side of Seward Peninsula on the Bering Sea" (Colby 1944:365). Since 1900 more than \$103,000,000 in placer gold has been extracted on Seward Peninsula. More than 85 percent of this amount was produced in the vicinity of Nome"... "Much less impressive in value of product than mining, but of great importance, is the fur-trapping and fur farming industry. Many varieties of fur-bearing animals are trapped, and white, blue, and silver fox and mink are raised successfully on the Seward Peninsula" (Colby 1944:371). "After 1890 when substitutes for whale oil and whalebone became general, the whaling fleet disappeared from the Eskimo country... Two years later they began to make a painful adjustment... to a brand-new economy based on reindeer... Today the animal furnishes many Eskimos with food, skin for clothing, and feed for dogs and foxes" (Colby 1944:380). See Alois Naschenwen, Olaf Swenson, George Hunter, and George Goshaw.

Northern Fox & Fur Company: Monte Carlo Island (PET-17), Keku Strait. Duration: 1921-1931. Jacob (Jack) Hadland, Carl Roger, and Chris Tveten. In 1926 the Northern Fox & Fur Company ended its relationship with the Monte Carlo Fox and Fur Co. of Kalispell, Montana (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Loftus 1930; Hilson 1976:62; Petersburg Herald, August 22, 1924, 11(32):1).

Northern Fur & Fox Company: Skiff Island (PET-16), Keku Strait. Duration: 1924-1926. Jacob (Jack) Hadland, Carl Roger, and Chris Tveten. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Wise-Eagle 2008).

Northwestern Alaska Fur, Fish, and Game Protective Association, Nome area. Duration: 1922-? O.H. Flowers (President), Henry Burgh (Vice-President), J.J. Stokes, and J.S. Strangroom (treasurer). (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 16, 1923, 10(10):3).

Northwestern Fox and Fur Farmers Association. Duration: 1922-1926 (Petersburg Herald, January 1, 1926, Page 1).

Nulato is noted as 220 miles east of Nome. It has apparently always been a regional indigenous trading center. Mining, fishing, fur trapping and breeding continued there through the first half of the twentieth century (Colby 1944:209).

Olaf Swenson Company, Seattle, Washington and Nome, Alaska. (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):2; Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):3). Olaf Swenson operated his Nome, Alaska and Seattle, Washington Fur Trading Company throughout the early twentieth century. The fur trading schooner Nanuk is mentioned in a local newspaper account, as well as the search for Carl Eielson (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):2; Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olnes. Historically, "A distance beyond Fox on the left is the junction with Elliott Highway completed in 1936. It leads from Fairbanks to Olnes, a mining and fur-farming center" (Colby 1944:309).

Opheim, Edward Nicholas, Sr. Mr. Opheim was born May 10, 1910, in Unga, Alaska, and died February 24, 2011. He was a noted lifelong fisherman, logger, sawmill owner, fox farmer, cattle rancher, and famous dory builder, on his Pleasant Harbor, Spruce Island homestead. (Kodiak Daily Mirror, March 11, 2011; Kodiak Maritime Museum 2011; Illuani Magazine 2002).

Oregon-Alaska Fur Farm and Trading Company; Jackson and Lacey Islands (XDE-02), Tlevak Strait. Duration: 1924-1928. S.J. Claridge. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Campbell n.d.; Roppel 2012a).

Pacific Coast Fur Producers: Portland, Seattle, St. John's (PET-57), Cohn (PET-08), Level (PET-41), and Petersburg. St. Johns Harbor, Frederick Sound, and Sumner Strait. Duration: 1924-1929? James H. Wheeler, Dr. Vernon R. Cline, George H., and Charles G. Flanagan, O.H. Skotheim, and Albert Groth (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):3). Also see Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate.

Pacific International Fur Company: Pacific (XPA-16), and Kaser (XPA-17) Islands, Tebenkof Bay. Duration: 1927-1935. A.R. Maeser, and W.C. Maeser. (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1928, 3(7):1)

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, 1926, Portland, Oregon. (Petersburg Press, October 15, 1926, 1(8):1).

Palmer "(p.o., 920pop. In 1930), 6 miles from Matanuska on the branch railroad line, 50 miles from Anchorage via the highway, is the center of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, administrated by the Federal Department of the Interior, but until Sept. 3d, 1938, operated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The colony consists of approximately 170 families from the drought-stricken areas of the middlewestern states. The Matanuska Valley Farmers Cooperative Association was incorporated in 1936 under Territorial law. As rapidly as possible various activities of the community area being purchased by the cooperative from the Federally controlled corporation"... "Each colonist has a farm of from 40 or more acres, selected by lot. The colony covers 10,375 acres"... "In May 1935, colonists from the relief rolls of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan bundled off the train onto a wind-swept flat" (Colby 1944:271). "Debts incurred by the colonists were made payable over a period of thirty years, accrued interest at three percent becoming due and payable at, or before, the end of the third year (Colby 1944:272).

Pass Mink Ranch, The Moose Pass, Kenai Peninsula. Oscar Christensen (Petersburg Press, July 18, 1930, 4(49):1).

Patterson Island Fox Ranch: Patterson, Howard, and High (CRG-08) Islands, Kasaan Bay. Duration: 1918-1921? Mr. & Mrs. George T. Schove or Scove. (Kutchin 1900;1901:63)

Pedersen, Christian. A noted Canadian and Alaskan fur farmer. He was the proprietor of the Barnston Fur Farm, Quebec, Canada. Also, he was affiliated with fox farming on Attu, Aleutian Islands (Pedersen n.d.).

Percy Fur Company: Percy Island (XPR-02), Clarence Strait. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration. Individuals and/or company representatives currently are unnamed. (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.)

Petersburg. Historically, Petersburg is first noted for its fishing, cannery, and sawmill. It is located on the northern coast of Mitkof Island. Previously it was the center for fox and mink propagation and sales (Colby 1944:146-147), and the home of the University of Alaska's Experimental fur farm (1938-1972) (Roberts n.d.). "In 1934, the Alaska Game Commission discovered the presence of loose raccoons around Petersburg, the escapees of an unidentified fur farm" (Reamer 2022).

Petersburg Blue Fox Company: Whitney (SUM-02), Sunset (SUM-10), and Walter (SUM-18) Islands. Stephens Passage, and Port Houghton. Duration: 1919-1953. Early company shareholders: Anton "Andy" Anderson, Axel Charles Carlson, Cyrus Catt, Fred Miller, Hazel L. Anderson Miller, Anton Rasmussen, and Frank Rayner. Stephens Passage. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941; Bower & Aller 1918:64, Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930,1931,1932, 1932, Goldschmidt & Haas 1946; Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, page 8; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1).

Petersburg Commercial Club. [The forerunner of the local Chamber of Commerce]. 1928. Robert M. Allen (President), T.S. Elsemore (Director), Earl N. Ohmer Sr. (Director), C.E. Swanson (Director), and Dr. R.M. MacKenzie (Director). Petersburg, Alaska.

Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm. The USDA-Forest Service leased “Lot five within the Spruce Point subdivision, adjacent to the Wrangell Narrows. The Forest Service holds the land near the 8 miler of Mitkof Highway that was once the site of an experimental fur farm will be ending in June 2022, ending a 43-year occupation of the site”... “The decision to end the lease wasn’t the Forest Service’s, but the University of Alaska’s, who holds the title of the property”... “The Forest Service selected Mitkof Island as the site for the fur farm. A special use permit was issued to the University of Alaska with the expectation that the work would begin immediately. However, the University of Alaska did not want to make improvements to land it did not hold title to. The title was transferred to the university by an act of Congress in May 1938. The experimental fur farm operated at the site until the end of 1972 (Varela 2021). In 1980 the Forest Service dedicated the site as the USDA-Forest Service B. Frank Heintzleman Tree Nursery (Petersburg Pilot, May 14, 1980, 7(20:7). The Forest Service nursery operated there until 1990 (Varela 2021).

Pillar Bay Silver Hercules Fox Company: Mink Island (XPA-21), Pillar Bay. Duration: 1920-1922. Charles Spurgeon, Frank Mills, and Howard V. McGee. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Pillar Bay (Silver) Fox Company: Mink Island (XPA-21), Pillar Bay. Duration: 1922-1926. George W. Barr, Howard V. McGee, and Frank Mills. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924).

Pleasant Lake Fox Farm. Willow Creek to Chitina by way of the Edgerton Cutoff. According to Colby (1944:342), it was no longer in operation.

Point Agassiz. A post office was once located here. It is located 25 miles northeast of Petersburg, Alaska. Several agricultural and fur farms were developed and survived there throughout much of the first half of the twentieth century. A community, Fanshaw, once a cannery village, served as a commercial fishing and fur-farming district. Nearby is the Five Finger Lighthouse, on one of the five islands. The lighthouse was built in 1902 and is the oldest active lighthouse in Alaska (Colby 1944:147).

Port Frederick Fur Farms: Neka Bay (JUN-22), Port Frederick. Duration: 1929-1930. Frank and George Shotter, and Carl Swanson. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Portlock. Portlock is located about 100 miles southwest of Seward. “it was named in 1888 after Captain Nathaniel Portlock, English fur trader, who about 1786 first remarked deposits of coal there. Fox are bred on nearby islands” (Colby 1944:316).

Premier Fox Farms Company: Blank (KET-10) Island, Nichols Passage. Duration: 1922-1932. Elmer Hadland, Alfred Howe, and William G. Strench. (USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Hilson 1976:49; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):1).

Preuschoff Family Dynasty. The historical southeast Alaska Preuschoff family dynasty was made up of the following siblings: Edmond (1884-1941), Frank (1885-1940), Hans (1887-1947), Mary (Marie) (1890-1935), Martha (1895-1977), and Francis (1900-?).

Preuschoff Brothers: Lung and Kah Sheets (PET-20) Islands, Sumner Strait. Duration: 1920-1941. Frank and Edmond Preuschoff. Hans Preuschoff is intermittently assisting his two older brothers at least between 1928 through 1941. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924, 1929, 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Loftus 1930, 1932.; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 2, 1920, 6(29):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Pribilof Islands. Two hundred miles north of Unalaska on the 170th parallel lie the Pribilof Islands. The two major human populated islands are St. Paul, and St. George. The two smaller islands are called: Walrus and Otter islands. "Here for centuries seals have come to breed, and hunters have killed them for their fur" (Colby 1944:344). On St. George's Island the early Russian hunters found the inland parts over-run with foxes, and tusks of walrus (Colby 1944:345). "Otter Island is inhabited by many blue foxes and visited by many thousands of bachelor seals and millions of water birds" (Colby 1944:346). "During the winter, when sealing is at a standstill, the Natives trap foxes, obtaining approximately 1,000 pelts each season" (Colby 1944:347). "In 1937 over 55,000 sealskins were taken, valued at over \$251,000. In the twenty fiscal years from 1918-1937, inclusive, a net profit was made of over \$2,200,000, in spite of heavy expenditures for a large reconstruction program that improved the living conditions of the Natives and the technical efficiency of the work" (Colby 1944:347). See Bailey (1993).

Prince William Sound. "There are 15 blue-fox farms in Prince William Sound; and fox, mink, marten and land otter skins are regularly shipped from this area" (Colby 1944:231). See John W. Beyers, J.W. Fleming, Fred Liljegren, Angus McDonald, John (Jack) Stainer, Dunc Stewart, Louis Van, and William Wagner. See Bailey (1993).

Prince William Sound Fox Farmers Association. In the fall of 1922, the Prince William Sound Fox Farmers Association was formed at Cordova, Alaska. Mr. Fred Liljegre [i.e., Liljegren] (Storey Island) was elected president; W.C. Bayer [i.e., William C. Beyers] (Fairmount Island) elected vice-president; W.E. Brown (Lone Island) was elected secretary-treasurer; Ira McLean was elected as a trustee; Angus McDonald was elected as a trustee; and C.L. Hoyt was elected as a trustee (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 1, 1922, 9(38):3). See Bailey (1993).

Puget Sound Fox and Fur Farmers Association. Everett, Washington. 1926. C.A. Ingalls (Secretary). (Petersburg Herald, January 1, 1926, Page 1).

Pybus Bay Fox Company: Elliot and Long (SIT-10) Islands, Pybus Bay. Duration: 1920-1936. Leo and Lydia Christensen, Henry A. Dahl, R.V. Elliott, and Russell York. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:68; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, Janson 1985, Chap 9:4; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1).

Pybus Bay Fox Company: Midway Islands (SIT-31), Pybus Bay. Duration: 1921-1933. Peter Behrs, Chris Baker, Alla Rhymes and Henry Lutro. (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930,1931,1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b,1923,1924,1929,1932).

Read Island Fur Company: Read Island (SUM-05), Farragut Bay. Duration: 1921-1935. Charles Greenaa, Albert Jorgensen, Harvey (Herve) Jorgensen, and Peter Jorgensen. (USDA-Forest Survey n.d.a, n.d.b,1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1997:69; Petersburg Press, November 19, 1926, 1(14):4).

Reyburn Brothers: Blashke (PET-29), and Moss (PET-44) Islands, Clarence Strait and Douglas Bay. Duration: 1922-1942. Edwin and Donald Reyburn. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; Petersburg Press February 7, 1930, 4(26):1).

Resurrection Bay: Fox Island. Kenai Peninsula. See Alex Larson, Rockwell Kent, and Lars M. Olson. (Colby 1944: 261; Capra 2015). See Bailey (1993).

R.M. Allen and Associates: Channel Island (PET-30), Eastern Passage. Duration: 1919. Robert M. Allen, Thomas Olson, and Hans Preuschoff. (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 19, 1919, 5(43):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2).

R.M. Allen and Associates: Entrance Island (SUM-04), Hobart Bay. Duration: 1919-1924. Robert M. Allen, Thomas Olson, and Hans Preuschoff. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923.; Bower 1920:71, Petersburg Weekly Report, September 19, 1919, 5(43):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1).

Rocking Moon Island Fur Farm: Korga and Taigud (XPA-28) Islands, Sitka Sound. Duration: 1921-1932. Guy and Katherine Banvard, and William (Wild Bill) Mattila. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1932; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1997; Huston 1963:70; Isto 2012: 89; Loftus 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; DeArmond 1993:50, 1995a:3).

Ross, Albert. "Seattle, Dec. 20- Albert Ross, former operator of the Kodiak Trading Stations and a prominent blue fox raiser, died yesterday. He was a pioneer Alaskan" (Petersburg Press, December 21, 1928, 3(19):1).

Rudyerd Fur Farm Company: Rudyerd Island (KET-06), Behm Canal. Duration: 1922-1932. T.C. Eastman. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Campbell n.d.).

Ryotaro Urata Fur Farm: R. Urata (PET-74). City of Wrangell, Wrangell Island. Duration: 1927-1939. Ryotaro, Chiyo (Mary), Jack (Ichiro), and Robert (Ukio) Urata. (Loftus 1931, 1932; American Fur Breeder 1939, 11(8):38; Haaseth 2007, 2010, 2013, 2014; Isto 2010; Petersburg Press, March 6, 1936, 10(35):4; Petersburg Press, February 11, 1938, 12(32):2; Petersburg Press, June 2, 1939, 13(48):2; Petersburg Press, December 8, 1939, 14(23):2; Social Security Death Index; Sundberg 2007; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940).

San Juan Fox Company: San Juan Islands (SIT-11), Pybus Bay. Duration: 1920-1941. Charles C. Craig; Nels Engdahl; T.S. Elsinore (i.e., Elsemore); Henry Lutro; Charles "Frank" Smith; Frank and Ralph Wooton; and Ed Jahnke. (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Hilson 1976:68; Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1; Lando 1981; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Schooler 2003:183; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, page 8.; Petersburg Press, January 10, 1930, page 6; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

San Pedro Island: Anguilla, Culebra or Tuttle Islands (CRG-11), Gulf of Esquibel, may have once been known/referred to as "San Pedro" island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See H.H. Butler, and Henry G. Mitchell.

Sea Otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*): Only indigenous coastal Alaska Native American's are permitted to hunt sea otters for non-wasteful "subsistence purposes". There is no season, bag limit, or permit required, but hunters are required to report their kills (The International Fur Seal Treaty of 1911; The Marine Mammal Protection Act 1972; Alaska National Lands Conservation Act 1980; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1997). The most valuable fur is that of the sea otter (Colby 1944:324).

Seattle Fur Association. In the summer 1922, "A Seattle Fur Business of the North" lists initial major members; 50 mercantile & industrial firms of Seattle. 28 companies have already signed the charter roll (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, 9(28):5). The Seattle Fur Association is the forerunner of the Seattle Fur Exchange. See the Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, 9(28):5. The initial investors in the private corporation (i.e., The Seattle Fur Association) are as follows: J.W. Spangler, President, Seattle National Bank; A.S. Burwell, Vice President, Seattle Hardware Company; H.J. Lochow, Secretary, Schwahacher Hardware Company; H.E. Turner, President, Turner & Pease Company; A.G. Anderson, President, Western Dry Goods Company; J.C. Lang, President, National Grocery Company; F.S. Fischer, Vice President & Treasurer, Fischer Brothers Company; Walter Galbraith, President, Galbraith & Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, 9(28):5).

Seattle Fur Exchange. The Seattle Fur Exchange was initially located at 1009 Western Ave., Seattle, Washington. The Seattle Fur Exchange (monthly auctions; December-April), a private company only dealing in wholesale raw furs and supplying worldwide markets. Between 1500 to 3000 raw fur lots are sold at each auction. The bidders used a sign language to make known their offers (Colby 1944: 113; Spector 1998). In the summer of **1922**, the following were the initial investors in what would become the Seattle Fur Exchange company: E. G. Anderson, President of Western Dry Goods Company; E.B. Burwell, Vice President Seattle Hardware Company; Walter Galbraith, President, Galbraith & Company; F.T. Fischer, Vice President & Treasurer, Fischer Brothers Company; J.C. Lang, President National Grocery Company; H.J. Lochow, Secretary, Schwahacher Hardware Company; J.W. Spangler, President, Seattle National Bank; H.E. Turner, President, Turner & Pease Company (Petersburg Weekly Press, June 23, 1922, 9(28):5). **1923** Officers: J.W. Spangler (President), E.G. Anderson (Vice President), H.J. Lochow (Secretary), J.E. Agnew (Treasurer/general manager). Board of Directors: E.G. Anderson, President, Western Dry Goods Company; E.B. Burwell, Vice President, Seattle Hardware Company; F.T. Fischer, Vice President & Treasurer, Fischer Brothers Company; H.C. Hibbard, Vice President & Treasurer, Hibbard Stewart Company; J.C. Lang, President, National Grocery Company; H.J. Lochow, Secretary, Schwahacher Hardware Company; Jos. E. Agnew, General Manager, Seattle Fur Exchange; J.W. Spangler, President, Seattle National Bank; H.E. Turner, President, Turner & Pease Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 2, 1923, 10(8):5). **1925** Officers: J.W. Spangler (President), E.G. Anderson (Vice President), H.J. Lochow (Secretary), J.E. Agnew (General Manager & Treasurer). Board of Directors: E.G. Anderson, President, Western Dry Goods Company; J.C. Lang, President, National Grocery Company; H.J. Lochow, Secretary, Schwahacher Hardware Company; Jos. E. Agnew, Treasurer & General Manager, Seattle Fur Exchange; J.W. Spangler, President, Seattle National Bank; H.E. Turner, President, Turner & Pease Company (Petersburg Herald, February 13, 1925, 11(53):5).

Seymour Canal Fur and Stock Company: Windfall (SIT-12) Island, Seymour Canal. Duration: 1918-1924; Tiedeman (SIT-13). Duration: 1922-1926. Bert Maycock, George Onofrey, George Burford, Oscar Harri, Earl Hunter, and Al Wilson. Overlapping agency permits for the two island fur farms during the same time period also refer to John Reck, Harry Hendrickson, Edward

Jahnke, and Martin Otterstad. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Janson 1985, Chap 16:2; Isto 2012:47).

Shishmaref Island “(p.o., 223pop.) “George Goshaw, postmaster, writes: “The Eskimo village of Shishmaref is on an Arctic Ocean coastline island, bordering the shores of Seward Peninsula.” “There is a Federally maintained school, a Lutheran mission, a trading post, and a fox ranch” (Colby 1944:390-391). See Bailey (1993).

Sholin Brothers Fox Farm: Hogan Island (SIT-19), Portlock Harbor. Duration: 1920-1926. Edwin and Andrew Sholin (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 9, 1921, 8(51):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 24, 1922, 9(40):5; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 28, 1923, 10(49):1).

Siginaka Island Fox Farm: Siginaka Island (SIT-22), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1921-1930. William D. and P.M. Cook. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924).

Silver-Gray Fox Farm. Tacoma, Washington. In 1924 this site is mentioned in the local Alaska newspaper. See Abbess. (Petersburg Herald, October 17, 1924, 11(39):4).

Sitka Fox Company: Gavanski Island (SIT-18), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1923-1924. John Reck. (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Alaska Game Commission 1924, Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Survey n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924).

Sitka Fur Farms: Maid and Tava (XPA-07) Islands, Sitka Sound. Duration: 1924-1928. Felix Beauchamp, C. Jay Mills, Len and Carl Peterson, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgens, plus, four unnamed friends (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Huston 1963:70; Mills 1983; Easley 2010, 2020).

Sitka Fur Farms: Legma Island (XPA-09), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1921-1938. Felix Beauchamp, C. Jay Mills, Len and Carl Peterson, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgens, plus, four unnamed friends (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924; Loftus 1930,1932; Easley 2010, 2020; DeArmond 1993:50).

Sitka Fur Farms: Golf Island (XPA-13), Sitka Sound. Duration: 1930-1932. C. Jay Mills (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b,1932).

Skagway. Skagway is located at the head of Lynn Canal on the Tiya Inlet at the mouth of the Skagway River. The White Pass and Yukon Railway was completed July 29, 1900. The railway construction was financed by the Close Brothers of London. It was engineered by Canadian Michael Heney. E.C. Hawkins was an on-site project engineer. The railway project was completed in two years (Colby 1944: 180-181). A number of individuals and nuclear families appear to have practiced small scale fur farming in the Skagway area. All currently known practitioners relied exclusively on employment through the railway, Territorial Department of Roads, or their own commercial enterprise. See L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story.

Smith Brothers Mink Ranch, Ketchikan area; See Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unconfirmed duration, and geographic location. The mink ranch probably refers to Irwin C. and James E. Smith.

Snow Pass Fox Company: West (PET-27), and Ray (PET-42) Islands, Clarence Strait. Duration: 1922-1927. George Onofrey; Dr. R.C. Mathis; Millican or Millison; Frawley; Davidson; and Guy C. Wing. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929; Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924,11(29):5). See Bailey (1993).

Snyder, C.P. "In March 1930, C.P. Snyder passed through Anchorage with five raccoons bound for his new fur farm near Manley Hot Springs" (Reamer 2022).

Sokolof Fox Company: Sokolof Island (PET-26), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1919-1921. W.H. Zuber, Andrew Wikan, and Oscar Wikan. Sumner Strait. Also see "Wikan Brothers". (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bower 1920:71).

Sokolof Fox Company: Sokolof Island (PET-26), Sumner Strait.. Duration: 1921-1923. John S. Chastek, Frank M. Chastek, and D.N. MacDonald. (USDA-Fores Service n.d.a; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1941; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922b; Hilson 1976:63; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 13, 1922, 9(4):1; Petersburg Herald, Aug. 28, 1925, 9(79:3).

Sokolof Fox Company: Sokolof Island (PET-26), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1924-1928. Leonard, Ernest, and Hiram Campbell, Frank M. Chastek, D. N. MacDonald, Al Noolard; Donald Wodlard, and Wendell Woolard. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924). Individually D. N. MacDonald assumed control of the fur farm island fur farm between 1928-1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Petersburg Press, June 18,1943, 17(51):1).

Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association. 1922-1927. Harold F. Dawes (Temp. Chairman), T.S. Elsemore (Temp. Treasurer), M.S. Perkins (Temp. Secretary). **(1922)** H.S. Graves, W.W. McLaughlin, W.G. Strench, Capt. J.H. Summerville, and Ernest Kirberger. **(1923)** H.S. Graves, Grover C. Winn, J.A. Ptack, William A. Holzheimer, J.H. Wheeler, T.J. McBride. **(1924)** H.S. Graves (President), T.S. Elsemore (Treasurer), Ernest P. Walker (Secretary), J.A. Ptack, J.H. Wheeler, and Grover C. Winn. (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 15, 1922, 9(31):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 12, 1923, 10(5):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, March 30, 1923, 10(16):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 11, 1924, 11(2):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 18, 1924, 11(3):1; Petersburg Herald, August 29, 1924, 11(321/2):1; Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1; Petersburg Herald, September 12, 1924, 11(34):1; Petersburg Herald, November 14, 1924, 11(43):6; Ernest P. Walker Papers, 1923-1927, Correspondence-Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association, Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, D.C.

Southwestern Alaska Blue Fox and Fur Farmers Association. Kodiak, Alaska. In December 1925 there were "twenty large fur ranches in this district which are members of the Southwestern Alaska Blue Fox and Fur Farmers Association, which organization has its headquarters at Kodiak. Four of these islands have been consistent producers of blue foxes for

forty years. Five others have been raising foxes for five years. Six of the ranches have been operating for a period of from three to five years, and the last five have been operating from one to three years" (Petersburg Herald, December 4, 1925, 11(93):3).

Stanier, John. Mr. Stanier and his partner, Louis Van, were fur farming partners on Prince William Sound's, Axel Ling island. In early 1922, the pair reported the theft of thirty-two blue fox pelts stolen from their island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):3). See Louis Van. Further research and reporting recommended.

Stensland, A.H. In the summer of 1923, A.H. Stensland planned to soon place reindeer on Gravina Island, near Ketchikan. He had obtained a grazing permit from the USDA-Forest Service for the venture (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 1, 1923, 10(25):6). Nine reindeer were placed on Annette Island in 1915 and are believed to be doing well there. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stevens is a village near the mouth of the Dall River, and in the first half of the twentieth century it was noted for subsisting on mining, fur trapping, and mink breeding (Colby 1944:207).

Stewart, Dunc. In the spring of 1923, Mr. Stewart was in partnership with Angus McDonald on Prince William Sound, Bligh Island, Alaska. The partners experienced the theft of a blue fox pelt by an Alaska Native. The Alaska Native was sentenced to serve 60 days in jail (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 11, 1923, 10(22):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

St. Elias Fur Farm: Khantaak Island (YAK-07), Yakutat Bay. Duration: 1947-1950. Joseph (Jay) B. Mallott, and Carl and Victor Schlichtig. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Myron n.d.).

Storm Island Fox Company: Storm Island (SUM-01). Duration: 1922-1928. Fred Patten, and William N. Abbess. Stephens Passage. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 22, 1922, 10(2):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 10(31):1; Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(31):1; The Petersburg Herald, September 26, 1924, 11(36):1; Petersburg Herald, October 3, 1924, 11(37):1; Petersburg Herald, October 30, 1925, (88):1; Petersburg Press, August 27, 1926, 1(1):4; Petersburg Press, February 4, 1927, 1(25):4).

Stubbs, D.E. The Duke E. Stubbs family operated the 83 acre "Mount McKinley Silver Fox Ranch" for ten years. The ranch was located within the Riley Creek area of what would become McKinley (i.e., Denali) National Park, Alaska. In 1932 the couple moved to New York City (National Park Service n.d.). See Petersburg Press, July 13, 1934, 9(2):6, and September 20, 1935, 10(11):4 for cursory details concerning his fur farm and adverse claims against the federal government. Stubbs settled with the federal government for \$50,000 (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1939, 13(32):7). Mr. Stubbs full given name is Marmaduke E. Stubbs. He was born about 1865 in Ohio. His wife, Elizabeth, was born about 1873 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1930). He was named Postmaster in Aniak, Alaska, September 22, 1914, and served an unknown duration in that capacity (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). Mr. Stubbs life began in West Elkton, Ohio on August 21, 1865, and he died in Arizona, Kansas November 12, 1938. He was buried in the Fairmount cemetery in Elkton, Ohio (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current).

Suedla island. In the Benny (Benjamin) Melvin Jr. obituary (Juneau Empire 2014a), he reportedly grew up on one of the islands in Auke Bay (i.e., Suedla island). It was also noted in the same obituary that the islands' name is derived from a combination of immediate female

family given names: "Susan, Edna, and Lyla" (Juneau Empire 2014a). See Susie Ptack, Edna Ptack Melvin, and Leila Ptack Lane.

Sukoi Island Fox Company: Sukoi Islands (PET-13), Frederick Sound. Duration: 1922-1927. Grover Cleary, H.S. Graves, and Dr. E.H. Kaser. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:69; Ohman 1988; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1922, 9(4):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 21, 1922, 9(19):3; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 23, 1923, 10(11):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1).

Sumdum Island Fox Farm, Incorporated: Sumdum and Bushy (SUM-08) Islands, Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage. Duration: 1937-1940. Julius Heinemann (on-site manager and sharecropper), Charles Jenne (President), and Harold M. Tullis (operated on shares in 1938). (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Autrey & Davis 1983: Figure 10).

Sunset Island Fox Company: Sunset Island (SUM-10), Stephens Passage. Duration: 1920-1924. William Benson, J.T. Lundgren, and Sigurd Mathisen. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:73; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1).

Sunset Island Fox Company. Sunset Island (SUM-10), Stephens Passage. 1924-1930. William Benson, Sigurd Mathisen, Selmer and Cornelius Jacobsen. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; Petersburg Press, May 20, 1927, 1(40):1).

Swanson and Dahl. Duration: 1922-1926. Carl E. (Swanie) Swanson and Henry (Heine) Dahl. Fur buyers. Swanson-Dahl General Merchandise Company. Petersburg, Alaska. Their regular advertisements appear throughout local Petersburg newspapers during this era.

St. Lawrence Island (553pop. est. 1935). "The Native name for the island is preserved in its northwestern cape, Chibukak. 'There are many foxes, particularly white and blue, some 10,000 reindeer, descendants of the herd of seventy placed on the island in 1900' (Colby 1944:381). There are two principal villages there: Gambell (250pop.), and Sevoonga (Sieving, Savonga) (p.o., 139pop.) (Colby 1944:381). "During the summer and fall temporary camps are set up for gathering food plants and hunting seal or walrus and trapping foxes" (Colby 1944:382).

Teller (p.o., 76pop., mostly Native). It contains a Territorial school, a Lutheran mission, fox farms, and a reindeer cold-storage plant and corrals (Colby 1944:386). "East of Teller, near the mouth of the Kutzitrin River, is Igloo (p.o., 113pop.), a fox-raising center (Colby 1944:388). See Percy H. Blatchford, and the Pioneer Fox Farm.

Umnak Island. "West of Unalaska Island is Umnak Island...On Umnak, (i.e., initially A.F. MacIntosh) Carlyle Eubanks, a native of Utah, operates a sheep ranch of about 15,000 head, maintained by a foreman and a crew of about six men (Colby 1944:341-342). In 1937 the flock yielded some 120,000 pounds of wool...West of Umnak stretch, for over 800 miles, the rest of the Aleutians. For the most part these volcanic, grass covered islands are uninhabited, but where a few Natives and the occasional white, breed foxes. See Bohrer (2025, 123(4):11). Also see Bailey (1993).

University of Moscow, Soviet Union, Russia. 1929-1930. T. Malcovitch or Malcovich, and L. Boitsoff or Boytsof, University of Moscow, Russian fur bearer biological research scientists. The pair toured Skiff Island (PET-16) and local Sumner Strait fur farms in the fall of 1929 and the summer 1930 (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1929, 4(8):1; Petersburg Press, June 20, 1930, 4(45):1).

Unknown individual(s), companies, and/or duration: (CRG-03; SKG-06, XDE-04, XMF-09). There is currently a lack of basic information concerning named and unnamed individuals and/or companies associated with these reported fur farming sites in southeastern Alaska: Windy Bay, Coronation Islands (CRG-03); Cannery Cove, Pybus Bay (SIT-03); Battery Point, Chilkoot Inlet (SKG-06); Hunter Bay Cannery, Prince of Wales island (XDE-04); and Drake island, Glacier Bay (XMF-09). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Urata fur farm: (PET-74). City of Wrangell, Wrangell Island. Duration: 1927-1939. Ryotaro, Chiyo (Mary), Jack (Ichiro), and Robert (Ukio) Urata. (Loftus 1931,1932; American Fur Breeder 1939,11(8):38; Haaseth 2007, 2010, 2013, 2014; Isto 2010; Petersburg Press, March 6, 1936, 10(35):4; Petersburg Press, February 11, 1938, 12(32):2; Petersburg Press, June 2, 1939, 13(48):2; Petersburg Press, December 8, 1939, 14(23):2; Social Security Death Index; Sundberg 2007; U.S. Census (1920, 1930, 1940). See Jack Urata Fur Farm (1939-1942).

Vachon Brothers of Tolovana, Alaska. In 1914, the brothers were building an 880X168 feet corral. It was planned to be divided into 40 pens, 40X40 feet, and 20 pens 15X20 feet. The project was projected to cost between \$4000 and \$5000, and house 120 foxes (The Progressive, August 1, 1914, 2(29):3). In 1920, there was a fire at the Vachon store that destroyed the old trading post site and adjacent buildings. The store is located at the mouth of the Tolovana River below Nenana (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 17, 1920, 7(1):2). In the spring of 1922, after three years of trouble and litigation, "Peter Vachon has recovered all the furs seized by the Marshal as contraband goods. The case against Vachon was started by former District Attorney Roth. The furs being seized at the Tolovana Post Office" (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 2, 1922, 9(25):3).

Van, Louis. Mr. Van and his partner, John (Jack) Stanier, were fur farming partners on Prince William Sound's, Axel Ling Island. In early 1922, the partners reported the theft of thirty-two blue fox pelts stolen from their island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):3). Also see John Stanier.

Veterinarians mentioned: Dr. D.E. Buckingham, Dr. Vernon R. Cline, Dr. Earl F. Graves, Dr. W.C. Henderson, Dr. Jules B. Loftus, Dr. Basal C. Parker, and Dr. Edward W. Nelson.

Wagner, William. In 1922, Mr. William Wagner in an article documented his and others fur farming in Prince William Sound and the western region of the Alaska territory (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 18, 1922, 9(36):3).

Walruses and Sea Lions. Alaska walruses and sea lions are protected by a number of laws and regulations. However, only indigenous coastal Alaska Native Americans are permitted to hunt walruses and sea lions for non-wasteful "subsistence purposes" (Alaska National Lands Conservation Act 1980; The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1977; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1997).

Ward Cove, Ketchikan, Alaska. The cove was named for W.W. Waud of Portland, Oregon, who established a saltery there in 1883-4 and was drowned nearby in 1892 (Colby 1944:130).

Walters Feed Mills, Incorporated: Big Gain (SUM-11) Island, Gambier Bay. Duration: 1939-1942. Charles R. Walters of Bothell, Washington. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wasilla. "(600pop, est. 1938) was named after a chief of the Knik Indians, and is perhaps a corruption of the Russian given name "Vasilli"... One-fourth of a mile north of Wasilla is a large mink ranch" (Colby 1944:277).

Wenrich, Wright. In the summer of 1924, former Game Warden Wright Wenrich was reported ill. He is a former fox rancher at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory (Petersburg Herald, August 29, 1924, 11(321/2):5).

West Coast Fur Sales. Tacoma, Washington. In July 1926, it was originally formed under parent corporation "West Coast Grocery Company" (Petersburg Press, April 13, 1928, 11(35):3). 1928. Charles H. Hyde (President), Hyman Yewdall (Vice President/Manager), Robert H. Hyde (Secretary/Treasurer).

West Island Fur Company: West Island (PET-27), Clarence Strait. Duration: 1923-1927. Carl Davidson, H.W. Frawley, A.J. Millican or Millison, George Onofrey; and Guy C. Wing. (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d., Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929; Hilson 1976:54; Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924, 11(29):5; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924).

Western Alaska Fur Breeders Association, Anchorage, Alaska.

1927. J.N. McCain (President), W.S. Van Voorhis (secretary/treasurer), Dr. C.A. Pollard (Director-First Vice President), Mrs. Archie (Enid) P. McLane (Second Vice President), John S. Dorwin (Third Vice President), J.W. Felton (Fourth Vice President), and Mrs. Al Hardy (Fifth Vice President). George L. Johnson (Director), Frank W. Williamson (Director), P.J. McDonald (Director), and Bert Olsen (Director).

1928. J.N. McCain (President), W.S. Van Voorhis (secretary/treasurer), Dr. C.A. Pollard (Director & First Vice President), Mrs. Archie (Enid) P. McLane (Second Vice President), John S. Dorwin (Third Vice President), J.W. Felton (Fourth Vice President), and Mrs. Al Hardy (Fifth Vice President). Bert Olsen (Director); P.J. McDonald (Director); Frank W. Williamson (Director). (Petersburg Herald, January 1, 1926, Page 1; Petersburg Press, September 30, 1927, 2(7):4; Petersburg Press, September 28, 1928, 3(7):3).

Western Canada fur farmers organization recently formed (Petersburg Herald, January 1, 1926, Page 1).

Westhope Fur Company: Hound Island (PET-12), Keku Strait. Duration: 1905-1910. Harry A. Pryde, and Jones. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:1-2).

White Cliff Fox Company. White Cliff Island (CRG-29), Sea Otter Sound. Duration: 1923-1924 Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, Ed Mullen, and F.E. Whelpley (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1923).

Whitehorse, Canada. Historically, the community of Whitehorse was the terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad and head of navigation on the Yukon. During the early to mid-twentieth century there were several fox farms in the vicinity. Whitehorse was an outfitting place for hunting expeditions to the west, north and east. It was also a copper mining center and access point for an assortment of nearby camps (Colby 1944:188).

Wikan Brothers & Company (1919), and the Sokolof Fox Company (1920-1921). Sokolof Island (PET-26), Sumner Strait. Duration: 1919-1921. Wikan Brothers, and W.H. Zuber. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bower 1920:71). See Andrew Wikan, Oscar Wikan, and William H. Zuber.

In the fall of 1926, Mr. Frank Williamson was reportedly the largest silver fox rancher in Alaska. His fox farm was in the Kenai Peninsula, Kasilof, Alaska area (Petersburg Press, October 15, 1926, 1(8):3). The "Williams" Silver Fox Ranch. Kusilof, Alaska". (Petersburg Press, June 29, 1928, 2(46):6).

Windy Bay, Coronation Island: Windy Bay (CRG-03). Duration: Currently this reported fur farm enterprise/company has an unconfirmed name, active officials/participants, and duration (Hilson 1976:49). In 1984 an ADF&G wildlife survey was conducted on the Coronation and Spanish islands. There appears to be no mention of any potential or actual fur farming activities or improvements there. See Land and Young (1984).

Windham Bay and the Sumdum area, Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage. Once an early mining district, but throughout the first half of the twentieth century it was largely an active fur farming area (Colby 1944:149). See Matt A. Beck, J.W. Bixby, William Geddes, Julius Heinemann, Charles Jenne, Silas E. King, H.B. LeFevre, H.C. Magoon, Harold M. McTullis, Edna Mae Price, Stanton Price, John W. Soderling, Charles Stewart, Emery Valentine, E.A. Winkler, and James (Jim) York.

Wingham Island: In 1912, J.G. Carlson and Frank Townsend were formerly partners with Joe L. Hill on Wingate [i.e., Wingham] Island near Cape St. Elias. The partners reported having a generator/light plant, warehouses, four residences, food houses, trails, gasboat tender, and three smaller boats there (Roppel 2012a). J.G. Carlson had formerly been involved with fox farming on his Controller Bay, Wingham Island. In September 1920, Carlson bought 20 pair of blue fox with him and turned them loose on his Inian Islands (XMF-02), Cross Sound (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4). Frank Townsend leased Wingham Island for five years to William H. Dugdale (i.e., Dugdell) of Katalla (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 14, 1921, 7(5):3). See J.G. Carlson, W. H. Dugdell, Sigurd Hendenstrand, Joe L. Hill, and Frank Townsend.

Whipple, F.E. In the fall of 1920, Mr. F.E. Whipple was a fox farmer on an island west of Unga in the Aleutian Islands. He left for the states and planned to remain there all winter (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 26, 1920, 6(50):4).

Wizamas-Voelkl Fur Farm: Wizamas-Voelkl (SKG-07), Long Bridge area of the Chilkat Valley, Haines, Alaska. Duration: 1915-1917. Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas, and Joseph Voelkl. (Bower & Aller 1917a:137; Bower & Aller 1917b: 114, 116; Bower & Aller 1918: 60; Bower 1919:74; Jones 1915:121; Roberts n.d). See Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas, and Joseph Voelkl.

Woewodski Fur Farm Ranch: Woewodski Ranch (PET-92), Woewodski Island. Duration: 1921-1929. E.E. (Edward Emerson) Harvey, James (Jim) Allen, and William Fels. (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 15, 1922, 9(31):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 22, 1922, 9(32):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Herald, May 19, 1926, page 1).

Wrangell, City of, and Wrangell Island. Wrangell Island is eight miles south of the Stikine River, and nearly ninety miles northwest of Ketchikan. In the 1920's and 1930's it was commonly

known for its lumbering and fur farming (Colby 1944:132). See Gus Beckman, R.R. Bennett, Carl Bradley, A.L. Brush, Bill, Charley, and Frank Burch, Albert J. Carlson, F.A. Cooper, H. R. Coulter; William Eberly, Jessi Eyon, Johnny Eyon, Albert Lauth, Roy Lindsley, Ida and George Mathews, Bert Nore, Ingvald & Anna Nore, and Ivar P. Nore, Ryotaro Urata, Chiyo (Mary) Urata, Ichiro (Jack) Urata, and Ukio (Robert) Urata.

York Fox Farms, Inc. Sumdum and Bushy (SUM-08) Islands, Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage. Duration: 1900-1923. James (Jim) York, Charles Stewart, and Emery Valentine. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Record-Miner 1901; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Jones 1915:118; Bower & Aller 1917:114; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 27, 1923, 10(33):4). See James (Jim) York, Charles Stewart, and Emery Valentine.

York Fur Farms Company, Incorporated: Sumdum and Bushy (SUM-08) Islands, Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage. Duration: 1923-1937. Initial stockholders: Rev. C.E. Rice, Ed. Ninis, W.G. Culver incorporators of the company and A.G. Means, Dr. W.A. Borland, Dr. C.P. Jenne (President), M.J. Banvard, Frank Coggins, Adrian Roff, Dave Andrews, J.M. Davis, A.J. Forest, H.E. Sterling, R.M. Saunders, Ed. Kilburn, Robert Morris, H.L. Faulkner, and Combs. The company was incorporated for \$30,000 with a capital stock issue of six hundred shares. Valuation per share was \$50 each. Approximately 50 percent of the capital stock was to be sold. York transferred seventy-five pairs of blue fox to the new company. Julius Heinemann (stockholder and on-site manager in 1937); Harold M. Tullis (operated on shares starting in 1938); Henry B. LeFevre (Juneau attorney and stockholder). (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932; Loftus 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 27, 1923, 10(33):4; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924. Autrey & Davis 1983:16)

Yukon Fur Farm: Alaska Yukon Fur Farm Company (PET-50). West Petersburg (i.e., currently City of Kupreanof), Kupreanof Island: Duration: 1920-1949: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., Fred Porter, and Charles C. Craig; Ethel, Harold, and William Bergmann, Duration:1960-1965. Kupreanof Island. (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Loftus 1930,1931,1932, American Fur Breeder 1944:29; 1947:90; Tewkesbury 1947:59, 189; Gorman 1947:15; E. and H. Bergmann n.d.,1993; Janson 1985, Chap 14.; Denison 1949:153. Petersburg Press, October 30, 1936, Page 8; Rain Country 1994 (Scott Foster, KTOO Public Television producer), DVD #911; Petersburg Pilot, January 21, 1993, 19(3):2).

Yukon Minkery: Yukon Minkery (KET-26). Duration: 1927-1941. Alex Cameron. Ketchikan, Alaska. (Alaska Game Commission 1929,1941; Loftus 1930,1931,1932).

Zimmerman Blue Fox Farm: Brothers Islands (SUM-03), Stephens Passage. Duration: 1918-1941. Lawrence Porter Apple, Henry L. Arnold, Andrew Bjorgen, Charles Carlson, Tom Conrad, James S. Drake, Ben Franks or Frankes, Sigurd Hadland, Marvin Kimberg, Emil Knutsen or Knudsen, Lewis Long, C.R. Lyon, Charles Mann, L.B. McCoy, Fred and Gertrude Patten, John Stephen, and Charles Zimmerman. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929,1941; Bower 1920:68,71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924; Loftus 1930, 1931; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; Petersburg Press, January 3, 1941, 15(27):6).

Zuver Brothers: Skiff Island (PET-16). Minimal Duration: 1938-1941; West Island (PET-27). Minimal Duration: 1933-1947; Meadow Island (PET-33). Minimal Duration: 1938-1941; Echo, Fire, and Little Exchange Islands (PET-34). Minimal Duration: 1931-1940; and Level Island

(PET-41). Duration: 1929-1932. Alva W. Zuver Jr. (1907-1984), James Zuver (1912-1991), Bert Buchanan Zuver (1886-1956), and Calvin H. Zuver (1894-1978). Also see Alva Zuver Sr., and Bert Buchanan. Keku Strait, Clarence Strait, and Sumner Strait. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924,1941,1945; Chipperfield 1945; Loftus 1931,1932; Petersburg Press, January 9, 1931, 5(22):6; Petersburg Press, November 15, 1935, 10(19):8; Petersburg Press, December 12, 1952, 27(23):4; Tewkesbury 1947:189).

Background Summary

This document summarizes obscure, and diverse primary, secondary, and tertiary sources concerning the Alaska Territory, documents a number of oral histories, and explores historic era fur farming throughout the Alaska Territory, portions of Canada, and the northwest coast of North America. It is a more refined and focused attempt to portray the everyday lives of its participants. It is not meant to be the definitive work on the subject, but rather a starting point for further and more detailed interdisciplinary research, on-the-ground anthropological survey, documentation, interpretation, and educational programs to promote awareness and understanding of Alaska fur farming.

I started this intermittent quest over forty years ago while living and working as the Stikine Area Forest Archaeologist, Tongass Subsistence Coordinator, NEPA Coordinator, and one of three Tongass Tribal Government Relations Specialists with the USDA-Forest Service in Petersburg, southeast Alaska (Map 1). This personal research quest began sometime in 1982 when I had informal conversations with several knowledgeable local friends and acquaintances, and it quickly evolved into informal discussions and interviews with individuals and couples concerning this and related anthropological topics. Initially, my goal was to listen to and document knowledgeable individual fur farming lifeways before the information is lost or diluted. My main concern and competitor in this project has always been “time”. Every day meant the possibility of the passing of some individual who held important information or knowledge that might disappear with them forever. Many of these early contacts/informants were willing and anxious to share whatever relevant information and knowledge they possessed concerning this and interrelated topics. I’m not sure they fully grasped the importance of this as a permanent glimpse into their life story. Most felt no one but me would be interested in this historical lifeway. They thought no one would care, because it was what many of their friends and peers were doing at their age. Quickly, it became obvious to me that very little formal documentation or relevant information was readily available concerning Alaskan fur farming and its cultural subsets. Many of these initial sources proved to be minimal and rather questionable reference material, which quickly appeared to be merely brief anecdotal histories. The one positive note at the time was the number of local living, former practitioners of this bygone enterprise and lifeway. As I excitedly progressed, I was shocked and theorized that the topic was a glaring example of a period in Alaska territorial history only superficially explored. Naively, I thought there must be more information documenting this bygone enterprise. In the beginning, there was no internet or means to access reliable, historical information concerning the topic, the people, and the companies that practiced this bygone cultural lifeway. At that time, I believed it to be a grossly ignored chapter in the cultural history of Alaska.

Over the next several months, lengthy on-site visits and phone calls were placed to the University of Alaska-Fairbanks Library, Alaska State Library and its Alaska Historical Collection, and Alaska State Archives. These efforts proved to be invaluable portals to a rich treasure trove of little known, and only then recently catalogued research materials. Additionally, the then Federal Archives in Anchorage, and later Seattle, house a limited number of historical file boxes

concerning “closed” special use permit files from the USDA-Tongass National Forest. In the early 1980’s Madonna L. Moss secured a number of these closed file boxes and did preliminary documentation of their contents. Without her efforts, these few remaining record boxes would have been lost, and my task even more extremely difficult. These historical special use permit files contain not only fur farming records, but a wide assortment of general to specific tidbits of information and materials reflecting the scope and breadth of historic use and activities throughout the Tongass National Forest. These files, and my subsequential research have shed new insights on many subtle aspects of the daily lives of historic southeastern Alaskan residents, companies, and communities (Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2013, 2014).

Over the next several years, I made on-site visits to these Alaska libraries and archives. I also periodically explored the local Petersburg Public Library, where I sampled its collection of hard-copy historical local newspapers. In the intervening years many of these surviving newspapers have been digitized and made available to the public (i.e., 1913-current). Internet access to this historic collection thus made my efforts extremely productive and timely.

Early on, it became glaringly evident that the cultural and social history of Alaskan fur farming was not widely studied nor understood. There have been less than a handful of in-depth contemporary studies focusing on various aspects of Alaskan fur farming via cultural geography, history, and anthropology (Huston 1963; Isto 2012; Janson 1985; Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014). These more contemporary references provide an extremely helpful introductory glimpse into research opportunities, and potential concerning this promising area of interdisciplinary study.

Based on my sporadic personal research into Alaskan fur farming, and my archaeological field surveys, it appears that the topic, and its subsets, deserve a much more thorough examination (Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2013, 2014). It is hoped, through this and other relevant archaeological field surveys, documents and references, to introduce the reader and researcher to a rich and varied assortment of information available for gleaning on fur farming and its interrelated subtopics (Huston 1963; Isto 2012; Janson 1985; Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014). Over the years I have attempted to share relevant insights and information from throughout the various geographic regions of the territory. My goal was to provide a beginning point to a wealth of cultural, historical, genealogical, micro and macro-economics, wildlife ecology and conservation, natural history focusing on characteristics and behaviors over time, and other interrelated research opportunities for inquiry. Fur farming functioned primarily throughout the Territory of Alaska throughout much of the latter half of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. The enterprise was supported, to varying degrees, at all levels by federal, territorial, and local government. Various agencies, bureaus, offices, and organizations contributed to its longevity (Roberts 2014).

Many, but not all early entrepreneurs commenced their businesses on the vast public lands controlled and managed by the United States federal government. A significant number of these early enterprising individuals, families, and companies operated within or near established communities and cities (Roberts 2014). The most opportune locations were settled and developed early in the development of Alaska fur farming (Huston 1963; Isto 2012; Janson 1985; Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014). In southeastern Alaska, federal public lands are managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service, and Department of Interior’s National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management. Most of these federal public lands within southeast Alaska are managed by the USDA-Forest Service under the 17 million acre Tongass National Forest. However, a significant number of fur farming sites were recorded in what would eventually become Glacier Bay National Park, as well as several

incorporated and unincorporated communities throughout the region (Map 1). Fur farming appears to have taken place throughout the Alaska Territory. Furthermore, during this same era, the Alaska Territory experienced the most rapidly evolving and changing environmental, economic, transportation, communication, and national defense posture within the United States (Colby 1944).

Initially, Territorial Alaska had no county organization, but in 1900, for court purposes, the Territory was divided into four “judicial divisions” (i.e., Districts), which are treated for census purposes as equivalent to the geography of a county area (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b:7). “For the sake of better administration of its great fur production the Territory of Alaska is divided into eight fur districts” (Colby 1944:72).

In the early 1930's Alaska's gross area was thought to be 586,400 square miles, with a total population of 59,278. A third of its population was concentrated in the southeastern Panhandle. “Four of the seven towns having a population of 1,000 or over in 1930 were located there—Juneau (pop. 4,043), Ketchikan (pop. 3,796), Petersburg (pop. 1,259), and Sitka (pop. 1,056)”. In the same era the total population of southeastern Alaska (First Judicial District) was 19,304 (Colby 1944:43).

“The least populous section is the Second Judicial District (northwestern Alaska), with only 10,127 persons, or 17 percent of the population of the Territory. Nome (pop. 1,213) was the only town of this District that had a population of more than 1,000. The rest lived in small villages, the largest of which had only a few hundred persons.”

“The Third Judicial District, with 16,309 persons, or 27 percent of the Territory's population, had only one town of more than 1,000 population—Anchorage (pop. 2,277). The Fourth District, with 13,538 population, had 23 percent of the Territory's total and also only one town of more than 1,000--- Fairbanks (pop. 2,101).

“The Alaskan Territories population was about evenly divided in the 1930 U.S. Census between indigenous Natives (29,983 or 50.6 percent of the total) and whites (28,640 or 48.3 percent). There were about 152 males to each 100 females for all classes. This disparity was due to the large population of males among the white --228 males to each 100 females. The indigenous Native population was about evenly divided between males (15,359), and females (14,624).” (Colby 1944:43).

“Fur District No. 1 includes southeastern Alaska. Here the trappers are usually fishermen during the summer, and their gasoline launches, beached in sheltered nooks, form their trapping headquarters during the winter”.

“Fur District Nos. 2 and 3 are along the coast of the Bering Sea, where the harbors are few and far between, and the shore is exposed to the full sweep of the winter storms”.

“Fur Districts 4 to 8 include both the lowlands of the coast and the northern Interior, where the trappers traveled by boat in summer, by dog team in winter, and by airplane all the year round (Colby 1944:72).

The 1929 Population and Agriculture of the U.S Census summary Table 8 portrays “illiteracy, by age periods, for the Alaska territory:1930 and 1920 (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 18). Table 20 lists “Chinese, Japanese, and Negroes 1910 to 1930, and Mexicans, 1930, for Judicial Divisions” (i.e., Districts) Nonpopulation Census Schedule for

Alaska 1929b: 24). Table 21 summarizes “Foreign-born white by country of birth, for Judicial divisions (i.e., Districts) and for Juneau and Ketchikan (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 24). Tables 22 and 23 documents “native white of foreign or mixed parentage, by country of birth of parents, by judicial divisions” (i.e., districts) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 24, 25.). Table 27 documents “persons 10 years old and over engaged in gainful occupations by sex, color, and industry groups, within judicial divisions” (i.e., district) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 27). Table 30 lists “number and varieties of livestock not on farms and ranges, for the territory:1930,1920, and 1910 (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 30). Table 33 summarizes “farms and farm acreage, by color and tenure of farm operator, and main occupation of operator as related to agriculture, by judicial division (i.e., district) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 31) Table 34 portrays “farms, farm acreage, and crop land harvested, by size of farm, for judicial divisions (i.e., districts) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 31). Table 35 summarizes “value of farm land and buildings, and implements and machinery, by color and tenure of farm operator, for judicial divisions (i.e., district) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 31) Table 36 documents reported “farm operators, by tenure, and by term of occupancy of farm for judicial divisions” (district) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 32). Table 37 lists domesticated animals, fur-bearing animals, and poultry on farms, by judicial division, and farms reporting” (i.e., district) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 32). Tables 38 documents the “number and varieties of livestock not on established farms or ranges by judicial divisions, and farms reporting” (i.e., districts) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 32). And finally, Table 43 documents “farm expenditures for feed and labor, by tenure of farm operator, by judicial divisions” (i.e., district) (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 34).

The 1929 summary Table 27 lists a total of 240 territorial fur farms throughout the Alaska Territory (Nonpopulation Census Schedule for Alaska 1929b: 27). During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, two hundred and forty fur-farming licenses were issued throughout the Territory by the Alaska Game Commission. According to the same agency, between 1927 and 1936 the total value of Alaska furs (including seal fur) was substantial, amounting to \$2,264,467 (Colby 1944:73). In 1939 there were 273 fur farming licenses issued; by 1944 the total number was down to less than 90 (57 in Southeast Alaska and about 30 in the Aleutians); in 1947 there were only 62 fur farms, some of them raising mink. The next year there were only 30 fur farms, including mink, in the Territory. In 1966 there were only four fur farms, “mainly keeping mink” (Fischer, 1966: 6). Generally, it appears the practice of Alaskan fur farming declined and ended due to a multitude of interrelated variables. Some are listed here: inexperienced/knowledgeable practitioners and interrelated entrepreneurs; questionable general and fickle individual and company economic and environmental practices; availability of cheap, accessible, and nourishing fur farming feed; availability of quality and affordable fur farming breeding stock; means and modes of dependable transportation, supply, and logistics; World War I, and II; the Great Depression; lack of timely furbearer medical advice and drug treatments; lack of widespread and readily available and accessible human public health and related educational services; and an evolving and rapidly adapting worldwide furbearer fashion industry. However, further ethical interdisciplinary, and traditional knowledge and practices will enable culturally and scientifically appropriate research and reporting. It will undoubtedly shed light on the subtle to universal nuances for its cultural and natural ecological dynamics, exploitation, its consequences, and eventual decline. Historical Alaska fur farming will benefit from thorough interdisciplinary field inventory, data analysis, and collaborative research, interpretation, and reporting.

For a basic Canadian fur farming introductory article, one is recommended to consult Rouvinen-watt, et. al. (2015).

My Ongoing Anthropological Survey Methodology

Historic information concerning Alaskan fur farming was gleaned from multiple and varied sources (Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2014). The public library edition of "Ancestry. com", U.S. Census, historic Petersburg and other newspapers, and USDA-Forest Service "closed" historic special use permit files were extensively utilized in the historical, genealogical, and familial relationships for this research project. Numerous newspaper volumes and many USDA-Forest Service "closed" historic special use permit files proved challenging in the documentation process. My major resource for individuals, companies, and site-specific information in this study is the USDA-Forest Service "closed" historic special use permit files. These 18 record boxes of historical files inconsistently and sporadically included misspelled individual named applicants, and permittees, hand written or typed documents, mapped, and sometimes photographic data concerning specific aspects of the research topic. The file boxes also include other permitted historical activities on National Forest lands within southeast Alaska. This historical data delimits specific areas under special use permit by various permittees or companies over time and space. In some cases, these files include a sketch map and photographs depicting then existing improvements and activities by individuals, families, shareholders, and/or companies. Another source was the USDI-Geological Survey's "Geographic Names Information System" (GNIS) (n.d.). Additionally, commencing in the mid-1970's, the Alaska Region of the USDA-Forest Service began to comply with existing federal laws and agency regulations concerning inventorying cultural resources on federal public lands within the Tongass National Forest (Carlson 1990:112). Additionally, several early cultural resource surveys were completed which noted southeast Alaskan fur farms. These early-cited surveys are merely reports shared by coworkers, and do not represent a total or complete listing of fur farms on the Tongass National Forest (Roberts 2006b). All these early reports were gleaned for relevant Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) site references and physical locations on the landscape. Over the succeeding years, numerous subsequent cultural resource surveys have been carried out. These latter research and on-the-ground surveys have not been consulted for this study. The author recommends that interested general public and researchers consult with the USDA-Alaska Forest Service, Chugach and Tongass National Forests and/or the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer in Anchorage for further information.

In the initial course of this study, Christine Ruhsenberger Roberts collaborated on several early fur farming interviews. These initial eleven collaborative interviews took place between 1982 and 1983. Over the succeeding years, twenty-six interviews were conducted (Appendix A). These various interviews span over forty years. Additionally, In 1983 Cynthia Croxton Flora and Julie Hoffman Hursey featured two interviews of knowledgeable fur farmers on a local public radio broadcast (i.e., Mrs. Geraldine (Jeri) Frink and Mr. Fred Birch Jr.). These individual interviews, by Julie Hursey and Cynthia Flora, with Fred Birch, Jr. and Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand Frink were excerpted from a KFSK-FM radio (Petersburg, Alaska) broadcast program on local area fur farming history (Roberts 2006b). Furthermore, several audiotape (cassette) recorders were utilized for eighteen of these interviews. Interviews or personal communications averaged approximately sixty to ninety minutes in length. Communications were had with a limited number of knowledgeable individuals and/or couples from throughout the region on various aspects of southeast Alaskan fur farming (Roberts 2006b). The interviews tended to be broad and general in nature and scope. No outline or formal questions were prepared beforehand. The interviews could be considered spontaneous and informal in nature. However, much useful information was gleaned concerning southeast Alaskan fur farming and related topics. Written permission for the scholarly use of the material and tape-recorded

information was granted by all but one individual (i.e., Russell Mills of Sitka, Alaska). To date, these audiotapes, the author's personal journal entries, and hand written notes have not been formally transcribed.

Researching the topic, I commenced by compiling hand written data on five by seven inch index cards. Data collected includes, but is not limited to the following: site or island name; general geographic location; individual site specific number given by the author on U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle(s); permittee name and/or company; names of partners, coworkers, managers, and/or hired help (when available); reference citation(s); application date for special use permit (when available); issuance date for special use permit (when available); closing date for special use permit (when available); status of the permit (i.e., transferred, relinquished, abandoned, change in status, etc.); total estimated acreage under permit (when available); year and species of furbearer stocked, pelted, or died (when available); yearly accounting of profit/loss (when available); improvements (i.e., housing structures, smokehouse(s), skinning shed(s), wood shed(s), gardens, etc.) and dimensions (when available); equipment (i.e., boats, skiffs, docks, seines, grinders, etc.); type and volume of scheduled feed provided to fur bearers; relevant dated comments from historic files, books, reports, newspapers, documents, and informants concerning daily routines and observations.

Inconsistent, inaccurate, unfounded rumors, and incomplete information often made the task challenging. Historic correspondence from permittees, territorial and federal agency representatives and informants periodically and inconsistently shed some light on issues, insights, and tribulations. Plus, once again, it appears these early local newspapers, territorial and USDA-Forest Service staff routinely attempted to phonetically or guess at the correct spelling for various individuals, applicants, permittees, and companies. The file information is not consistently available nor is it always recorded or available within these closed USDA-Forest Service historical special use permit files. These oral history Interviews provided extremely valuable primary and supplemental information. It also yielded important insights concerning the daily and seasonal aspects of the enterprise not covered in local historical newspapers, texts, files, correspondence, and reports. However, it must be pointed out that there are large, gaping holes in the currently available primary and secondary data, and future research and documentation will hopefully fill in these unfortunate and incomplete lapses and omissions.

I had significant help from Erik Hedl in developing a Microsoft ACCESS program incorporating all of my initial note card data into a searchable, Microsoft ACCESS relational database (Roberts n.d., 2010, 2014).

Not all of the referenced fur farming sites here have an identified Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) number, but my individual site numbering system is similar, but not the official AHRS numerical designation. My mapped data was compiled on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle sheets (1:250,000 feet scale) from throughout southeastern Alaska. Individual maps utilized for this regional survey include the following: Bradfield Canal (BFC), Craig (CRG), Dixon Entrance (XDE), Juneau (JUN), Ketchikan (KET), Mount Fairweather (XMF), Petersburg (PET), Port Alexander (XPA), Prince Rupert (XPR), Sitka (SIT), Skagway (SKG), Sumdum (SUM), Taku River (XTR), and Yakutat (YAK). No fur farm information or sites were noted on the Bradfield Canal (BFC) quadrangle. Each fur farm noted was given its own chronological site number based on its respective USGS quadrangle. An example would be that of Spuhn Island, located along Lynn Canal. Spuhn Island is situated in the Juneau topographic quadrangle and was given the site number: JUN-05. This refers to the site as the fifth fur farm recorded on the Juneau quadrangle.

Many of the fur farm sites demarcated in this study incorporate more than one island/location under the same site number. The rationale for this classification or designation mirrors “closed” USDA-Forest Service historical special use permits issued to individuals, families, and companies during this historical era.

Individual Island and/or fur farm site location(s) were further located using information available through the USDI-Geological Survey. The USDI-Geological Survey provides both written (Orth 1971) and electronic data concerning Alaska geographic place names, as well as latitude and longitude information (USDI-Geological Survey n.d.). My non-specific or currently unknown fur farm site location(s) are categorized as “undetermined” based on currently available information. I was provided state-of-the-art information and geographic map data from the USDA-Forest Service, Wrangell Ranger District. The Wrangell Ranger District shared Geographic Information System (GIS) data and maps from its Tongass Land Management Plan (1997), and amendment (2008). David Rak and Susan Wise Eagle selflessly shared their time and energy in this project. I shared site specific fur farming data with them in order for it to be incorporated within the Tongass Land Management Plan (1997, 2008). Thus, our collaborative information was shared in the development of a USDA-Forest Service historical fur farming GIS-ArchInfo layer. This information layer is designed to demarcate historic fur farm sites for current and future cultural heritage research, interpretation, spatial, and long-term management.

Individual fur farm site numbers were hand drawn by me on hard-copy USDI-Geological Survey quadrangle maps shared by the Wrangell Ranger District. Only known or confirmed fur farm sites were demarcated on the thirteen individual quadrangle sheets from throughout southeastern Alaska. These thirteen maps will eventually reside with the Alaska State Library-Historical Collection. All relevant information will also be shared with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer in Anchorage, Alaska, following a review by USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest Heritage Resources Staff. An electronic GIS layer demarcating these historical fur farm sites will undoubtedly reside with the USDA-Forest Service Alaskan Regional Office, and the Tongass National Forest Heritage Staff.

For further general information, one is advised to consult with the Alaska State Library-Historical Collection, Alaska State Archives, University of Alaska Libraries, and various local public libraries throughout the State. Information may be available through the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer and/or Alaska Forest Service Heritage Resources Staff. A separate “restricted” summary document displaying site-specific information, as well as historic place names information was shared earlier (Roberts 2010). This generalized information was compiled and shared with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer and USDA-Forest Service Alaska Heritage Resources Staff.

Southeastern Alaska Environmental Setting

The southeast Alaska region has been characterized as a large, temperate rain forest; widely referred to as the Alexander Archipelago or Alaska’s Southeastern Panhandle (Map 1). Broadly speaking, it encompasses the area between Yakutat and Dixon Entrance; and the outer coastal islands to the coastal mountain range separating Alaska and Canada (Roppel 1978; Suttles 1990b). Topography ranges from sea level to several thousand feet elevation. “It is about 125 miles wide and 475 miles long” (Huston 1963:5).

The lush, dense vegetative cover for the region can be characterized as dominated by a western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) forest (Hulten 1968; Viereck and Little 1972, 1975). Its maritime climate and rugged topography result in frequent

rainfall, cloudiness, and fog (University of Alaska-Southeast n.d.; National Weather Service n.d.) Summers are cool and winters are generally mild (Huston 1963:5; Suttles 1990a:17). Annual precipitation throughout the region varies dramatically due to a localized orthographic effect (Thomson 1981:23-24). July is considered the driest month of the year; while October is the wettest (University of Alaska-Southeast; National Weather Service). Storm fronts move throughout the region from the south and southeast, with an average of one storm per month during the summer and two storms per month during the winter. Accumulated snowfall is generally restricted to the more northerly portion of the region and its higher elevations (Hartman and Johnson 1984). Daylight during the summer solstice reaches approximately 17 hours, and during the winter solstice averages approximately 6 hours. Maritime influenced temperatures for the region fluctuate gradually between summer and winter. The average summer temperature is about 65 degrees in July. Occasional sunny day temperatures can rise into the 70's and low 80's. Winter means a mixture of snow, rain, and sunshine. Mean January temperature is 24 degrees (University of Alaska-Southeast n.d.; National Weather Service n.d.).

Two daily tidal fluctuations include two ebb (low) and two flood (high) tides (Suttles 1990b:19; Thomson 1981). Depending on latitude and geographic location, tidal fluctuations between low and high tides range approximately 26 feet throughout southeastern Alaska.

Southeast Alaska supports a wide and diverse population of wildlife. In general, wolves (*Canis lupus*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), moose (*Alces alces*), deer (*Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis*), and fur bearing species inhabit the region: coyote (*Canis latrans*), arctic blue fox (*Valpes lagopus*), American mink (*Mustela vison*), Alaska marmot (*Marmota broweri*), hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata*), American marten (*Martes americana*), pacific marten (*Neovison vison*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), northern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), arctic ground squirrel (*Uroditellus parryi*), northern flying squirrel (*Gleucomys subunus yukonensis*), red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), and wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*) (ADF&G, Wildlife Management & Research on-line n.d.)

Throughout the region, Marine life tends to move with the seasons. A few whale species pass through the area, as well as the Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), and at least two species of seal (*Phoca vitulina* and *Callorhinus ursinus*). All five species of the anadromous Pacific salmon are present (Suttles 1990a:24), as well as a multitude of other salt-water species: eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), herring (*Clupea harengus*), halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*), black cod (*Anoplopoma fimbria*), steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*), rockfish (*Sebastes* spp.), tuna (*Thunnus thynnus* and *T. alalunga*), and dolly varden (*Salvelinus malma*) to name but a few.

Specific regions or areas throughout the Alaska Territory appear to have been thought to be conducive for the early commercial raising of furbearers. Ashbrook and Walker (1925: Figure 1) list six geographic regions where early fur farming was practiced: (1) southern or southeast; (2) Prince William Sound; (3) Lower Cook Inlet; (4) Kodiak-Afognak; (5) Islands off the Alaska Peninsula; (6) Aleutian Islands; (7) Interior; and (8) West Central Alaska would soon be added to these initial areas (Colby 1944; Huston 1963; Janson 1985). Many miners, fishermen, and other seasonably occupied workers spent the winter trapping wild fur bearers. Fur farming is said to be important and a valuable adjunct to the production and conservation of wild fur bearers. Blue fox farming on the various islands in the Aleutian group and the smaller islands in Prince William Sound and southeastern Alaska became a well-established interest. Silver foxes were also being raised in some portions of the Territory, notably on the Kenai Peninsula. Mink farming became an important component in the economic development of the Territory, and the expansion of pen raised fur bearers. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, two hundred

and forty fur farming licenses were issued by the Alaska Game Commission (Colby 1944: 72-73).

Initially, wild and/or purchased foxes were stocked on islands and/or in pens during the early fall of the calendar year. Blue fox (*Alopex lagopus*) mating or “barking” season was about February 1st and continued for approximately 140 days. Gestation was approximately 51 days in length (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:19). Minor variations in this cycle were reported for red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) by Ashbrook (1923:36-52). Ashbrook confirmed that red fox mating took place between February and March. The oestrus (heat) period occurred once a year and lasted approximately three or four days. Reportedly, whelping (birth) occurred between early January and April 30th. Weaning the young fox took approximately eight weeks. It was soon determined that young foxes could only be left alone between “late May and early June when the whelping season was over, and the young would be able to forage for themselves” (Huston 1963:42). Fox pelts were prime throughout December and into January.

“The mink farmers of the territory, as a rule, are doing very well as would be expected since their stock is under control and very little is left to chance and guess work. Mink do, however, have disturbances which need constant warding off and there is much work to be done in an educational way among the mink growers” (Graves 1929:8). Mink (*Mustela vison*) breeding season spans from March to April depending on the latitude. The mink may breed with more than one partner. “The young within a single litter can be the result of fertilization by different males and/or two different ovulations more than a week apart. The total gestation period varies from 40 to 75 days” (ADF&G n.d.; Fur Commission USA 2007). Mink tends to be born during May and June. They grow rapidly and are adult in size by September. Mink fur is considered prime in November and December when their guard hair is thickest. This is when the fur farmer pelts out his surplus population (C. Johnson 1983, Leekley 1980, Nore 1983, Fur Commission USA 2007).

As stated earlier, the care and feeding of commercially raised furbearers varied with each fur farmer and situation. “The feeding varies, but in many cases consists of fish or fish offal secured from canneries or by direct fishing. The fish are fed in different forms- some fresh, salted and freshened, dried and smoked. This is sometimes fed alone or in combination with various cereals in a mush” (Graves 1929:2). No one standard recipe or feeding schedule appears to have prevailed. Nor was there agreement by fur farmers as to what was the best type of feed. They did agree on one thing: that any food source must be “nutritious, palatable, plentiful, and cheap” (Graves 1929; Huston 1963:58).

Following a Territory-wide survey and observations of fur farming practitioners, Dr. Earl F. Graves (1929:4) theorized the major culprits for fur farming losses were parasites and malnutrition. He went on to stress...“Successful fur farmers must do all they can to eliminate guess work from their operations and control all phases of their business” (Graves 1929:7).

In early 1931, Dr. Jule B. Loftus, then the Alaska Territorial Veterinarian, reported in his monthly report to the governor, that...“feeding of foxes in Alaska varies with the availability and kind of food in the different districts. Preserving food by cold storage is the most satisfactory means of holding it over from the season of plenty. Salting down fish is the worst practice and is fast falling into disuse.”

“The ideal method is to grind fresh food each day, fish or meat, vegetables, and cereals, all to be fed raw. Vegetable matter and fresh raw food are essential to pen raised animals. A high protein ration lacking in vegetables and cereals will produce a fox that is rusty early in the fall

and having very poor powers of reproduction.” (Loftus 1931). Other fur farmers served up cooked porridge consisting of fish, cereals, and/or vegetables (Roberts n.d.)

A Limited Historical Overview

Early Russian explorers and fur trappers (e.g., Promyshlenniki or Promyshleniki) are widely credited with the euro-American discovery and exploitation of what would become known as the Alaskan territory, and the initial and subsequent commercial exploitation of various species of furbearers. Initially, these furbearers (e.g., *Alopex lagopus* and *Vulpes vulpes*) were not considered as important, or as valuable as the abundant sea otter and fur seal populations. This perspective changed with the ever-increasing demand for quality fur pelts (The Alaskan 1895:1, 1900a:1, 1900b:1, 1900c:1; Bancroft 1959:108). It could be said that the initial United States’ interest in Alaska, like that of the Russians, was obtaining quality furs. With the rapid exploitation of the region’s abundant natural resources, large numbers of people rushed to the Alaska territory to seek their fortune. The wild game of Alaska soon became an important source of subsistence for the growing population. These early entrepreneurs took advantage of the ready supply of abundant wildlife to supplement their cache, and their income by selling the furs. This widely diversified socio-economic system appears to have persisted up to the relatively recent past. “This combination of the frontier life with an eye to the market has become a tradition and today there are many Alaskans who supplement their larder and income by occasional trapping” (ADF&G n.d.; Fischer 1966:7).

Early fur farming in the Alaska Territory began with the Russian introduction of arctic blue fox (*Alopex lagopus*) to select Aleutian Islands and beyond (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:1; Bailey 1993; Bancroft 1959; Huston 1963:17; Janson 1985, Chap.1:2; Roberts 2006a). Simultaneously, arctic red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and their color variations (e.g., silver, black, cross, etc.) were also introduced and proved profitable in the pen or corral method (Lydekker 1900:242). Many of the early entrepreneurs thought they would quickly become wealthy by leasing one or more islands and releasing furbearers there (Graves 1929:1). “The hypothesis was that they would exist and increase with little or no attention, and in a year or two the owner would be able to kill a large number of animals, and the resultant income would make him independent.” (Graves 1929:1). In the late 1920’s, mink was becoming an increasing and valuable economic resource. The U.S. Department of Interior’s General Land Office, in a press release dated 1928, referred to mink farming as, “A novel industry which is rapidly developing in Alaska” (DOI-General Land Office 1928). By the 1930’s, mink reportedly gained even more importance when shorthaired fur became more fashionable (Eddy 1983:1), and fox farming virtually disappeared (Huston 1963:105).

These early efforts and unimaginable profits set in motion a meteoric rise in the commercial raising of various species of furbearers. It also meant Euro American settlement and development of remote and rural locations throughout the Territory. Many of these remote and rural development sites involved the minimal acquisition, delivery, and construction of cabins/residences, feed sheds, smokehouses, skinning sheds, wood sheds, etc. Most early fur farm companies were owned and operated by individuals, families, and/or partnerships. However, a number of these businesses were owned by company shareholders (Roberts 2006a). Many such businesses were left to on-site managers, laborers and/or caretakers for their daily operations. It has been estimated that approximately half of these early fur farms had to hire help to operate their various businesses. These various expenses could mean a significant outlay of money otherwise reinvested in the fur farm business and/or enterprise.

Many historical accounts from the 1920's through the 1960's note Alaskan fox farms ranged from "40 to over 6000 acres" (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:5; Huston 1963:38; Greely 1970:172; Roberts n.d.). This broad-brush reference appears early and tends to generalize for all the Alaska Territory. Over time, individual southeast Alaska fur farm site acreage varied from approximately one to over 8000 acres (Roberts 2010)

Throughout its duration, Alaska fox farming incorporated two distinct management methodologies (Huston 1963:45; Janson 1985, Chap.1:1; Roberts 2006a). One, the island or free running of *Alopex lagopus* (arctic blue fox) on suitable islands. This initial technique allowed the foxes to "roam freely over the entire island, where they choose their mates and make their dens" (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:1). These early entrepreneurs turned the foxes loose on the island(s) and then they had to forage for themselves for food and water. By the mid-1920's most fur farmers were providing at least supplemental feeding (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:24). Supplemental feeding was accomplished by establishing a combination "trap-feed houses" at intervals around the exterior of the island(s) (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:24; Huston 1963:51). The second management scheme was the pen or corral raising of both arctic blue fox (*Alopex lagopus*) and arctic red fox (*Vulpus vulpus*) (Huston 1963:105-106). Pen or corral raising of fox introduced a new dimension to a rapidly evolving enterprise. It proved to be a specialized effort, very different from the free running of blue fox on islands. It meant daily replenishment of fresh water and the exclusive feeding of their captive furbearing livestock.

Pens or corrals were built in various configurations and sizes. Janson (1985) suggests that they were usually 1000 to 1500 square feet in area. Most early enclosures had earthen floors. In later years, chicken wire or heavier gauge wire mesh was used in some places as a form of flooring to keep animals above or away from the bare ground surface (McCay 1984). This token effort proved helpful in minimizing the spread of parasites and diseases, as well as minimizing and/or prevention of matting of the animals' fur.

This latter method required a high fenced enclosure, denning areas, well-drained soils, adequate fresh water supply, cheap and readily available feed source, and sufficient shade for the furbearers. This latter form of management was more expensive due to necessary construction improvements, extensive supplemental feeding, and transportation costs (Huston 1963:40). Again, this latter form of management is quite different from the island raising of arctic blue fox (*Alopex lagopus*). Janson (1985, Chap. 12:3) believes that the various color phases of the red fox "proved more adaptable to pen raising than the Blues, even though (or maybe because) the males usually were more vicious". Both management methodologies were widely incorporated and utilized over time throughout the Alaska Territory.

The pen or corral methodology served to protect newly emerging young foxes from predators exploiting them. R.N. DeArmond (2008), and Graves (1929: 5) discuss the early and rocky relationship between eagles and Alaskans. According to a 1917 local Petersburg newspaper account, Mr. Claude Green brought in from the Sukoi islands 63 pair of eagle claws for their bounty from the Territorial Treasurer. At that time, the bounty for the eagle claws was 50 cents per pair (Petersburg Press, July 29, 1932, 6(50):2). In an early 1924 newspaper account a Rocky Pass resident claimed 400 pair of eagle claws during the previous year. Reportedly in the same article a total of 4,500 Alaskan eagles were killed in 1923. In 1924 the Alaska eagle bounty was raised to one dollar for each pair of eagle claws (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 4, 1924, 11(1):5). "Alaska's war against the eagles lasted for 36 years, from 1917 until 1953, with a couple short armistices. Casualties were 120,195 confirmed killed, according to the reports of the Territorial Treasurer. The number of kills for which no bounty was paid, number of wounded and number of missing in action are incalculable" (DeArmond 2008: 268).

Fur farming predators were principally bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), ravens (*Corvus corax*), and crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* and *C. caurinus*) (Huston 1963:96-98). Incidental reference to the Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) was also reported (Huston 1963:97). Several fur farmers reported that young fox pups were especially vulnerable to these predators as they initially emerged from their dens (Bahovec 1983; McCay 1984; Stolpe 1982). Cora Johnson (1983) reported that fox farmers were paid \$1.00 to \$2.00 for each eagle they killed by the Alaska Territory. "Eventually the bounty was removed. When Alaska became a state, eagles officially were protected under the Federal Bald Eagle Protection Act (Petersburg Pilot, October 21, 2021, 47(42):14).

A later variation on the pen or corral raising method commenced in the late 1920's and early 1930's with the pen raising of mink (*Mustela vison*). Mink was held in a confined area or series of separate pens called "colony houses" (Kellogg and Bassett 1941:3). The mink was paired together for controlled breeding, feeding, and care (Ames 1947:15; Bergmann n.d., 1993; Gunn 1947:23; Huston 1963:45,107-113; Nore 1983). Most were kept off the ground in their 16 gage, 1-inch mesh wire cages (Ames 1931,1947; Kellogg and Bassett 1941:3).

Once again, quite a few of these early reported fur farm entrepreneurs commenced their operations on public lands managed by the federal government; more specifically, the USDA-Tongass National Forest and DOI-General Land Office (predecessor to the USDI-Bureau of Land Management). Federal law authorized various Secretaries to lease Alaska federal public lands for the purpose of raising furbearers. Entrepreneurs on federal public lands were required to obtain a fur farm lease or commonly referred to as a special use permit for both island and/or land-based pen raised furbearers. Initially these permits were issued to citizens of the United States only. The special use permit process involves submission of a written application by the applicant or his/her agent. Information compiled for the special use permit includes: (1) applicant and/or company name. Specific requirements for a corporation mandate that at least 75% of its stock must be owned by citizens of the United States. If the percentage falls below the above threshold, it was considered sufficient cause for cancellation of the special use permit. (2) Areas which were available for permitting. Initially, Islands suitable for fur farming were not to exceed 2500 acres. Locations on the mainland were not to exceed 80 acres. (3) Kind (e.g., species) of fur bearing animals to be raised. (4) Species, number, sex, and value of animals to be introduced when stocking. (5) Proposed plan of fur farm operation. (6) Improvements contemplated. (7) Existing improvements on site, if any. The Forest Service mandated that the applicant or company stock no less than four pair of animals on islands up to 500 acres in extent; 7 pair on islands from 500 to 1500 acres, and 10 pair on islands of 1500 acres or more. Permittees were also to complete "stocking and construction necessary for properly caring for animals" within the first fall following issuance of their special use permit. Special Use Permits for an "exploratory period" were issued for the first three years of operation. An annual \$25 rental fee was charged (Greely 1970:172). At the end of the exploratory period, the rental fee would be adjusted "based upon the extent and risks of the business established and a proper return on investment and enterprise and will not be burdensome" (Flory 1922). In this same memorandum, permittees were prohibited from killing game animals or birds or collecting birds' eggs for the purpose of feeding them to their furbearers. They were also prohibited from disturbing native [sic] burying grounds or totem poles, and from molesting natives [sic] in the cultivation of land which they have been accustomed to cultivating prior to the issuance of the permit (Flory 1922). Furthermore, "all" fur farmers operating within the Territory were to obtain an annual license under Alaska game laws. Individual licenses were issued for each island or special use permittee by the Alaska Game Commission (Huston 1963:67). During the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1937, two hundred and forty fur farming licenses were issued throughout the territory by the Alaska Game Commission (Colby 1944:73).

Under early federal management of the territory and its resources, the USDA-Biological Survey (later to be known as the USDI-Fish and Wildlife Service), the USDI-General Land Office, and USDA-Forest Service agreed to arrange for fur farming uses on Alaska public lands. Under this special use process, a permit system was established. Islands from 101 to 500 acres were charged \$50 per year. \$170 per year was charged for islands between 501 and 1,000 acres. Permits for 1,001 to 2000 acres brought \$200. In addition, the permits for lands between 2,001 and 3,000 acres generated a \$250 annual fee. In 1925, J.M. Wyckoff endeavored to explain the Forest Service methodology employed in arriving at the “annual charge assessed against the many fox farmers occupying lands within the national forests of Alaska” (Wyckoff 1925:6). Many of these special use permitted fur farming acreage totals appear to have been estimated throughout available historically closed USDA-Forest Service files. Furthermore, commencing in 1932, the Washington office of the Forest Service authorized a 50% reduction in the annual Alaska special use permit fee due to poor economic conditions within the fur farming industry and the country as a whole (Heintzleman 1937; Sperling 1937:6; USDA-Closed Tongass National Forest Historic Special Use Permit Files n.d.a).

To better regulate and manage the rapidly growing fur farm industry, the Territorial and Federal governments enacted numerous regulations and laws (Petersburg Weekly Press, February 10, 1922, 9(8):1). One of these early laws mandated the fox-branding program. The law was administered by the Alaska Territorial Department of Auditor and continued from 1923 through 1943. F.S. Burch and Company of Chicago were responsible for the production of the branding irons or tattooing device used in the marking of individual furbearers (Janson 1985, Chap. 11:6; Roberts 2006a). F.S. Burch and Company operated a large hardware, farm supply, and mail order business. The Burch branding iron was designed so that it would fit inside the fox’s ear. This unique design was developed in collaboration with the Territorial Auditor and the USDA-Biological Survey. A finalized design was adopted, with a configuration of two letters and one number. The instrument was designed so that the brand or tattoo was applied to the inside of the fox’s ear. The two letters came out on the wide or lower portion of the fox’s ear, and the number in the point or upper portion of the ear (Janson 1985, Chap. 11:7; Roberts 2006a; n.d.). Individual price for one of the branding irons was ten dollars (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.; Roberts 2006a, n.d.). Records, held by the Alaska State Archives and Alaska State Library-Historical Collection, document this process. Apparently, no record or reference was made as to the date the branding iron was issued or the commercial geographic area (i.e., specific fur farm) where the brand was to be used. Rarely, a hand written notation was made in the individual agency index records, which referenced individual, and minimal succession information. Successor fur farm operators were required by law to notify the regulatory agencies (e.g., Territorial and Federal) upon transfer or sale of livestock and fur farm improvements; however, this proved difficult to enforce. In many cases, these agencies were the last to learn of the end of one company and the beginning of the new or successor entrepreneur(s). Furthermore, branding irons were not always transferred from former to successor fur farmers as required. Thus, the seemingly confusing and convoluted record for brand and permittee ownership and transfer (Roberts 2006a; USDA-Closed Tongass National Forest Historic Special Use Permit Files - n.d.a).

From its earliest beginnings, Alaska fur farming was a “chancy business” (Janson 1985, Chap. 9:6), and a gamble at best according to Ernest Weschenfelder (1993:25). His parents, Gene and Marie Weschenfelder, purchased a homestead, as well as surrounding leased federal lands on Spuhn island (near Juneau), and established one of the longest operating blue fox fur farms

in the Juneau area. At the time, fur farming was a new and rapidly evolving industry and his father, and most others, knew very little about what it entailed (Graves 1929:1; Weschenfelder 1993:25). Historically, Alaska fur farming seemed tenuous and fluid, as practicing participants seem to come and go freely with little accurate formal documentation or accountability (Roberts n.d.). By the latter 1920's, necessary basic knowledge concerning the proper care and treatment for raising furbearers was becoming more common (Huston 1963:37). However, in 1929, Dr. Earl F. Graves expressed his opinion concerning island fur farming. He characterized the effort practiced throughout southeast Alaska as extremely wasteful, grossly inefficient, and needlessly extravagant (Graves 1929:2). Ernest Weschenfelder recalls that as a boy in the 1930's various furbearers brought almost unbelievable prices for their pelts. For example, blue fox fur was said to average \$100 apiece, and a good mink pelt brought \$30 (Weschenfelder 1993:25).

By 1923, virtually every available and reasonably suitable fox farm island site throughout the southeastern region was utilized (Huston 1963:31; Roberts 2006b). Many of these early fox farm entrepreneurs claimed and settled on islands where blue fox (*Alopex lagopus*) was allowed to run free, subsisting on whatever flora or fauna was available to them. On some islands, the furbearers were able to forage for up to fifty per cent of their diet (Huston 1963:39; Mills 1924:25). Their diet consisted chiefly of wild birds and their eggs, small mammals, insects, wild berries, intertidal fauna and flora, as well as marine mammals (e.g., seals, sea lions, walrus, porpoise, and various species of whale) and their carcasses (Graves 1929:2; Huston 1963:61; Janson 1985, Chap. 2:2).

Initially desirable locations for this enterprise appear to have been islands developed in relatively close proximity to villages, towns, and cities. These locations were thought to best be "at least a half-mile away from other islands or the mainland" (Huston 1963:38). This was to minimize the opportunity for furbearers to swim and/or access the exposed tidal ground for their escape. Subsequent entrepreneurs that followed were forced to choose less desirable locations throughout the region. These early sites were settled based on their desirability to meet intuitively suitable criteria. This initial criterion was: (1) sufficient isolation to keep the animals from being disturbed or able to escape, and (2) enough inexpensive feed available within the local area. It was also advantageous to locate close to other fur breeders to profit from their practical knowledge and experience (Ashbrook and Walker 1925; Huston 1963:37).

Once the fur farm site was chosen, reasonable judgment was given to where the residence, feed and trap house(s), storage house(s), cookhouse(s), smokehouse(s), skinning house/shed, woodshed, dock, and other relevant improvements and garden would be located. These were considerations for the island, pen/corral, and mink raising methods. An additional consideration was the possibility of a secondary residence site for "proper distribution of caretakers" (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:15; C. Johnson 1983). Secondly, cabins and/or houses were mentioned when more than one partner, nuclear family, and/or caretaker/laborer lived on an island (C. Johnson 1983; Wooton 1983). It was also noted as rationale for reducing the risk of potential poachers visiting the island (C. Johnson 1983; Roberts n.d.; Ward 1983; USDA-Closed Forest Service Historic Special Use Permit Files n.d.a).

In roughly half the cases, caretakers and/or sharecroppers conducted the day-to-day operations of fur farms throughout the Alaska Territory and region while owners and/or corporations oversaw the business aspects or their main full-time occupation(s). Historically, the Forest Service special use permit for the individual fur farm was issued to individuals, families, partners, and/or corporations, but earlier they could be subleased (e.g., sharecropped) to others. These "others" did not always appear on official documents. In many cases, Forest

Service field office could do nothing except occasionally reference what was transpiring in their official correspondence to agency managers. Subleasing of fur farms on the Tongass National Forest continued until the Alaska Regional Office drafted a letter dated March 1, 1938. The letter states that... "no transfer(s) of permit would be allowed for islands over 1000 acres in area" (Heintzleman 1940). On February 20, 1940, the circular letter was amended to read ..."Permits for islands of more than 1000 acres which are now stocked may be transferred, providing the sale of improvements receives the prior approval of this office". Any proposal for transfer of title to improvements by sale, foreclosure or other means must be reported by the present permittee to the Forest Officer in charge of the Division or to the Regional Forester. Approval will be contingent on the ability of the prospective purchaser to furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to conduct the enterprise" (Heintzleman 1940). The amended letter further states... "A fur farm permittee who desires to leave his island and to turn over the operation of the enterprise to some other party on a share, rental, or other basis, must first obtain authority from the Regional Forester. Ordinarily, such an arrangement will be allowed only temporarily as the policy of the Forest Service is in general to have fur farms and other enterprises on National Forest lands owned by men who are the actual operators. In other words, anything tending toward the share-cropping system of land use is to be discouraged as not being to the best public interest" (Heintzleman 1940). Permittees were then required to notify the nearest Forest Service office of the terms and conditions of the actual on site fur farmer operating under the special use permitted site. They were to clearly state if it was an agreement for shares, lease, or contract sale basis. As of February 20, 1940, unoccupied islands over 1000 acres would no longer be available for fur farming permits (Heintzleman 1940).

The vast majority of the early fur farm corrals and related improvements were made from locally available rough logs, beach combed materials, or milled lumber from Alaska timber processed within the southeastern region (H. Bergmann n.d., 1993; Stolpe 1982). There did not seem to be a standard size or general configuration for these improvements on the southeastern Alaskan landscape. They were placed where the individual, family, or company felt they best served their needs. When and where historical information is available, my Microsoft ACCESS fur farm database documents specific sites, total acreage, architectural description, and dimensions (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Closed Forest Service Historic Special Use Permit Files n.d.a, n.d.b).

Many early fur farmers sought necessary supplies from wherever they were available. In many cases, they would periodically travel by skiff to larger boat to the nearest cannery, village, town or city for supplies. Informants state that these irregular excursions for supplies may take place about every three months or more (C. Johnson 1983; Mills 1983; Wooton 1983). Their stay in these places could be a matter of hours to over a week (C. Johnson 1983; Tenfjord 1982). Where and when available, the weekly and/or monthly mail boat served as a source of mail, basic provisions, and news and contact with the outside world (The Progressive, May 31, 1913, 1(20):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 6, 1920, 6(8):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 13, 1920, 6(9):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 20, 1920, 6(10):1; Petersburg Herald, May 19, 1926, page 4; Petersburg Press, August 19, 1938, page 4). Much later, commercially milled lumber, feed, and supplies were regularly shipped via passenger steam ship or barge from Seattle (Huston 1963:109). Even today, the region relies on barge shipments from the Seattle area for most of its supplies and goods.

Two interesting observations were made by informants. In conjunction with his fur farm operations, Mr. Harold Stolpe (1982) and his partner and future brother-in-law (e.g., Kurt Nordgren), claim to have utilized portions of an abandoned Sumner Strait saltery as a home base for their blue fox operations on nearby islands. They also reportedly pen raised a limited

number of silver foxes at the historic saltery site. Their use and occupation of an abandoned saltery suggest the multiple use, adaptability and thrifty nature of these early entrepreneurs. A second informant shared in passing that her mother was a mail-order-bride to a noted early fox farmer (Tenfjord 1982). She grew up loving the Alaska great outdoors and its wildlife.

Generally, a successful fox pen site was considered to incorporate the following: (1) it was located on well-drained soil and faced southerly for maximum solar gain; (2) a high wire fence enclosure was necessary; (3) sufficiently dry sleeping/nesting house(s) for their furbearers; and (4) adequate fresh water (Huston 1963:50). As mentioned earlier, individual fur farm pen configuration on the landscape varied with each fur farmer. "One progressive rancher has built a pen 80 yards by 50 yards"... (Graves 1929:8). Pen shapes "were built square, oblong, or long and narrow. They were usually from 1000 to 1500 square feet in enclosure space" (Huston 1963:51; Janson 1985, Chap. 12:4). Ashbrook (1923:10) claims that pens between 800 and 1500 square feet were ample.

Throughout this entire era, movement of breeding stock out of Alaska was strictly regulated (Janson 1985, Chap.10:5; Roberts 2006a). Bower and Aller (1917a:109) in 1915 state... "Some hesitation was felt in the matter of removing all restrictions upon the shipping of live animals from the Territory. This was due in large measure to the demand in previous years for permits authorizing the shipments of foxes. However, since the law did not expressly authorize the department to prohibit the shipment of live animals and since it was felt that the desire for Alaskan foxes for use on fox farms in eastern North America and elsewhere had passed its maximum, the policy of requiring permits for shipment was discontinued. To determine the number of such shipments the collector of customs at Juneau was asked to keep a record of all shipments of the character in question. It developed that in the calendar year 1915 live fur bearing animals were shipped from the Territory of Alaska as follows: 58 foxes, 34 mink, and 1 black bear. From another source, it has been learned that foxes have been imported in Alaska; three pairs of silver gray foxes have been brought, presumably in 1915, from Edmonton, Alberta, for the Vachon Brothers ranch at Tolovana (The Progressive, August 1, 1914, 2(29):3). The absence of restrictions that year upon the exporting of live fur bearing animals from Alaska appears to have had no material adverse effects upon the natural supply of the wild stock. This form of prohibition on the export of wild foxes was designed to prevent the indiscriminate removal and export of a valuable natural and commercially viable resource outside the Alaska Territory. Only commercially acquired breeding stock (i.e., purchased from legitimate fur farms within the Territory) was allowed to be legally exported. This effort helped, to a limited extent, to curtail the illegal poaching and illicit export of foxes. Lastly, it was designed to safe guard and allow for the natural replenishment of wild populations of furbearers throughout the Alaska Territory (Cleary 1924; Leekley 1980).

In conjunction with the development and expansion of the Alaska fur farming industry came formal fur farm companies and official organizations. These companies and organizations aggressively represented their stakeholders and members in lobbying federal and territorial officials and institutions. Initially they focused their attention on what they perceived as unfair competition from the federal government in Alaska. They also voiced their support for favorable legislation, research, and veterinary assistance concerning their enterprise. For example, the Southeast Alaska Blue Fox Farmer's Association, formed in December 1923, petitioned for the cessation of selling blue fox breeder stock from the federally managed Pribilof Islands Reserve. The Association complained to whoever would listen that the effort was in direct competition with private enterprise (Janson 1985, Chap. 2:6; Roberts 2006a). Along with other governmental and business interests, the association pressed for the hiring of a Territorial veterinarian and establishment of an experimental fur farm in southeast Alaska (Graves 1929:8). When the

Southeast Alaska Blue Fox Farmer's Association was formally organized on December 15, 1923, its forty-nine charter members spelled out the following goals: (1) promote the interests of the fox industry by exchanging ideas on feeding, breeding, and care of livestock; (2) cooperate in marketing; and (3) mutual protection of livestock and resources against illegal poaching (The Pathfinder 1923:23).

From the earliest beginnings of the commercial raising of Alaska furbearers came reports regarding the illegal taking of furbearers and their pelts (Bahovec 1983; Barkdull 1956:8; The Fur Farmers Bulletin 1924). Illegal poaching was reportedly a common practice (Ashbrook and Walker 1925:29; Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1). However, Dr. Earl F. Graves (1929:4) suggests it was a common "bugaboo" for most of Alaska's fur farming's malady's and short comings. Several historical accounts suggest the practice was widespread and active means to supplement ones income. On more than one occasion, such individuals were warned and/or shot if they persisted in such activity (C. Johnson 1983; Mills 1983; The Fur Farmers Bulletin 1924; Weschenfelder 1993:28). Poachers proved to be extremely difficult to apprehend due to limited law enforcement resources and officers. As well as the extensive, wild and remote region where fur farming took place. At least two fur farm poaching incidents have been widely reported. In 1924, Mr. Billy Grey was shot and killed by a posse of local fur farmers (Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1-3; Schooler 2003:183). The men in the posse claimed self-defense and were cleared of blame by a coroner's inquest. Following the incident, The Fur Farmers Bulletin of the Southeast Alaska Fox Farmers Association reported the event and declared, via an editorial, that it was a deplorable act. The editorial declared: "Taking human life is a serious matter under any circumstance and generally held to be justifiable only in self-defense. The preservation of property is not ordinarily a sufficient reason for killing a man. The fur farmers should bear this in mind and realize that if Ole Haynes is cleared, as is anticipated he will be, it will not be vindication of the principle of shooting poachers....The fur farmers might look on the matter from a selfish standpoint. A convicted poacher is worth \$1000 to the party furnishing the evidence, when poaching is committed on property belonging to a member of the Association, but a dead poacher is worthless, to say nothing of the probability of the one who kills him being tried for murder " (The Fur Farmers Bulletin 1924, 1(4):6).

Federal and territorial agencies and select historic correspondence, personal communications, and other sources suggest specific individuals, families, and partners may have been heavily involved in fox farming illegal poaching (Janson 1985, Chap. 10:6; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 11, 1924, 11(2):2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Closed Forest Service Historic Special Use Permit Files n.d.a). Another individual (i.e., L.B. McCoy) was given extensive regional newspaper coverage for illegal poaching foxes. He was arrested and convicted of the crime (Janson 1985, Chap. 11:4; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 11, 1924, 11(2):2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Closed Forest Service Historic Special Use Permit Files n.d.a, n.d.b). As a result, his legitimate island fox farm special use permit was canceled by the USDA-Forest Service and he was banned from further commercial fur farming in the Territory (USDA-Closed Forest Service Historic Special Use Permit Files n.d.a, n.d.b). These same historical records maintained by the federal leasing agency include correspondence and observations by land and resource managers concerning this sort of activity (Roberts 2006a, 2006b). It has been suggested that very little factual evidence or direct observation was provided to objectively decide as to guilt or innocence of suspected illegal fur bearer poachers.

Another illicit, commonly reported activity carried out by southeastern Alaskan fur farmers and others during this era was moonshining or bootlegging. This was the illegal production, transport, and sale of alcoholic beverages for personal and commercial consumption. Personal communications with a few informants indicate that this was a widespread activity, which helped

to minimally supplement struggling entrepreneurs during the Prohibition era (1920-1933) (Bahovec 1983; Birch 1983; C. Johnson 1983; Ward 1983; Wooton 1983). Ohman (1988:2) suggests that many fur farms were merely fronts for this illicit activity.

USDA-Forest Service, Ketchikan District Forester, J. M. Flory, in a lengthy letter to William B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, outlined the Alaska problem. He reported that Alaska was overrun by a “thieving class of whites and natives who seem to make their living by robbing fish traps, slaughtering game for sale, bootlegging, robbing launches, poaching on fox farms and similar acts of depredation” (Rakstraw 1981:125). Additionally, Mr. Flory “recommended that fox farms keep armed guards on duty, as did fishtrap owners, and that the fur raisers organize for mutual protection” (Rakstraw 1981:125).

The second confrontation was instigated by Tlingit lawyer, William L. Paul, Sr. Mr. Paul has been acknowledged as one of the early figures in championing Alaska Native rights. Mr. Paul served as the first Alaska Native elected to the Territorial legislature. He served as a lawyer and advisor to numerous Alaska Natives concerning complaints against the Forest Service and specifically fur farmers. Beginning in the early 1920’s, he fought for Native recognition and title to traditional lands throughout the territory.

In one letter to Dr. E.W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, in 1924, Mr. Paul remarked that ...“Our first cause of complaint against the fox farmer, is that in nearly every instance the fox farmer has stolen the Islands from the Indian occupant. He makes an affidavit to the effect that there are no Indian claims. The Forestry Department [e.g., USDA-Forest Service] has confided to me that they have made in the past no adequate investigation of the affidavit of the applicant but have granted a lease of the Island with a view of facilitating the so-called “new business”. Then Mr. Fox Farmer armed with a lease from the Government approaches Mr. Indian and tells him that Uncle Sam has given him the Island and “Please get off”. In nearly every case the Indian is a very peaceful person, engaged in hunting his mink, land otter and other fur bearing animals on the coveted islands. His shack stands there and has stood in some cases on the very same site held by his Ancestors for Generations. In many instances the Fox Farmer uses this shack to keep the foxes’ feed in, or else it is used by himself until he can build a suitable dwelling.” (Paul 1924)

Subsequently, Dr. Nelson on March 1, 1924, sent a letter to William B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service. In his letter, Dr. Nelson attached Mr. Paul’s letter and expressed his concerns:

“I assume, as a matter of course, that you do not desire to have the natives treated harshly in connection with the leasing of islands. Whether this has been done or not, the matter looks like one which might be taken up with a view to safeguarding the rights of the Indians. These people, as you are aware, are rather helpless in the face of the white man’s invasion of their territory, and many of them, through lack of enterprise or for other reasons, have a difficult time in making a living.”

“At the same time, I believe that we should make every reasonable effort to try and assist them as far as possible. I further believe, if Indians should be living on any islands which is to be leased for fox farming purposes, that the Forest Service might as well require that the applicant have the lessor pay the Indian some reasonable sum for his house or other structures and his squatter rights. In that way the Indian might move to another locality without feeling that he is being ruthlessly crowded out of the home of his ancestors.”

"I am not writing this in any spirit of criticism or implying that any injustice has been done in the Forest Service's administration but merely desire to call attention to the possibilities during routine business of taking action which might work real hardship on the ancient lords of the soil, who, I believe, are worthy of our kind consideration." (Nelson 1924)

In his reply of March 3, 1924, Acting Chief Forester E.A. Sherman responded to Dr. Nelson..."I am very glad to have the copy of Mr. Paul's letter. I entirely agree that every consideration should be given to safeguarding the rights of Alaska Indians in the lands they have hitherto been using. I am sure you appreciate, however, that sometimes this presents a very difficult question, particularly when the Indians use has been limited to occasional visits to the lands for the purpose of hunting and fishing. I am sending a copy of Mr. Paul's letter to the District Forester at Juneau and requesting him to investigate the matter, particularly the charges that we have leased islands which the Indians have been using, and that the lessee has forced the Indians to vacate. On receipt of a report, we shall be very glad to advise you of its contents" (Sherman 1924)

Subsequent correspondence between USDA-Forest Service officials reflects their view that no such adverse actions were taken against Alaska Natives. In May of 1924, Charles H. Flory drafted a letter to Washington, D.C. outlining his thoughts on the issue:

"I have requested the Supervisor to report so far as practicable the facts regarding the specific islands named in Mr. Paul's letter of February 18 and am enclosing herewith correspondence from him.... From the information given in these statements and from my general knowledge of the situation I am convinced that there are no islands occupied as fox farms under permit from the Forest Service which have been "stolen from Indian occupants".

"In some cases, islands are occupied as fur farms which were formerly occupied by Indians or on which Indians had some color of claim. In such cases we are following the policy of requiring the applicant to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Indian before a permit is granted him. Usually this is done by securing a quit claim deed, copy of which is furnished to the Supervisor. So far as I know there have been no complaints from Indians regarding such arrangements. In addition to such cases, however, there are old Indian gardens on some of the islands, as well as on many other favorable spots in southeastern Alaska and a few old smoke houses, usually tumbled down or out of repair. In nearly all cases these have not been occupied for years. The gardens have grown up to vegetation, and the shacks have decayed or in cases almost entirely disappeared. It is also probable that there are few if any of the islands nor indeed the mainland itself, where Indians have not at some time or other hunted and trapped. As stated, however, where Indians have occupied the land some arrangement with the applicant is required. Where the only Indian claims are abandoned gardens or shacks we have not regarded them as legal rights either on fox islands or elsewhere and I do not believe that they are such".

"The Indian Allotment Act and the regulations under it require in general that Indian allotments within the National Forests will be granted only instances where occupancy was established prior to the creation of the Forest and continued since that time. In my opinion, therefore, there is no question but that we are entirely within the intent of the law and fair to the Indians themselves in granting permits on such islands as are now under lease".

"So far as telling the Indians to get off the islands is concerned, this has not been authorized nor as far as I know done unless in the case of some Indian who wished to hold up a permittee. It is recognized, however, that the fox farming industry requires exclusive use and are authorized

under the terms of their permit, as well as by Territorial law of Alaska, to keep people off the island if they desire”.

“You may be sure that we are endeavoring to safeguard the rights of the Indians so far as these rights exist. In fact, I believe we have been rather too liberal in this regard and have required applicants for fur farm leases to secure clearance from Indians in a number of cases where the Indians have not established rights which would be recognized under the law” (Flory 1924).

Additional subtle, but important interaction is summarized within the individual closed special use permit case files of the USDA-Forest Service. Several examples include the following: (1) in 1927, Adolf Thomsen and Company paid Rudolph Walton \$60 annually for use of his 44.5 acre Biorka Island (XPA-01) Native allotment site. Most of the fur farm improvements were reportedly located on the allotment site. (2) Oscar Johnson and Oscar Sirstad in 1923, agreed to fence and not molest an Indian grave on their Broad island (SIT-14) fur farm, and (3) Billie Jones laid claim to the Crow island (SIT-28) fur farm under permit to Fred Bahovec, Jones claimed the island was granted to him by his father-in-law, Kelp Bay Charlie. The claim was reportedly settled for \$250 in 1934. Numerous additional examples have been documented in my Microsoft ACCESS database (Roberts n.d.).

The following is my latest attempt at exploring the many nuances of Alaskan territorial fur farming. These various individuals periodically appear and disappear throughout historical files and my reports, bibliography and database (Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014; www.rockingr.com). There are numerous fur farming companies and individuals listed here which lack basic background information. These companies and individuals are presented as they appear within historical files, correspondence, folders, articles, books and various other circulars, documents, publications, and newspapers. I have attempted to clarify and/or highlight minor and major errors where possible; however, further research and reporting will undoubtedly help to clarify and correct these errors and omissions. Each individual biographical sketch here attempts to portray these companies, individuals and families more accurately in time and space. This information is compiled and summarized from a variety of sources to name but a few (Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2013, 2014). The internet sites, Ancestry, Rootsweb Ancestry, U.S. Census, and local historical newspapers provide general to substantial information on many, but not all of the individuals and families who were involved in Alaskan fur farming. Two important sources for this summary are my preliminary bibliography (Roberts 2006b) and my personal Microsoft ACCESS fur farm database (Roberts n.d.; www.rockingr.com). Additionally, an ongoing effort is underway to share, discuss, document, and further our understanding and appreciation of this bygone cultural activity (See www.rockingr.com). The information provided here is a preliminary detailed, site specific source for historic Alaskan fur farming. The majority of this document is derived from the above research and reporting and could be classified as an ongoing “work in progress” (Roberts n.d., 2006a, 2006b, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014).

Individual Historical Profiles

Aadland, Jacob Johannis: (PET-17). According to the Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 1), Mr. Jacob J. Aadland filed a “declaration of intention” for U.S. naturalization in 1928. Initially, I theorized that this was a misreading or misinterpretation of the individual’s surname (i.e., Johannes Jacob Aadland or Jacob Johannes Aadland). I was in error and have since corrected my summary for this individual. I have since learned that a Mr. Johannes Jacob Aadland was a seasonal employee along with “Ole Hanson” (i.e., Ole Hansen) on the Keku Strait, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm controlled by Jacob (Jack) Hadland. The Petersburg Press (April 3,

1931, 5(34):6) reported that Mr. Johannes Aadland and Ole Hanson were transported to Petersburg from the Monte Carlo (PET-17) fur farm, and each planned to go commercial fishing. Mr. Aadland planned to go halibut fishing during the coming summer season (Petersburg Press, April 3, 1931, 5(34):6). Sporadic, minimal, passing references to Mr. Aadland appear within the local newspaper between 1925 and 1932 (Petersburg Herald, September 11, 1925, 11(81):1; Petersburg Press, December 2, 1932, 7(23):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Aason, Andrew: (JUN-22). Andrew Aase was an early fur farmer (Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park n.d.b). Mr. "Asson" was employed by the "Port Frederick Fur Farms" to construct and care for the blue fox in pens on the Neka Bay (JUN-22) fur farm island, but the company abandoned their plans in 1930. The company was issued their fur farm permit in December 1929, and it was abandoned by August 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Abbes, William N.: (SIT-02; SIT-31; SUM-01). William Nicholas Abbess was born in Minnesota about 1891 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) or 1890 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). He was born February 12, 1890, in Minnesota (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards 1942). His wife, Clara Gertrude Abbess, was born in Washington about 1891 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1892 (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Abbes' sister-in-law, G. Florence "Osten", born about 1893 in Washington, lived with the couple (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Abbess appears to have been in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Peter J. Philbin Sr., in the establishment and operation of their Midway (SIT-31) Islands fur farm. Initially, William (i.e., Bill) Abbess served as a U.S. Mail Carrier in the Seattle, Washington area (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In 1920 Mr. Abbess claimed to be an Alaskan fisherman (U.S. Census 1920). Later in life, Mr. Abbess appears to have served as a Seattle area "apartment house operator" (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Abbess, along with his immediate and extended family, was directly and indirectly involved in fur farming from at least 1922 through 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1941; Alaska Sportsman 1944; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1 and 7; Loftus 1931, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932, 1938; Wooton 1983). Mr. Fred Patten appears to have applied for his fur farming special use permit for Storm Island (SUM-01) in September 1922. The permit was issued to him in October of that year. Within a month he notified the USDA-Forest Service that he was in partnership with William "Bill" Abbess. The permittees hauled and fed fish heads from the nearby Pybus Bay Cannery. These heads were fed to the foxes, and many were also dried and smoked for winter fox consumption. "There are two cabins, one for each permittee, on a small bight on the islands southeast end". The permittees report that they also have four or five goats on their Storm island (Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the summer of 1923, Patten, and "Abbott" (i.e., Abbess) were named as recent visitors from their Storm Island (SUM-01) fox ranch to Petersburg. The partners spent several days in town (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 10(31):1). The Storm Island (SUM-01) site was operated by W.N. Abbess, but he was also in partnership with Fred Patten in the island fur farm between 1922 and 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1934; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Abbess was then in partnership with Frank Wooton from 1928 through 1944 on Storm Island (SUM-01) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Hilson 1976:69, Hilson 1997; Loftus 1931, 1932; Wooton 1983). In 1940 he was commonly noted as a fur farmer on Storm Island (SUM-01) (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Abbess supplemented his income through fishing and salmon trolling throughout his tenure on Storm Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). "Abbess reportedly didn't like the idea of having to go

around the island in a small boat to feed his foxes, so he built a small railroad to get him around the island". He also purchased a truck to operate on his tram system (Petersburg Press, February 27, 1931, 5(29):6). Mr. Abbess was still involved in the Storm Island (SUM-01) fox farm in 1924. He reportedly arrived in town via his island tender, "Ramona" with three blue foxes consigned to the Silver-Gray Fox Farm in Tacoma, Washington (Petersburg Herald, October 17, 1924, 11(39):4). In the fall of 1925 Mr. Abbess sold his gasboat "Sidney" to the Level Island (PET-41) fox farm (Petersburg Herald, September 25, 1925, 11(83):5). Subsequently, Mr. Abbess owned or operated several other vessels during his tenure in Southeastern Alaska. These vessels include but are not limited to: June 1-T1511 and Seafoam (Blender 1999a). "In 1928 he received nineteen pounds sterling per pelt in London" (Hilson 1976: 69). Isto (2011:124) mentions in 1931 that "Abbes was able to raise 203 pups to maturity by running a gasoline-powered cart on 2 X 4 wood rails to feeding stations and fox dens around the island. None of the pups had to venture more than 6 feet from a den to reach food and water". A local newspaper article highlighted the Abbess half mile long "road on the fox island". He planned to use a Ford coup on the 4X4 rails on the 16,000 feet of milled lumber. Abbess estimated that his cost for the investment totaled \$800. "If the road proves satisfactory", Mr. Abbess says that "he will continue the road the entire distance around the island next year" (Petersburg Press, March 27, 1931, 5(33):1). In mid-April 1931, Mr. Paul Owens delivered a scow load of lumber and the Ford coup to Storm Island (Petersburg Press, April 17, 1931, 5(36):6). The winter of 1931-1932 resulted in so much snow that Abbess was unable to operate his elevated tram system on Storm Island (SUM-01) (Petersburg Press, February 26, 1932, 6(28):8). William (Bill) Abbess was named Postmaster for Cape Fanshaw February 2, 1931 (U.S., Appointment of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). He resigned as Cape Fanshaw's Postmaster in the spring of 1932, and his likely successor was said to be Herman W. Hanson (Petersburg Press, March 25, 1932, 6(32):1). Mr. Abbess purchased the San Juan Fox company fur farm on Pybus Bay's, Midway Island (SIT-31) in the spring of 1933. Mr. Henry Lutro, a partner in the San Juan Fox Company, planned to move to Mount Vernon, Washington (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):4). The local newspaper gave notice from Mr. Abbess of the sale of the gasboat "June 1-T1511". He made it clear that he "would not be responsible for any bills or claims against it of any nature" (Petersburg Press, February 1, 1935, 9(30):8). Mr. Abbess and his family abandoned direct Alaska fur farming in 1935. Rationale for the move to Seattle was to allow his daughter, Ruth, to attend high school there (Isto 2012:134). Mr. Abbess was once again named Cape Fanshaw's Postmaster September 7, 1938 (U.S., Appointment of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). Mr. and Mrs. Perry P. Langley purchased the Storm Island (SUM-01) fox farm improvements in the fall of 1944 (Petersburg Press, September 1, 1944, 19(9):4). Mrs. Clara Abbess' life spanned between January 3, 1890, and October 2, 1972. She was buried within the Holyrood Catholic Cemetery, Shoreline, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). William N. Abbess then married Elsie A. Lambert December 29, 1971, in Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). William (Bill) Nicholas Abbess passed away April 8, 1973, and was buried alongside his first wife within the Holyrood Catholic Cemetery, Shoreline, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See the Philbin's, Wooton's, and Fred Patten. Also see Cape Fanshaw. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Abrahamson, John: (XPA-03). John Abrahamson was born about 1882 in Finland. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Another two sources state that he was born August 29, 1881, in Finland (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was granted American citizenship December 19, 1922 (U.S. Naturalization Records). In 1924 he served as a helper and caretaker on the Sitka Sound, Koka, Ilput, Kanga, and unnamed islets (XPA-03) fur farm. He was also working on the "Crow Islands" (across the bay) according to historical files (Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Achison, Archibald J. (Archie). Mr. Archie J. Achison was born about 1858 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920) or 1859 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Lena, was born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1867 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Achison performed a variety of vocations in the Skagway area during the era: stone cutter and miner, proprietor of a laundry, and “rancher” (U.S. Census 1900, 1920, 1930). Archibald Achison’s life spanned between 1857 and 1936, while Lena’s life nearly mirrors her husband’s: 1866 to 1936. The pair is both interred within the Skagway Pioneer Cemetery (Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park n.d.a; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Adams, E.A. and P.A. Adams: (SKG-15). Both names appear on historical files and agency circulars and are one and the same person. This individual is correctly identified as Edwin A. Adams (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930). However, in 1920 he was mistakenly misidentified as P.A. Adams (U.S. Census 1920). Historical materials note that he was born about 1860 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920), 1861 (U.S. Census 1880, 1910), and 1862 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). In 1920 the census mistakenly reported he was born in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). A genealogical reference states that he was married earlier to Georgina Hopkins, and the couple produced two children: Clinton and Edna May (Miller Walls Family Tree). Later he married Susannah McFadden Adams October 24, 1892, in Grand Forks, North Dakota (North Dakota, Select County Marriage Records, 1872-2017). Mrs. Susannah Adams was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900), 1868 (U.S. Census 1910), 1859 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1862 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Adams claimed to have settled in the “Porcupine” (i.e., Chilkat Valley), Alaska, area, in 1898 (U.S. Census 1900), and was a self-described “farmer” (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Adams employed “Ardie” Henry as a laborer on his property (U.S. Census 1930). At least in 1929, Mr. Adams’ name appears on an Alaska Game Commission circular of fur farmers raising mink in the Haines area (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Mr. Adams may have passed away sometime in 1929 and was interred within the Haines Cemetery (Miller Walls Family Tree). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Alberts, H.W. In the spring of 1927, H.W. Alberts, Department of Agriculture, Chief of the Alaska Territorial Experimental Stations, gave a presentation before the local Petersburg Commercial Club. Alberts gave “a highly educating and interesting talk on agricultural possibilities in Alaska and the Petersburg District in particular”. He was then involved in a lengthy informal questions and answers session concerning a wide range of local interests (Petersburg Press, March 11, 1927, 1(30);1). Three weeks later he returned to Petersburg, visited the Point Agassiz area, and commented positively on the homesteader’s success. “I believe Point Agassiz agricultural farmers to be the most remarkable group I have ever encountered. Their co-operation, courage, and capacity for work is amazing, and any success they enjoy will be highly deserved and attributable to these factors”. During his visit he commented that there were eight functioning homesteads in Point Agassiz (Petersburg Press, April 1, 1927, 1(33):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Alhers, John L.: (JUN-02, JUN-10). John Louis Alhers was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), 1888 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1886 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates that he was born October 1, 1885, in Pinckneyville, Illinois (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Hazel Alhers according to two sources (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). She was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1895 in California (U.S. Census 1930). During the 1920’s the couple divorced; date and place are not currently available. By the 1930 U.S. Census

John Alhers is said to be married to E. Lorene. She was born about 1891 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout much of Mr. Alhers adult life he refers to himself as a “plumber” with the Marshall-Newman Company in Juneau, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 23, 1921, 9(1):1; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), a “heating engineer” in Juneau (U.S. Census 1940), and “businessman-plumber” with the Rice & Alhers Company, Incorporated (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Alhers passed away in Phoenix, Arizona in February 1976 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Ahlers appears to have independently operated his Lynn Canal, Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm between November 1921 and December 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He and his partners were issued their Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm permit in December 1922. Their partnership appears to have continued until February 1926 when the company dissolved. Hazel Weathers then held the Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farming permit until October 1934 when it was relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Alhers was in his Benjamin Island (JUN-02) partnership with Harry Chambers, Joe L. Hill, Martin Holst, and Hazel Weathers. Mr. Ahlers was also independently involved in fur farming on his Favorite Channel, Gull Island (JUN-10) between January 1925 and November 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Gull Island (JUN-10) was used as an auxiliary or overflow for the Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Gull island (JUN-10) had a water trough, two feed boxes, and a small hand dug well/collection site. In November 1931 Mr. Ahlers reported unknown parties removed all his improvements on Gull Island, and he then wished the special use permit cancelled or relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Alexander, C.J., “Kinky”: (JUN-02, JUN-12). Captain C.J. Alexander was mentioned in 1917 (Alaska Daily Empire, Index 1916-1920, Page 28), and 1919 (Alaska Daily Empire, Index 1916-1920, Page 41). For many years Mr. Alexander was a noted and prominent regional fisheries operator and entrepreneur throughout southeastern Alaska. He was a General Superintendent with the Alaska Pacific Salmon Corporation, and the Pyramid Packing Company cannery (DeArmond 1993:49). In December 1925 his wife, Mrs. Minnie Alexander, was critically injured in a Seattle pedestrian-vehicle accident and was not expected to live. She was survived by her husband and two daughters: Donna Gail and Mrs. Irene Murray (Petersburg Herald, December 25, 1925. 11(96):6; Alaska Daily Empire, Index 1916-1920, Page 42). Mr. C.J. Alexander and John Makinen were associated with Mr. Alexander’s “Hoonah Fox Company”. Historic USDA-Forest Service files indicate both men were driving forces in the Hoonah Fox Company between at least 1919 and 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Alexander first appears to turn his attention to Icy Strait’s, Hoonah Island (JUN-12) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924,1929; Bower 1920:71, USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924; Lando 1981). I theorize Alexander was the financial backer, and Makinen was the on-site face of the company. Mr. Alexander appears to have retained John Makinen to serve as his on-site manager, representative, and caretaker, on both Benjamin Island (JUN-02), and Hoonah Island (JUN-12). C.J. Alexander’s Hoonah Island (JUN-12) fur farm permit appears to have been applied for in August 1919, and it was issued in September 1919. Their special use permit was closed in October 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). John Makinen then assumed sole management responsibility and continued there until at least November 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b,1932). Both men appear to explore their options on Lynn Canal’s, Benjamin Island (JUN-02) at least during a portion of 1921 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Alexander, in collaboration with John Makinen, applied for a Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm special use permit. The permit was issued to Hoonah Fox Company in July 1921 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), and it was relinquished in December 1921 for an undisclosed rationale with no improvements nor livestock present (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). I suggest C.J.

Alexander quickly became disillusioned with fur farming and relinquished all responsibilities and necessary duties to John Makinen. See John Makinen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Alexander, Nancy Lee: (SKG-04). I misread or misinterpreted earlier census information concerning this individual (Roberts 2014:15). In one available copy/edition of the 1920 U.S. Census, Nancy Lee Alexander was listed as a single, white male. Subsequent research list Ms. Alexander as born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1878 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1940). Initially, I theorized that she was misidentified or misinterpreted as the younger brother of Walter Alexander. Nancy Lee Alexander's name appears in the Alaska Game Commission (1941) circular as practicing blue fox fur farming on the Lynn Canal, Kochu Island (SKG-04) (Alaska Game Commission 1941; U.S. Census 1940). Walter Alexander married Nancy Lee McIntyre Alexander December 22, 1912, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In the late 1930's and early 1940's Mr. Martin Madsen appears to have collaborated with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander on the Kochu or Kechu (SKG-04) fur farm island (U.S. Census 1940). See Martin Madsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Alexander, Walter: (SKG-04). Walter Alexander was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), 1871 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1872 (U.S. Census 1910). He married Nancy Lee McIntyre Alexander December 22, 1912, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Alexander was listed as a fisherman in the Haines-Porcupine area (U.S. Census 1920), and a practicing fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple appear to have employed two men as island fur farm caretakers/laborers: thirty-eight-year-old "Anton Kahne", and sixty-nine year old "William Estingrousen" (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Alexander died of a heart attack on the Kochu Island (SKG-04) fur farm (Ward 1983). Locally, the island was referred to as "Koch", "Koohn" (Ward 1983), or "Kechu" island (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Alexander's name appears throughout the 1920's and 1930s in various agency files, documents, and circulars listing active fur farmers within the Alaska territory (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976: 80; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Allaine: (CRG-34). This individual's surname appears throughout the early 1920's and in partnership with a "Martin" at their Moira Sound, Moira Island (CRG-34) fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). USDA-Forest Service files state that the pair was issued their island fur farm special use permit in August 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Spelling variation of his surname appears as "Allain" (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). See Martin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Allen, Alexander: (KET-03). Alexander Stewart Allen was born May 12, 1880, in Scotland (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He immigrated to the U.S. in October 1911 (Alaska Alien Arrivals, 1906-1956). His Thorne Arm, Snipe Island (KET-03) fur farm special use permit was issued to him in May 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924c). Mr. Allen had some sort of working arrangement/partnership with Alex Cameron in their Snipe Island (KET-03) fur farm (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1927). However, there is also conflicting information suggesting a transition or possibly a new partnership arrangement with Tom McClanahan and P.R. McGuire (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Apparently there was some confusion in which island fur farm group the latter partners wished to establish. The latter pair eventually held the Bold Island (KET-04) fur farm group special use permit between August 1923, and April 1929 (USDA-Forest

Service n.d.a, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:71, Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Campbell n.d.; State of Washington 1924:26). See Alex Cameron. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Allen, Cecil: (PET-04, PET-13). Cecil Loren Allen is the son of Samuel (Sam) and Edith Allen, and nephew of James (Jim) and John Allen (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Cecil Allen appears to have been born about 1904 (Social Security Death Index, 1940-2014), 1905 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017) or 1906 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born November 30, 1904, in Bellingham, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In the summer of 1919 he, along with two other boys, was arrested for breaking and entering several Petersburg businesses (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 11, 1919, 5(23):1). Initially and throughout much of his adult life he appears to have served as a truck driver (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He also served as a caretaker on two local Petersburg, Alaska, island fox farms: Sukoi Islands (PET-13) and Fair Island (PET-04) (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 28, 1921, 7(45):1; Petersburg Herald, August 29, 1924, 11(32 1/2):1). Cecil Allen married Frances A. Preuschoff April 7, 1925, in Petersburg, Alaska. He described himself as a “fox rancher”, and she as a housewife (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In 1925, he and Frances were winter caretakers on a Hood River, Oregon fur farm (Petersburg Herald, September 11, 1925, 11(81):1). Mr. Allen’s fur farm working experience appears to at least span between 1921-1925. The couple divorced in 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). In 1928 Mr. Harry Kinnear and Cecil Allen operated a local Petersburg transfer company for a year (Petersburg Press, January 27, 1928, 2(24):3). According to Washington state records, “Loren C. Allen” married Evelyn White Allen December 31, 1936, in Clark, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). And the 1940 U.S. Census reports Cecil Allen was married to Doris Evelyn Allen. She was listed as having been born about 1910 in Kansas. The latter couple were parents to Marilyn, Alberta, and Terrence Allen (U.S. Census 1940). Cecil Allen’s life ended in December 1978 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See Sam, James, and John Allen. Also see Preuschoff. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Allen, James: (PET-36, PET-47, PET-48, PET-56, PET-92). James (i.e., Jim) Elias Allen was born October 30, 1879, in Bellingham, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) or Marietta, Washington (Petersburg Press, April 5, 1946, 20(40):1). Mr. Allen moved to Petersburg, Alaska as an employee with the USDA-Forest Service in 1908 (Petersburg Press, April 5, 1946, 20(40):1). He married Mary Marie Preuschoff Allen December 4, 1909, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963) and they celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, December 7, 1934, 9(22):1). His wife was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1891 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Her life actually spanned from 1890 to 1935 (Petersburg Press, July 26, 1935, 10(3):1). Mrs. Allen passed away from a kidney disease and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). She was a sibling to all the local Preuschoff family members directly and indirectly involved in Southeast Alaskan fur farming. In early 1934 Otto Weide walked from Papke’s Landing to Petersburg to retrieve medicine for Mrs. Allen (Petersburg Press, January 5, 1933, 8(27):5). Jim Allen was employed by the U.S. Forest Service until 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 2, 1919, 5(23):2) and then experimented with trolling, fur farming, and hunting/guiding. Allen utilized his vessel “Sea” throughout the era (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 15, 1924, 11(7):1). He was also active in both Petersburg local and regional civic and business ventures (Forrest 1984:4). Mr. James E. Allen participated in fur farming via individual and company partnerships throughout the 1920s and 1930s (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b,

1924c, 1932). James, John, and Sam Allen were brothers in and around the Petersburg area throughout this era. James Allen was involved in fur farming on the Middle Islands (PET-36) and East Island (PET-56) between February 1924 and January 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was also a permittee on Butterworth Island (PET-47) at least between June 1924 and January 1925. Furthermore, he was a fur farm permittee on Grief Island (PET-48) between October 1922 and October 1937 (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, 9(28):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In February 1924, Captain Tom Olsen accompanied James Allen to Petersburg from Allen's Grief Island (PET-48) fur farm. Olsen is "another fox farmer" (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 15, 1924, 11(7):1). Mr. Allen was in partnership with E. E. Harvey and William (i.e., Bill) Fels in their Woewodski Ranch (PET-92) according to Roppel (2011; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 7, 1921, 7(42):6). In late 1920, the latter partners purchased a pair of silver foxes used as breeding stock (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 22, 1922, 9(32):1). The partners appear to have ceased their Woewodski Island fur farm efforts sometime in 1929 (Roppel 2011). Mr. Arthur B. Conner (i.e., Conover) was first noted as a fox farmer on Jim Allen's Duncan Canal, Grief Island (PET-48) between 1925-1935 (Petersburg Press, November 5, 1926, 1(12):4; Petersburg Press, April 1, 1927, 1(33):6; Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50):4). Following the passing of his wife, James Allen moved to Petersburg from Grief Island (PET-48) in December 1936 (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1936, 11(25):8). He passed away in the Petersburg Hospital April 2, 1946 (Petersburg Press, April 5, 1946, 20(40):1). Mr. Allen is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). However, there is no headstone associated with his grave. See Cecil, John, and Sam Allen. Also see the Preuschoff's, and Conner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Allen, John James: (PET-65). There is once again some agency (i.e., USDA-Forest Service) confusion as to the accuracy of this given name on historic agency special use permit files. It appears that agency administrators and field personnel routinely confused John and James (Jim) Allen in correspondence, files, circulars, and reports. John Claud Allen is the brother of James (Jim) and Sam Allen. Local newspaper accounts appear to first mention John C. Allen in 1913. At that time, he was referred to as the brother of Jim Allen (i.e., a then USDA-Forest Service employee based in Petersburg, Alaska). John Allen was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1866 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was born June 4, 1865 in Bellingham, Washington (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In 1913, Mr. John Allen was said to be from Bellingham and visiting his brother, Jim. John Allen was also then "interested in Ketchikan fish traps" (The Progressive, March 22, 1913, 1(10):3). The Kupreanof Island, Green Rocks (PET-65) fur farm site should be listed under John C. Allen. The fur farming site was identified within the Wrangell Narrows between Lindenberg Peninsula and Mitkof Island, 10 miles south of Petersburg, Alaska (U.S.D.I. - Geological Survey n.d.). In the spring of 1921 John Allen applied for his USDA-Forest Service special use permit for the proposed silver fox farm site (Petersburg Press, April 8, 1921, 7(17):1). He filed for homestead entry status for the parcel in March 1930 (Petersburg Press, March 7, 1930, 4(30):5). John Allen married Minnie Augusta Halterscheidt Allen November 16, 1892, in New Whatcom, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Petersburg Press, November 20, 1942, 17(21):1; Petersburg Press, December 7, 1945, 20(23):4). His wife, Minnie, was born about 1866 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Another source specified that she was born May 8, 1864, in Fairfield, Illinois and passed away in the Petersburg General Hospital December 1, 1945 (Petersburg Press, December 7, 1945, 20(23):4). The couple raised at least two children: Mary Cecelia and Charles Herbert (Petersburg Cemetery 2009; Petersburg Public Library 2010b; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). John C. Allen served as the Petersburg Deputy Marshal, U.S. Postmaster, Collector of Customs, U.S. Commissioner and City Clerk in Petersburg (Forrest 1984:4; Nelson 2013: 129; Petersburg Press, July 7, 1933, 8(1):4) and eventually acquired his

“Anchor Point Ranch” (i.e., Green Rocks) (PET-65) fur farm site south of Petersburg along the Wrangell Narrows (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 8, 1921, 7(17):1). However, the fur farm was recognized and locally referred to as the “Green Rocks” fur farm and “Green Rocks Ranch” and later as a local tourist resort destination and horticultural business venture (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Press, September 2, 1927, 2(3):1; Petersburg Press, October 14, 1927, 2(9):2; U.S. Census 1940). Initially it was commonly referred to as “Anchor Point Ranch” (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 8, 1921, 7(17):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1) as well as the “Silver & Blue Fox Ranch” (Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, n.d.d). Mr. Allen stocked both blue and silver fox on his Kupreanof island fur farm (Petersburg Herald, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1). Mr. Allen and his family operated their “Green Rocks” fur farm and tourist/recreation venue between early 1921 and 1945 (Petersburg Press, December 7, 1945, 20(23):4). However, M.G. Clouse (manager) attempted to establish a “dude ranch” on or near Anchor Point. It was the site of the former camp of the Puget Sound Dredge Company (Petersburg Press, August 10, 1928, 2(52):6; Petersburg Press, August 24, 1928, 3(2):3). In July 1945, the local Petersburg newspaper reported “W. Vandenberg of Florence, Oregon” was interested in the Green Rocks property. He was married with four children. The man “planned to stay at Green Rocks that winter and look over the territory, although he has not decided whether he will undertake the fur farming venture, according to James Leekley, operator of the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm. Meanwhile, Leekley said, the newcomer expects to do some trapping, hunting, and fishing (Petersburg Press, July 27, 1945, 20(4):8). John Allen sold the Green Rocks property to Van G. Kirk in early 1946 (Petersburg Press, February 1, 1946, 20(31):1). At age 91, Mr. John Allen moved to the St. Vincent Home in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, November 12, 1954, 30(19):8). He passed away there May 16, 1957 (Petersburg Press, May 24, 1957, 32(45):1; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). He was interred within the Priest Point Cemetery, Marysville, Washington. Mr. Allen’s grave marker lists his life between 1864 and 1957 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Cecil, James, and Sam Allen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Allen, Robert M: (PET-30, SUM-04). Mr. Robert Morten Allen was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1880 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). His actual birth date is September 2, 1879, in Lexington, Kentucky (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Helen Mezota Wilder Allen November 20, 1902, in Olympia, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). They raised at least one son: Robert Wilder Allen (1917-1960) (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; Petersburg Press, June 3, 1960, 47(46):1). Robert M. Allen settled in Petersburg in 1912 and was a 32-year resident (The Progressive, January 18, 1913, 11):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 20, 1915, 1(51):4; Petersburg Press, June 18, 1948, 22(51):1). Mr. Allen owned and operated a floating machine shop there that he had towed from Olympia, Washington in 1916 (Nelson 2013:124; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Ms. Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand Frink recalled in 1918 that her cousin (i.e., Helen) and her husband (i.e., Robert M. Allen) lived on their Petersburg harbor floating machine shop. Ms. Frink and her parents and sister tied up their houseboat to the Allen’s machine shop, and then she walked daily to and from there to school (Mobley 2025). Her father, Gregory J. Hildebrand, began to work for Mr. Allen at or before he started his Beecher’s Pass, Fair Island (PET-04) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). Currently, there is no information to suggest or indicate Mr. Allen was invested or directly involved in the Beecher’s Pass, Fair Island (PET-30) fur farm. Mr. Allen was involved in blue fox farming from at least 1919 until late 1955 (Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 19,

1919, 5(43):4; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c. It appears Mr. Allen and his then early partners initially applied for their Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30) fur farm in August 1919 and relinquished it in October 1919 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Allen was in partnership with long-time friend Hans Preuschoff and Thomas Olson in their fur farming enterprise (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 19, 1919, 5(43):4) The partners quickly moved their furbearer livestock and business to the Hobart Bay, Entrance Island (SUM-04). In the newspaper notice he indicated the company name was "R.M. Allen and Associates" (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2). He was concerned about reports that the Channel Island site freezes up in winter (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This possibility would thus limit year-round access and potentially allow their fur bearers to escape. Mr. Allen and his partners quickly moved and stocked the fur farm on their Hobart Bay, Entrance Island (SUM-04). Mr. Allen reportedly was issued the fur farm permit for Entrance island (SUM-04) in October 1919 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 5(53):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 21, 1923, 10(48):6). In the spring of 1924 Allen was pleased with returns on one of his fox pelts sold in London. He received \$160 for the one pelt (Petersburg Herald, May 23, 1924, 11(20):1). In 1930 Mr. Allen eventually sold his interest and improvements in Entrance Island (SUM-04) to his then partner, Otto Wilde Sr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Bryant Allen was a brother of Robert M. Allen and a two-year visitor to Petersburg and the Entrance Island (SUM-04) fur farm (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1933, 8(10):8). Mr. R. M. Allen operated his gasboat "Pegge" (Blender 1999a) and "Peggy II" during this era (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, August 12, 1932, 7(7):8). He retired to the Olympia, Washington area (Petersburg Press, June 30, 1950, 24(51):4). Mr. Robert M. Allen died August 26, 1962, at the Olympia, Washington, Hospital (Petersburg Press, August 31, 1962, 50(9):1). See Gregory J. Hildebrand, and Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand Frink. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Allen, Sam. In 1921 Sam Allen was a fur farmer operating on Kupreanof Island, along Wrangell Narrows near Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 19, 1921, 7(35):1). Specific information on the location of his fur farming site is currently lacking. He is the brother of James (i.e., Jim) E. and John C. Allen. Sam Allen was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), or 1876 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). He married Edith Lebeau Allen November 30, 1898, in Everett, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple produced several children: Alva, Corine, Cecil, Anita, June, and Jack (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). Sam Allen tended to focus primarily on commercial shrimp and salmon fishing and seasonal trapping rather than land-based fur farming ((U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). He and his immediate family eventually relocated from Petersburg to the fishing community of Cordova, Alaska during the historic fur farming era (Petersburg Press, March 13, 1942, 16(37):8; U.S. Census 1940). See Cecil, James, and John Allen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Alstan, Dan: (PET-31; XPA-05, XPA-16). The U.S. Census (1940) lists Mr. "Daniel Abston", age 67, as a Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island, fur farm laborer under Olaf Tenfjord. I assume this refers to what may be Tebenkof Bay, Pacific Island (XPA-16) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Alstan was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1873 in Texas (U.S. Census 1950). "Abston" is a misspelling of the surname by the census enumerator and/or by the Forest Service administrator. Spelling of this individual's surname appears elsewhere as "Alstan" and "Alston". Currently, I am uncertain as to the correct spelling for this individual's surname. The local Petersburg, Alaska newspapers appear to consistently refer to him as "Dan Alston". In 1925 he is referred to as Captain Dan Alston in command of his gas

boat "Spot" (Petersburg Herald, October 16, 1925, 11(86):1). Alston and Roy Hirsch trapped fur bearers on Sumner Strait's, Barrier Islands (PET-31) in the winter of 1926 for C.O. Parks and M.S. Perkins (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):4). In the fall of 1934, Dan Alston, commonly referred to as "Dangerous Dan", visited Petersburg to purchase four pair of blue foxes. He also had an island fox ranch in Pillar Bay, I refer to the Island as Pillar Bay Island (XPA-05) (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1934, 9(19):1). He applied for the island fur farm in February 1934, and it was issued to him in June 1934. His special use permit continued there until December 1940, when it was converted from a fur farm to a residential permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1937, Mr. "Alstan" complained to the Forest Service about fur farming losses due to floating waste from the nearby cannery or herring reduction plant (Roberts 2014:17; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He also complained about the cannery/reduction plant releasing an oil tank or drum that drifted onto his fur farm island. Alston's foxes got into the crude oil, and several died (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The Pillar Bay facility referenced by Mr. Alstan may have been the herring reduction plant identified as the Fidalgo Island Packing Company. This latter facility operated from 1926 to 1931, and sporadically until the end of the 1948 salmon season (Roppel 2014). In the early 1930s Mr. Erick Ness ran a salmon cannery in Pillar Bay on the barge "Maud". He also reportedly salted herring there until 1934 (Nelson 2013: 59). Late in 1940 Mr. Alstan was said to have requested his permit for Pillar Bay Island (XPA-05) converted from a fur farm to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Dan Alston passed away in December 1957 and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ames, James Edward (Jesse): (PET-41, PET-46, PET-50). Mr. Ames was an entrepreneur, and prolific Alaska fur farmer. James (Jesse) Edward Ames was born January 31, 1892, in Helena, Montana (Montana, Birth Records, 1897-1988; U.S. Census 1910, WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). However, the 1920 and 1930 U.S. Census estimated his birth year as 1893. He served in the U.S. Army between 1917-1919 (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1861-1985). Mr. Ames appears to have had a relationship, and possible marriage, with Marie Elolie Mathie of Bordeaux, France. A daughter, Josette Noemie Ames, was born to the pair December 1, 1919 (Washington, Birth Index, 1907-1919). At that time Mr. Ames claimed to be a "mechanic", and she was a housewife in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Birth Index, 1907-1919). In the fall of 1930 Mr. Ames married Dagmar Johansen Ames in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, October 17, 1930, 5(10):1). Dagmar Sophie Johannsen Ames was born in Norway, and moved with her immediate family to Petersburg, Alaska in 1918. She was born September 1, 1902, and died April 15, 1986, at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home (Harold Bergmann n.d., 1993; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Pilot, May 8, 1986, 12(19):12). The local Petersburg newspaper appears to first mention Mr. Ames in passing in the summer of 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 16, 1922, 9(27):1). By the spring of 1923 he is mentioned in passing as a clerk at Petersburg's Trading Union store (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1923, 10((14):1). Soon Jesse Ames appears to commence preliminary fur farming exploration in the Ernest Sound, Maze Point (PET-46) (i.e., Menabee Islands) area between October 1922 and early 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Ames then collaborated with Kristopher Johansen, Peter Lund, Charles McKee, Johnas Olson, Charles (Jack) Smith, and James H. Wheeler Sr. in their "Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). Their company applied for the Maze Point (PET-46) fur farm site in February 1924, and it was issued to the company in May 1924. However, correspondence from the company to the USDA-Forest Service indicates that the permit was discontinued in May 1925 at the permittees request. The company claimed the site was "not desirable as a fox farm" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). In the spring of 1924 Mr. Ames was

mentioned in the local newspaper. He and Johnas Olson departed the Trading Union Company to work with their “Blue Fox and Fur Company”. Olson was the store’s departing manager, and Jesse Ames was noted as a departing clerk at the store (Petersburg Herald, May 9, 1924, 11(18):4). In early 1924 Ames and the members of the Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company applied for fur farm use of the Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41). Mr. Ames was elected secretary of the “Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company” in February 1924 (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 8, 1924, 11(6):1). Their USDA-Forest Service island fur farm permit was issued to the company in May 1924. The partners came and went over the following years, and the Level Island (PET-41) permit was finally relinquished in December 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c, 1923, 1924 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924; Loftus 1930,1932; Petersburg Press, Dec 24, 1926, 1(19):1).

At approximately the same time, mid-1920’s, Jesse Ames collaborated with several Petersburg friends and partners to form his West Petersburg, Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50). The initial partnership was said to include Ames with Earl N. Ohmer Sr. and Fred Porter (Alaska Game Commission 1929; American Fur Breeder 1944; Ames 1947; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, later newspaper accounts identify Jesse Ames, Charlie C. Craig, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., and Fred Porter as the original partners in the company (Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):1).

In late 1929 Jesse Ames appears to have been instrumental in the formation of a new regional mink raising and marketing association (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1929, 4(16):4). Ames was named the first president of the “Alaska Yukon Mink Association” at their Juneau, Alaska formation meeting (Petersburg Press, December 13, 1929, 4(18):1). Ames returned from his successful meeting of the new association, and he claimed twenty new members (Petersburg Press, December 20, 1929, 4(19):1). Ames participated in a Chicago mink show, and won several awards (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):5). In the summer of 1931, he outlined the region’s fur farming history, development, and its promising prospects towards the future in an article in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Press, August 28, 1931, 6(2):14). The Alaska Yukon Fur Farms received high prices for its breeding stock and pelts in a spring 1935 report. The partners “sold 600 mink pelts in New York”. Ohmer and Ames reported a “top price of \$23 per pelt”. “This was \$1.50 over any other price. They also sold 200 breeders last fall from their ranch” (Petersburg Press, March 22, 1935, 9(37):1). In the fall of 1936, “the Yukon Mink Farm shipped 40 breeder mink on the steamship Northwestern”. “The mink are consigned to a fur farm in Sweden. Next week the local firm will ship another group of breeders to Chile” (Petersburg Press, October 30, 1936, 11(17):8). In the fall of 1936, the Petersburg Press highlighted pictures and text from the Alaska Sportsman magazine. The magazine featured in their “Trap Line” pictures of Earl Ohmer Sr. and Jesse Ames of the Yukon Fur Farm. The pair were said to be weighed down with mink pelts, and they planned to pelt one thousand mink this season (Petersburg Press, November 27, 1936, 11(21):4). In the summer of 1947, Mr. Ames hosted his old friends and Iowa mink farmers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Gothier (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1947, 21(500):1).

The Alaska Yukon Fur Farm site (PET-50) is situated at the mouth of Petersburg Creek on Kupreanof Island within the community of West Petersburg. The site includes at least seven 200-foot-long structures for mink, and at least three structures used for foxes. The fur farm was believed capable of housing 4000 mink and hundreds of foxes. In early 1939, the Alaska Yukon Fur Farms submitted application and notice that the company planned to purchase the land and improvements there as a Trade and Manufacturing Site under Section 10 of the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 413), Lot 5, Section 29, T.58S, R.79 E., Copper River Meridian, Alaska, containing 19.22 acres (Petersburg Press, March 29, 1940, 14(39):7; Petersburg Press,

February 6, 1942, 16(32):5). Mr. Ames eventually bought out his original partners in 1946 (American Fur Breeder 1947; Petersburg Press, January 11, 1946, 20(28):1) and continued fur farming there until at least the late 1940's. Mr. and Mrs. Ames sold their approximate 20-acre West Petersburg homesteaded property to Ethel and Harold Bergmann in the spring of 1959. Mr. Ames claimed he had raised mink and foxes in Alaska for the past forty years (Ethel and Harold Bergmann n.d., 1993; Foster 1994; Petersburg Press, May 15, 1959, 46(45):10). Mr. and Mrs. Ames retired to Seattle, Washington, where she nursed him until his passing. He died of a long-term breathing issue October 5, 1960, and was interred within the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1861-1985; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Throughout this era, Jesse Ames owned or operated several vessels. The exact dates for his ownership and widespread use for these vessels is currently unknown. Two of the known vessels he was associated with are listed here: Covered Wagon, and Seafoam (Blender 1999a). See Earl N. Ohmer Sr., Fred Porter, Charles C. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bergmann, Kristopher Johansen, Ole Lomen, Peter Lund, Charles McKee, Johnas Olson, Charles (Jack) Smith, and James H. Wheeler Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderes, Ernest: (KET-20). Mr. Anderes was a noted and successful Saxman/Ketchikan area mink farmer/rancher and dairy farmer. He was born July 9, 1894, in Switzerland and died October 1, 1977, in Santa Barbara, California (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Other sources suggest that he was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1896 (U. S. Census 1940). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1913 and was naturalized by 1918 (U.S. Census 1920). His wife, Lina, was born February 23, 1903, in Switzerland and died March 11, 1992, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Additional information suggests she was born about 1904 in Switzerland (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1923 (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised three children: Calvin, Lillian, and Ernest Jr. (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Initially, the site was referred to as the "Crystal Dairy, and mink ranch". It was operated by Mr. Anderes and his family. Ernest Anderes commenced his Mountain Point Fur Farm (KET-20) in 1937, and it closed in late 1957. At one time the fur farm housed more than 3000 mink. Mr. Anderes raised natural dark, Black cross, Steel blue, and Blue Frost mink. He also commented that he fed 85% fish and 15% cereals. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; American Fur Breeder 1942; Anderes 1947: 90; Huston 1963: 90). At least between 1939 and 1941, Ed Young Jr. traveled from Petersburg to Ketchikan to work for several weeks each year on the Anderes' (KET-20) "Crystal Dairy mink ranch" (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1939, 13(38):8; Petersburg Press, March 8, 1940, 14(35):8; Petersburg Press, March 4, 1941, 15(37):6). June 27, 1922, Anderes was issued two parcels of land within Township 75 South, Range 90 East, Northwest ¼ Section 35; and Township 75 South, Range 90 East, Northeast ¼ Section 35, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). The Anderes brothers operated their "Model Dairy" not long after settling in Ketchikan and focused on the enterprise for approximately twenty-five years (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Anderes passed away and was buried within the Santa Barbara Cemetery, Santa Barbara, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Anderes passed away March 11, 1992, and was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current).

"The Model Dairy was just south of Saxman, on the seaward side of Tongass Avenue. It was started by Ernie and Lina Anderes in 1925, and operated until 1931, when it merged with the Ketchikan Dairy, owned by Ernie's brother, Walter. The combined operation was called the Crystal Dairy. After the mid-1930s, the Model Dairy site was used for a mink farm, then a fur

farming operation. Today, it is used as an equipment storage and maintenance facility by Southeast Stevedoring” (Ketchikan Museums, Ketchikan Historical Society, n.d.).

The Ketchikan area was ...“too wet to grow hay or grain, all feed had to be shipped into Ketchikan. A longshoreman strike in 1952 caused feed supplies to be depleted, effectively forcing local dairies to close and ending the supply of fresh milk” (Ketchikan Museums, Ketchikan Historical Society, n.d.). See Ed Young Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Albert: (SIT-09, SIT-25). Mr. Albert S. Anderson was born in Sweden about 1873 (U.S. Census 1930), 1872 (U.S. Census 1940), or October 22, 1871, and passed away June 14, 1949, at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home and Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He married Fannie Anderson in 1925 (Petersburg Press, July 19, 1935, 10(2):1). She was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1871 in St. Louis, Missouri (Petersburg Press, July 19, 1935, 10(2):1). In July 1935 she passed away from a heart attack and was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Press, July 19, 1935, 10(2):1). Mr. Anderson extended his thanks for the community’s thoughts and comfort during his time of grieving (Petersburg Press, July 19, 1935, 10(2):8). Historical files indicate that Mr. Anderson was a self-described halibut fisherman and not directly or actively involved in fur farming and is only mentioned between 1938 and 1941 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1939 the permittee admitted that he did not actively fur farm. In May 1939, Mr. Anderson paid \$1.00 for the Dorn Island (SIT-09) private property, foxes, equipment, and improvements from the Edward Ramstead estate. In September 1939, the island appeared run-down due to “poor business management” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service field representative commented that it was “not a profitable enterprise from a business angle” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In April 1940, “Faust and Faun are held to prevent other parties from acquiring them”. The latter islands site was listed within Forest Service files as “abandoned”. His Seymour Canal, Faust and Faun Islands (SIT-25) and Dorn Island (SIT-09) fur farming permits were listed as abandoned in August 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). June 1, 1927, he was issued a homestead parcel within Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 35, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Andy: (SUM-02, SUM-10, SUM-18). Anton (Andy) Anderson was born about 1887 in Vermont (U.S. Census 1920), or 1889 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). Further research suggests that he was born December 7, 1886, in Superior, Wisconsin (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Another source specifies that he was born in Wentworth, Wisconsin. He died at age 47 while setting fox traps on Sunset Island (SUM-10) December 26, 1933 (Petersburg Press, December 29, 1933, 8(26):1). The Petersburg Borough (2009) lists Andy Anderson as being interred within the Petersburg Cemetery. According to his grave marker he was born December 2, 1886, and died December 26, 1933. He married Hazel Lillian Morrison Anderson March 12, 1917, at her mother’s Seattle, Washington residence (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1917, 3(16):4). Mrs. Hazel L. Anderson was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1895 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Her life spanned one hundred years. Her died July 20, 1994 (California, Death Index, 1946-1997; San Diego Union-Tribune 1994; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The pair raised one child: Keith Anderson (1917-1988) (U.S. Census 1930). In the summer of 1918, Mr. Anderson purchased the gasboat “Gail” from J.W. McReynolds (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 12, 1918, 4(33):4; Petersburg Press, July 14, 1933, 8(2):4). The next year, Andy Anderson advertised for sale of a trolling boat he described as a bargain. The advertisement described the boat as 28 feet in length, 8-foot beam, and new 5 hp Frisco

Standard engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 14, 1919, 5(16):4). In the fall of 1920, he and Erick Larsen traveled to Port Graham, Alaska, to purchase blue fox to stock their respective fox farm islands (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 10, 1920, 6(39):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 1, 1920, 6(42):1). In July 1921 he informed the local newspaper that he had purchased the gasboat "Mink" to be used on his Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fox ranch (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 22, 1921, 7(32):1). He also operated the fox island gasboat tender "Trygve" at least throughout much of the 1920s and early 1930s (Petersburg Press, May 27, 1927, 1(41):6). Currently, it is not known if he simply changed the name of the boat to reflect its latter name. Andy Anderson appears to have been an early and active fur buyer and rapidly shifted to personal, firsthand, island fur farming beginning in 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 12, 1919, 5(42):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 3, 1919, 5(45):2). The Anderson's were early fur farmers along with their friend and business partner, Cyrus Catt (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 31, 1920, 7(3):6). Mr. Anderson and Cyrus Catt gave public notice that they have a special use permit for their Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm and that the island had been stocked with furbearers. They stressed in the notice that there was no trespassing allowed (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 31, 1920, 7(3):6). Andy Anderson was also in partnership with (Axel) Carl Carlson and Frank Rayner in the Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm. The arrangement ended in early 1927 when Frank Rayner purchased sole interest in the Walter Island fur farm. Legal public notice was given for the termination of the partnership (Petersburg Press, April 29, 1927, 1(37):3). In late 1921, Anderson penned an article highlighting the evolution of blue fox farming and its future prospects (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 2, 1921, 7(50):3). In early 1931 Andy and Hazel Anderson began the transition from their home and fur farm on Whitney Island (SUM-02) to Sunset Island (SUM-10). He expected to be based on Sunset Island for at least a year (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6). In early 1932 Andy Anderson reported high quality furs from his Whitney Island (SUM-02) fur farm. He claimed 130 blue fox pelts for shipment to markets (Petersburg Press, January 29, 1932, 6(24):1). Anderson and his Petersburg Blue Fox Co. restocked Sunset Island (SUM-10). He also engaged Mr. & Mrs. Stanton "Stan" Price to manage the Sunset (SUM-10) island fox ranch. Mr. Price served as an on-site manager during the early 1930s at Sunset Island (SUM-10) (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1932, 7(17):3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mrs. Hazel Anderson continued in island fur farming following Andy Anderson's accidental death on Sunset Island in December 1933. She and their son (i.e., Keith Anderson) extended their thanks for all the condolences received (Petersburg Press, January 5, 1934, 8(27):8). Hazel L. Anderson continued as an active partner in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company after her husband's sudden death. Following her husband's passing she and (Axel) Charlie Carlson restocked Whitney Island (SUM-02) with blue fox in the fall of 1934 (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1934, 9(13):8). That same year she and her Petersburg Blue Fox company sold the gasboat "Trygre". They sold the boat to Topsy Dugaqua of Kake, Alaska. The gasboat was to be outfitted for seining (Petersburg Press, November 23, 1934, 9(20):8). Mrs. Hazel Anderson later married Fred Miller, a shareholder within the Petersburg Blue Fox Company (Petersburg Press, May 3, 1935, 9(43):1). Historical files indicate that Andy Anderson commenced his involvement in island fur farming in the fall of 1919 on Walter Island (SUM-18) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and Whitney Islands (SUM-02) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1) and continued on Sunset Island (SUM-10) (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6) until his death in December 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1932). Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Price via contract operated the Sunset Island (SUM-10) throughout the early 1930s. Mr. and Mrs. Price fur farming contract for Sunset Island expired September 1, 1935 (USDA-Forest

Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By the spring of 1937, Mrs. Miller reported extensive vandalism and theft of structures on Sunset Island. She, and the Forest Service, claimed there is nothing left of value there. Andy Anderson owned or operated several vessels during this era. The names and dates for his ownership and widespread use for these vessels is currently unknown. Some of the known vessels he was associated with are listed here: Bud, Clara, Gail, Hazel A, and Trygve (Blender 1999a). See Hazel Anderson Miller, Cyrus Catt, (Axel) Carl Carlson, Frank Rayner, Erick Larsen, and Mr. & Mrs. Stanton "Stan" Price. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Carl N.: (JUN-01). There are several individuals who may be the correct fur farmer referenced here. All are referred to as Karl and/or Carl Anderson. I tend to believe the correct individual is Karl Niels Anderson. He was born about 1898 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent data indicates that he was born June 1, 1897, in Denmark (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was a WWI U.S. military veteran and served briefly in 1918 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). He was employed as a pipe fitter and laborer with the Juneau Water Company (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Anderson requested that the May 1936 USDA-Forest Service special use permit for the Lincoln Island (JUN-01) lease be cancelled. It was cancelled in September 1936 because the island was "too large to handle properly" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He housed two men in his Tee Harbor residence: Svend A. Jorgensen and Charles Wilson (U.S. Census 1940). Both men were self-described fur farmers (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. "Jorgensen" was to have served as the on-site manager for the proposed Lincoln Island (JUN-01) fur farm after construction of improvements there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Anderson died March 14, 1948, at St. Ann's hospital and was buried within the Evergreen Cemetery, Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). See Svend A. Jorgensen and Charles Wilson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Charles: (SIT-33). There are two individuals who may be the correct fur farmer on his Portlock Harbor, Hill Island (SIT-33). Both are referred to as Charles Anderson. One was born about 1858 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). He appears to have passed away in 1945 at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer Home (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). A second Charles John Anderson was born about 1879 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). There are conflicting dates and individuals for this leased Hill Island (SIT-33) fur farm. The Petersburg Weekly Report (November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) referenced Charles Anderson as residing in Hawk Inlet, and his fur farming special use permit for Hill Island (SIT-33) was issued to him on December 15, 1920. His Hill Island (SIT-33) fur farming special use permit was relinquished in April 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1918 he was a laborer with the Tenakee Fisheries Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). By 1930 he was employed by the Seattle area Navy yard as a woodworker (U.S. Census 1930). Ten years later he was a "laborer" there (U.S. Census 1940). There is also a Charles Anderson interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Jack: (PET-51). Jack Hardin Anderson secured a USDA-Forest Service special use permit for his 0.2 acre island fur farm within McHenry Inlet, Etolin Island, July 29, 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, March 17, 1922, 9(14):1; Roberts n.d.). The USDA-Forest Service estimated the four-acre island fur farming site was abandoned by September 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Jack Anderson was born about 1889 in Kentucky and described himself as a trapper and prospector (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research has revealed Jack

Anderson was more precisely born May 10, 1888, in Perryville, Kentucky (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1940, he was in partnership with Carl W. “Keveren”. Mr. Keveren was born about 1874 in Denmark and described himself as a trapper (U.S. Census 1940). In 1978, The U.S. Board of Geographic Names formerly classified the small island as “McHenry Islet” (Petersburg Pilot, August 24, 1978, 5(33):4). See John Fanning. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Joseph (Hemlock Joe): (PET-17, PET-43, PET-62). Historical files commonly referred to Mr. Anderson as “Hemlock Joe” (Nelson 2013: 81; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1940, Mr. Anderson was single and 49 years of age (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He is also referenced as having been born about 1893 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Additional research has revealed his actual birth date as March 1, 1891 (North Dakota Military Men, 1917-1918; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was born in Drammen, Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Anderson was referred to as a working partner with Oscar B. Peterson and R.L. Smith in their Keku Strait, Monte Carlo (PET-17) island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their special use permit was issued to them in June 1940 and relinquished in September 1946 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1940 Anderson along with Ray and Eleanor Palmer, were lodgers in the Oscar B. Peterson residence (U.S. Census 1940). In 1928 Anderson was initially the individual permittee on Florence Island (PET-62). In October 1936 he collaborated with his partner Oscar B. Peterson there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The partners relinquished their interest in Florence Island (PET-62) in April 1945, and Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) in September 1946 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). An historic reference referring to his Florence Island (PET-62) use as “Andersen” (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was also in a working relationship with Ernest Gomoll between May 1927 and June 1929 on Sumner Strait, Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Anderson died in Petersburg in 1945 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). There is no grave marker associated with the grave site. Federal agency historical files indicate that he engaged in fur farming from the late 1920’s until his passing. Agency officials described Mr. Anderson as never conscientiously operating his fur farm islands (Chipperfield 1945a, 1945b). Mr. Anderson was more recognized as a commercial fisherman and trapper (Chipperfield 1945a, 1945b). Nelson (2013:81) reports that Mr. Anderson “fished halibut” on the fishing vessels Middleton and Urania. He also was the self-described operator of the halibut vessel “Roald” under John Roald (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). See Oscar B. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Palmer, and R.L. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Mons: (JUN-33). Mr. Mons Anderson was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), 1888 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1889 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). More specifically, Mons Anderson was born October 20, 1887, in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Anderson served in the U.S. Navy in the Great War (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Anderson died in Juneau June 10, 1955 (Bayers n.d.). In 1903 he married “Gunborg” Anderson in a civil ceremony (U.S. Census 1920). Later, he married Edith Quist Anderson May 26, 1912, in Bellevue, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Washington, Marriage Records, 1855-2008). He then married Vesta Carmelite Foiaide February 11, 1935, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mons Anderson’s life appears to have spanned from October 20, 1887, to June 9, 1955 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Historical circulars and files indicate Mr. Anderson was initially a motorman at the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company in Thane, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1920 he was a self-described active mink fur farmer through the early 1940’s (Alaska Game Commission

1929; U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was issued his land selection for Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 13, Copper River Meridian, April 1, 1931 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Howard Johnson, a nephew, served as a fur farming laborer under Mr. Anderson (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Johnson was born about 1922 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). See Carstensen (2013) for a 1930s era photograph of the Mons Anderson mink farm. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, O.J.: (JUN-21). Mr. Anderson was in partnership with George Johnson. The two men held a fur farming special use permit for Beardslee Island (JUN-21) prior to the establishment of Glacier Bay National Monument (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The partners operated their Beardslee Island (JUN-21) fur farm from at least January 1933 until May 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). Kurtz (1995: 57) confirmed the pair held the island fur farm permit at least in 1935. They ran their operations on eight small islands where they had constructed 18 trap houses. Seven of the trap houses were still in use in 1939 to feed between 100 and 150 foxes. Mr. Johnson reportedly died in June 1937. The probate court deeded all the improvements to Mr. Anderson. The fur farm special use permit was cancelled following the establishment of Glacier Bay National Monument (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938; Kurtz 1995: 57-59). See George Johnson, and Chris Birkland. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anderson, Walter F.: (JUN-28). Earlier interpretations and reporting of this individual appear to have been in error (Roberts 2014: 20). Mr. Walter Floyd Anderson was born about 1901 in Nebraska. He was married to Grace M. Weiss Anderson. She was born about 1908 in Washington. Additional information suggests that her life spanned from 1909 to 1980 (Ingram-Anderson-Smith Family Tree n.d.). The couple raised at least seven children: Roy, Emily, William F., Allen W., Anne Marie, Mary Lou, and Margaret Ann (U.S. Census 1940). Walter F. Anderson is listed as a “manager” for the Juneau based Mendenhall Valley, Jackson Marsh (JUN-28) fur farm (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Agency circulars note his name as W. F. Anderson (Alaska Game Commission 1933) and Walter F. Anderson (Alaska Game Commission 1936). Mr. Anderson was also referenced as a hired-hand or caretaker on the Jackson Marsh, Mendenhall Valley, fox and mink farm (Roberts n.d.), and as a “manager” of a fur farm (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). No site-specific fur farming dates or activities are currently available for this individual (Roberts n.d.). However, Mr. Anderson is later listed as a carpenter in the Mount Vernon, Washington area by the 1940 U.S. Census. See Jackson Marsh, Bruce Brown, and Buford Glass. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Anway, Charlie H.: (SKG-26). Mr. Charlie H. Anway was born May 1, 1857, in Ionia County, Michigan (Sheldon Museum & Cultural Center n.d., U.S. Census 1900, 1920), or 1858 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He died December 14, 1949, at St. Ann’s Hospital and was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His death certificate states that he suffered from senility and prostatic hypertrophy (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). During his life, Mr. Anway was noted as a miner/pro prospector, surveyor, carpenter, fur farmer, and local Haines horticulturalist (Henderson 1990). He “raised goats, mink, and rabbits” (Sheldon Museum & Cultural Center n.d.: 2). He was noted in various reference circulars for his mink fur farming (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929). May 25, 1911, he was issued parcels of land within Township 30 South, Range 59 East, Sections 27 and 28, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). His home in Haines is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Apple, Lawrence Porter: (SUM-03, SUM-17). Mr. Lawrence “Porter” Apple was born in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1930). However, an additional source states that he was born about 1893 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) or 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Apple’s life spanned between May 10, 1893, and July 29, 1947. He is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave, 1600s-current). His Port Houghton, Robert Islands (SUM-17) fur farm permit was closed by the USDA-Forest Service in December 1947 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:159; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 5; Loftus 1931, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Mr. Apple married Marian Stitt January 31, 1939, in Friday Harbor, Washington (Petersburg Press, March 31, 1939, 13(39):1). The 1940 census states that his wife was Marian M. Stitt Apple, and that she was born about 1903 in California. The couple housed his retired father-in-law: David P. Stitt. Mr. Stitt was born about 1861 in Scotland (U.S. Census 1940). In 1923 L. Porter Apple was working as an early caretaker on Brothers islands (SUM-03) under the direction of Charles E. Zimmerman. At the time he lived aboard his vessel “Mark Twain”. Mr. Apple wanted the initial on-site fur farming experience on the Brothers Islands (SUM-03) to acquire breeding stock for his own island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 5, 1923, 10(4):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the spring of 1925, Porter Apple applied for the Five Finger Islands (SUM-16) as a fur farm, but the application was rejected by the USDA-Forest Service due to an existing lease held by Patten, Broom, and Murphy (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In early 1925, the “Robert Islands were abandoned by two different parties in the last three years” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The L. Porter Apple fur farming site (i.e., Robert Island) operated from August 1925 until Mr. Apple’s passing in summer of 1947 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Petersburg Press, July 25, 1947, 22(4):1). The 1930 U.S. Census and subsequent literature mention Mr. Apple’s working arrangement with Ray E. Compton. Mr. Compton was to manage one of Mr. Apple’s Robert Islands (SUM-17) (Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):6; Petersburg Press, March 21, 1930, 4(32):6; Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):6; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Another surname is mentioned within historical files: Brisson (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). It is assumed that this latter individual was a later caretaker or in some sort of business arrangement with Mr. Apple. Later Mr. Apple employed Silas E. King as a fur farm helper (Petersburg Press, December 7, 1945, 20(23):4; U.S. Census 1940). Mr. King was born about 1884 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) or 1885 in Maine (U.S. Census 1940). While working for L. Porter Apple in 1931, Jack Mitchell assisted in the pelting of foxes on Robert Islands (SUM-17) (Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):1). In the spring of 1932, L. Porter Apple was granted permission from the USDA-Forest Service to acquire locally accessible piling materials for the construction of a dock necessary for his Robert Islands (SUM-17) fox island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In June 1932 L. Porter Apple purchased a five-room house at [Cape] Fanshaw and moved it to his island fox farm (Petersburg Press, June 17, 1932, 6(44):5; Petersburg Press, July 22, 1932, 6(49):8). In 1937, due to excessive losses from parasites, he explored “wire bottomed pens” (Petersburg Press, October 22, 1937, 12(16):2). By the fall of 1939, Mr. Apple planned to purchase silver fox in order to raise “platinums”; he figured that this would result in better prices for his pelts (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By the spring of 1940, L. Porter Apple reported that he had an “excellent garden, with eight goats, and he milks six of them” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In March 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Apple purchased and operated the vessel “31-C-616”, a 28-foot double ender troller (Blender 1999a). They purchased the fishing boat from Kurt Nordgren (Petersburg Press, March 27, 1942, 16(39):5). Over time, the boat was sold to a succession of other individuals (i.e., Kurt Nordgren, Whiz, and Joe Kawashima, etc.) (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, July 9, 1948, 23(2):5). Following his death, the islands improvements were advertised for sale within the local newspaper. The Robert Islands (SUM-17) improvements consisted of a “5 room house, with bath, warehouse, smokehouse, shed, chicken house, and mink shed and pens for 250 mink, fox shed for 50 foxes...also 33 blue foxes and 13 tame goats...a good garden spot and sandy beach in

sheltered location (Petersburg Press, November 21, 1947, 21(21):5). See Charles E. Zimmerman, Ray E. Compton, Silas E. King, and John (Jack) Mitchell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Archibald: (PET-96). Mr. "Archibald" was reportedly at least a part time, short lived, mink rancher in the Petersburg, Alaska area (Loftus 1931). This reference refers to Chester (Arch) Merland Archbold. He was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1900,1940), or 1898 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930), but grew up in Massillon, Ohio (Petersburg Pilot, November 15, 1978, 5(45):12). Subsequent research indicates that Mr. Archibald was actually born August 26, 1897, in Decatur, Indiana and died October 9, 1978, in Santa Barbara, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Honorah (Honey) Kelly Archbold, was born November 12, 1902, and died August 12, 1979 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). During WWI he served with the U.S. Marine Corps (WWI Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1925 he received a forestry degree from Michigan State University. His first forestry assignment with the USDA-Forest Service was in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Once in Alaska he was stationed in Petersburg as a district ranger. In 1932 he was assigned the Ketchikan district, and later he was promoted to supervisor of the South Tongass National Forest (Petersburg Pilot, November 15, 1978, 5(45):12). Initially, Mr. Archbold served as a USDA-Forest Service Petersburg division supervisor (i.e., district ranger) and was put in charge of cruising timber throughout Southeast Alaska during the 1920s and 1930s (Rakstraw 1981: 121). In the fall of 1930 Mr. Archibald constructed his Petersburg backyard mink pens and planned to soon stock the pens with mink (Petersburg Press, October 17, 1930, 5(10):6). Early in 1931 Mr. Archbold reported that he has filled his new Petersburg mink shed with mink and will care for them himself (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):6). By the summer of 1931, Mr. Archbold and family were working and living in Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Press, July 17, 1931, 5(48):6). In the fall of 1939, he served as one of the livestock judges at the Ketchikan Industrial Fair (Petersburg Press, August 25, 1939, 14(8):4). In 1956 Mr. Archbold retired from the USDA-Forest Service and went to work for the Ketchikan Spruce Mill. In 1964 the couple retired to their Santa Barbara, California home until their passing (Petersburg Pilot, November 15, 1978, 5(45):12). They were both interred within the Holy Cross Cemetery, Spokane, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Following his death his life was touched upon in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Pilot, November 15, 1978, 5(45):12). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Argen, Michael: Michael Argen is listed as a Sitka based southeastern Alaskan fur farmer. He was born about 1888 in Mexico (U.S. Census 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Armstrong, J.J.: (SIT-05). Joseph J. Armstrong was said to be 57 years old in 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). However, subsequent information indicates that he was born about 1882 in California (U.S. Census 1930). Further research narrowed his birth date to July 26, 1880 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In 1918, Mr. Armstrong was a self-described gasboat operator with the Juneau Ferry and Navigation Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). According to historical USDA-Forest Service files, he was reportedly in partnership with F. K. or Frank Sutherland on their Peril Strait, Traders Islands (SIT-05) fur farm from December 1921 through September 1934 when it was declared abandoned by the USDA-Forest Service (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The two partners were both self-described fur farmers

in the 1930 U.S. Census. See Frank Sutherland. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Armstrong, T.M.: (SIT-39). Thomas McGoff Armstrong was born about 1890 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). Further research notes that he was actually born June 20, 1889, in Seering, Wisconsin (Veterans Administrative Master Index, 1917-1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He appears to have been an Alaskan fisherman throughout much of his adult life. Mr. Armstrong was in fur farming partnership with George Hargin in their short-lived Freshwater Bay, Cedar Island (SIT-39) fur farming business venture. The pair appear to have operated their fur farming business between January 1926 and November 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Armstrong was a hunting “guide” in 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). In 1942 he was employed by the Juneau Packing Company at Idaho Inlet (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Armstrong passed away in July 1968 in Medford, Oregon (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014), or Vancouver, Washington (Washington Death Index, 1940-2017). He was eventually interred within the Sitka National Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2019). See George Hargin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Arnold, Henry L.: (SUM-03). Mr. Henry Lemoin Arnold was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1900, 1950), 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1893 in South Dakota (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequently it was discovered that he was born March 12, 1891, in Montrose, South Dakota (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married “Frssi” or Marie Rice Arnold December 15, 1917, in Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Montana (Montana, County Marriage Records, 1865-1993). She was born about 1895 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In that relationship he raised at least one stepchild: “Mildred” (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He then married Salina “Christine” Teiller Arnold April 26, 1933, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Christine Teiller Arnold was born about 1903 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). Her actual birth date was November 8, 1899, in Iron Belt, Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Birth and Christening Index, 1801-1928). Mr. Arnold raised her daughter, Christine C. Teiller, and their daughter, Elaine G. Arnold (U.S. Census 1940). Initially, Henry Arnold served as a shoe salesman with Montana’s Copper City Commercial Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), a welder at the Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington (U.S. Census 1920), a shoe salesman in Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930), and hardware clerk at Juneau’s Young Hardware Store (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). June 29, 1937, he was issued title to lands within Juneau’s Fritz Cove Road area: Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 26, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Between at least 1924 and 1926 Mr. Arnold and James Drake were early partners in their Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Arnold and Drake agreed to a contract to furnish improvements on the Eastern Brothers Island (SUM-03) and care for the foxes there. After two years, Mr. Charles E. Zimmerman was to retain twenty-five pairs of the blue foxes and have 1/3 interest in the island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Sometime in the late 1950’s or early 1960’s the Arnold’s appear to have relocated to the Coshocton and Warsaw, Ohio area. Mr. Henry L. Arnold appears to have passed away there July 18, 1966, and his wife, Christine, passed away there May 24, 1993 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). They were both interred within the Valley View Cemetery (Ohio, Death Records, 1908-1932; 1938-2018; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See James Drake, and Charles E. Zimmerman. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ask, Andrew: (PET-67). Mr. Andreas Ask was born May 31, 1882, in Hatlestrand, Norway (Petersburg Press, January 10, 1974, (8):4). Another earlier source states that he was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920). He died in Seattle, Washington January 2, 1974 (Petersburg Press, January 10, 1974, (8):4; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). His wife, Ingram (i.e.,

Ingrid), was born July 24, 1888, in Lurou, Norway and died April 18, 1973 (Petersburg Press, April 26, 1973, (23):4). The couple was interred in the Acacia Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, April 26, 1973, (23):4). The young couple married December 11, 1917, in Borre, Norway (Petersburg Press, April 26, 1973, (23):4). Mr. and Mrs. Ask celebrated their eighteenth wedding anniversary December 11, 1935 (Petersburg Press, December 20, 1935, 10(24):11). The couple raised at least five children: "Beata, Andrew, Rita, Ingvald, and Ostrid" (U.S. Census 1920, Lund 1997). Initially Andreas (Andrew) Ask moved from Norway to the U.S. in 1910, and on to Petersburg in 1913. He then brought his wife to Petersburg in 1917. Andrew Ask initially homesteaded a parcel of 120 acres of land in Point Agassiz. In 1925 he sold the land to Edward O. Ramstead (PET-69) (Petersburg Pilot, October 31, 2002, 28(44):6; Lund 1997). The Ask family lived in Petersburg until 1926 when the family moved to their farm at Point Agassiz (Petersburg Pilot, October 26, 2017, 43(43):11). They lived on their second Point Agassiz homestead between 1926 and 1943 (Petersburg Press, April 26, 1973, (23):4; Petersburg Press, January 10, 1974, (8):4). Mr. Ask purchased the latter 160-acre Point Agassiz homestead property from I.M. Dahl and his partner, John Vahl (Lund 1997). In the fall of 1933, Andrew Ask sold a pair of foxes to the young Arnold and Martin (i.e., Marvin) Israelson of Point Agassiz. No additional information is currently available concerning the fur farming business dealings of the two Israelson brothers. Mr. Ask also purchased 20 young chickens from Kennewick, Washington and had them shipped via boat to Petersburg (Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):4). Mr. Ask and all the other Point Agassiz residents claimed to be primarily "dairy farmers" (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The Alaska Game Commission refers to Mr. Ask in their 1933, 1934, 1936 and 1941 list of pen raised fox and mink fur farm practitioners (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Lund 1997; Petersburg Press, April 26, 1973, (23):4; Petersburg Press, January 10, 1974, (8):4; Roberts n.d.). In retiring from Point Agassiz, the couple briefly settled in Juneau and then back to Petersburg in 1943 (Petersburg Press, April 26, 1973, (23):4; Petersburg Press, January 10, 1974, (8):4). In 1959 Andrew and Ingrid Ask moved to Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, January 10, 1974, (8):4). See I.M. and Martin Dahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Aus, T. Mr. T. Aus, and Robert Hing of Ketchikan were seeking live mink for their business. They received 5 pair of live Yukon and Quebec mink from Cyrus Catt of Petersburg. The partners now have 17 pair of mink in all (Petersburg Press, November 7, 1930, 5(13):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Axelson, Rev. Elof M.: (YAK-07). Reverend Elof Martin Axelson was born in Sweden about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was actually born February 24, 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Two of these historical documents state that he "lost index finger on left hand" (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Mr. Axelson became a naturalized U.S. citizen May 24, 1902 (U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992). In 1909 he married Nellie G. Anderson Axelson in Chicago, Illinois (U.S., Newspapers.com. Marriage Index, 1800-current). Mrs. Nellie Axelson was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1888 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). The couple raised several children: "Amensden, Clifford, Elsie (U.S. Census 1920), and Wayne" (U. S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Axelson was appointed Yakutat, Alaska, Postmaster December 8, 1915, and again August 20, 1923 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). Historical files and circulars state the Reverend was an active fur farmer on his Yakutat Bay, Khantaak Island (YAK-07) at least between October 1921 and December 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Colby 1944:221; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c, 1932). He was also a school teacher, and minister in the community of Yakutat (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The Reverend died in the Seattle, Washington area August 17, 1962

(deArmond 1995b; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bacon, Walter H.: (SUM-07, SUM-17). Walter Henry Bacon was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1893 in northern California (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Further research indicates he was born May 11, 1892, in Ft. Bragg, California (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and died April 2, 1941, in Riverside, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; DeArmond 1993:88). Mr. Bacon served in the U.S. Military between 1917-1919 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). He was first married to Sarah Leona Allen, May 11, 1914, in Vancouver, Washington. At that time, he was a self-described engineer, and she was a bookkeeper (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). He then married Sybil Mary Joyce, March 20, 1919, in Pierce, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). Sybil J. Bacon was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920), 1896 (U.S. Census 1900, 1930), or 1902 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequently it was determined that she was born August 4, 1896, in Cowlitz, Washington (Washington, King County Delayed Births, 1869-1950). Initially, Walter H. Bacon was a “raftsman” with a Washington logging company (U.S. Census 1910), then he appears as a clerk with the Inman Poulson Logging Company, Mt. Solo, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Bacon was then a caretaker involved in the Holkham Bay, Eagle, Harbor, and Round Islands Fox Ranch (SUM-07) according to newspaper accounts in early 1924 and 1925 (Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):1; Petersburg Herald, May 8, 1925, 11(65):5). However, he is also mentioned there within USDA-Forest Service files between at least 1927 and 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Available federal agency files suggest that Mr. Bacon, and “unnamed interested parties”, was issued his fur farming special use permit for the Eagle, Harbor, and Round Islands (SUM-07) in January 1928 and the permit was transferred to Julius Heinemann in May 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also, according to Fred Patten, Mr. Bacon was briefly interested in the Port Houghton, Robert Island (SUM-17) “on the strength of getting in with us on Gain Island” (SUM-11) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Bacon applied for the Robert Island (SUM-17) fur farming special use permit in May 1925. The permit was issued to him in mid-August 1925. However, it was quickly abandoned by late-August 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Bacon and the unnamed group of potential investors (i.e., Julius Heinemann and others) declined to invest in Robert Island (SUM-17) and sold their interest to L. Porter Apple for one pair of foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By 1930 Mr. Bacon is said to be a salesman in an Anchorage, Alaska, grocery store (U.S. Census 1930). At that time Mrs. Bacon was reportedly a saleswoman in a Anchorage ladies clothing store (U.S. Census 1930), and/or Anchorage’s Sears-Roebuck store (U.S. Census 1940). February 15, 1943, two years following his reported death, Mr. Walter Henry Bacon was granted title to Juneau area lands within Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 23, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Fred Patten, Julius Heinemann, and L. Porter Apple. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bagan: (XPA-09). This person appears to have been an on-site caretaker/laborer or a sharecropper on the Sitka Sound, Legma island (XPA-09) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Official agency files documents of his/her 1936 comments concerning the reasons for his/her departure from the island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The person merely stated that “he couldn’t make a go of it”. Based on reference material this surname may be correctly spelled “Baggen”. Early historical reference to the extended family within Southeast Alaska dates to the early twentieth century (Nelson 2013:49). This same extended family appears to have been related to the George and Olga Baggen’s, founders of the Samson Tug and Barge Company of Sitka. Further research is necessary to determine if this is correct. A “Baggen” family lived in and around the Goddard Warm Springs area south of Sitka during this historic era

(DeArmond 1993:119; Easley 2010, 2011, 2012; Mills 1983; Myron and Pasternak 1998; Roberts n.d.). George Baggen passed away September 24, 1972 (DeArmond 1993:153). Dr. Edgar Baggen operated a dental practice in Petersburg during this era. He also grew up in Petersburg as a youth. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bahovec, Fred: (SIT-28, SIT-41, XPA-14). Fredrick “Fred” Bahovec’s name is misspelled “Bahover” in the Alaska Game Commission circulars (1929, 1933, 1934), and “Bahouse” (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Bahovec was born July 15, 1889, in Austria (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014, WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source suggests he was born in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He died December 31, 1989, in Sitka, Alaska (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Bahovec discusses his life story in his oral history (Bahovec 1983; Roberts 2010: 36; Raven Radio Foundation n.d.), and his self-published autobiography (Bahovec 1989). He is also portrayed in a “Sitka History Minute”, aired on Sitka’s Public Radio station, KCAW-FM (Raven Radio Foundation n.d.). Mr. Bahovec immigrated to the U.S. in 1903 and served within the U.S. Military between 1907 and 1910 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). He was married at least three times over the years. His first partner was a Wrangell Island Tlingit, Edna Kinch Bahovec (1897-1937). The couple had three children (Elliot 1988). Two were identified as Lawrence Bahovec (Petersburg Pilot, January 5, 2017, 42(1):8), and his sister Cecilia Hutchinson (Wrangell Sentinel 2018). The third child was Louise Aphrodite Bahovec (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). The said couple was together for thirty years before they divorced (Elliot 1988). His African American second wife was Grace Marie Bahovec (1891-1964). In 1930 she was serving as a manager of a Petersburg, Alaska, lodging house/hotel (U.S. Census 1930). The couple married in Juneau December 27, 1948 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Grace Bahovec was born August 31, 1891, in Butte, Montana (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Grace Bahovec was granted her Kelp Bay, Crow Island (SIT-28) fur farm lease in the couple’s divorce settlement. She held the fur farming special use permit for the island between 1941 and 1942 when it was abandoned. Fred Bahovec held the lease for Crow Island (SIT-28) between November 1933 and July 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mrs. Grace Bahovec passed away January 26, 1964, and was buried within the Greenwood Hills Cemetery, Portland, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His African American third wife, Clothilde Bahovec (1916-1996), remained with him in Sitka, Alaska, through his passing in 1989. Mr. Bahovec appears to have initially worked in the lab of the Willson & Sylvester Mill Company, Wrangell, Alaska (Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1915-1916). He was an active Alaska fur farmer at least between 1925 and 1947 (Bahovec 1983; Elliot 1988; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Hilson (1976:67) notes that “otter and pet mink dens” were located at Warm Springs Bay (SIT-41), Baranof Island (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1941). It was a federally permitted fur farming site between 1928 through at least 1947 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Loftus 1930; Bahovec 1983; Elliot 1988; Hilson 1976:667). Initially he stocked pens with mink in 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Bahovec also operated on Crow Island (SIT-28) (Alaska Game Commission 1936) and lost some of his foxes there to poachers (Hilson 1976:67). Crow Island was “originally claimed by Billie Jones and his father. An indigenous Alaska Native American, Jones says that the land was willed to him by his father-in-law (i.e., Kelp Bay Charlie). The claim was settled for \$250 in 1934” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938, Bahovec 1983). Historic federal agency files notes Mr. Bahovec’s interest in his Frederick Sound, Yasha (XPA-14) Island. He applied for the proposed fur farming island in April 1934, and it was issued to him in August of the same year. He relinquished the Yasha Island (XPA-14) permit without explanation in February 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Bahovec 1983). Theel (1949:28) refers to Fred Bahovec’s lapidary skills, and his second wife

Grace as the Postmistress of the Baranof Warm Springs. Fred Bahovec also once served as Postmaster at Warm Springs Bay, Baranof Island. He was appointed to the position April 19, 1939 (U.S., Appointment of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). Mr. Bahovec was issued title to land within Township 55 South, Range 66 East, Section 24, Copper River Meridian, on April 13, 1955 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bailey, C.D.: (XPR-01). Historical files and circulars state C.D. Bailey engaged in fur farming on his Revillagigedo Channel, Kelp Island (XPR-01). However, specific details are minimal (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924). I theorize that all references refer to Clarence Diten Bailey (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or Clarence Deton Bailey (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Clarence D. Bailey was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1900), 1885 (U.S. Census 1940), 1886 (U.S. Census 1910, 1950), or 1887 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Subsequent research indicates he was born February 18, 1886, in Lane County, Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Throughout much of his adult life he claimed to be a fisherman based in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1920). In 1920 Mr. Bailey was in a seasonal fishing partnership with Clarence N. Myers (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Myers was born about 1895 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). Additional research and interpretation indicate Clarence D. Bailey, and two others were briefly involved in their Revillagigedo Channel, Kelp Island (XPR-01) fur farm in 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924). Frank Edmond Dorr was said to have been issued the Kelp Island fur farming special use permit in June 1924 (USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c). And P.R. McGuire is mentioned in historic agency files concerning the island fur farms management (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). I theorize that the three individuals formed a loose, and flexible business arrangement that appears to have been short lived. Available historic files and circulars reference their individual contributions to the Kelp Island (XPR-01) fur farm in 1924 and earlier (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.). Mr. Bailey married Trella A. Bullock Bailey February 27, 1932, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1885 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Mrs. Bailey was a noted local Ketchikan merchant, and her husband a fisherman (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She passed away November 26, 1962, in Kirkland, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mr. Bailey then married Victoria McHenry Bailey of Chicago, Illinois, March 31, 1964, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Conflicting documents note his passing October 19, 1965 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007); July 6, 1966 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017); July 15, 1966 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2017), and June 16, 1966, and burial within the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Also see Frank Edmond Dorr, and P.R. McGuire. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Baker, Chris M.: (SIT-07; SIT-31). Christian (Chris) Monroe Baker was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1880 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920), or more accurately February 1, 1880 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Baker claimed to be a southeastern Alaskan fisherman (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and later an employee with the North Coast Transportation Company in Olympia, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He and his early fur farming partners applied for a special use permit for their Pybus Bay, Midway Islands (SIT-31) in September 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). At that time, he was in partnership with Peter Behrs and Henry L. Lutro in their "Pybus Bay Fox Company" (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1). Mr. Baker was ready to sell or abandon his share in the fur farm by 1926 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey

1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical references also refer to and highlight his earlier partners: Henry Lutro and Al W. Rhymes (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Roberts 2014; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). By 1930, Chris Baker was said to be in partnership with William (Bill) H. Stafford in their Frederick Sound, Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). In April 1933 the Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farming site was relinquished and transferred to William N. Abbess and the extended Philbin family (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also In 1932, Baker and Earl N. Ohmer Sr. both appear to have joined Mr. Stafford in their Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; USDA-Forest Service, Historic Land Status Atlas, USDA-Forest Service 1938; U.S. Census 1930). In a letter dated January 1939, the three partners reported that they decided not to continue fur farming on Spruce Island (SIT-07) (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1933, 7(39):8; Petersburg Press, April 3, 1936, 10(39):8; Petersburg Press, January 5, 1940, 14(27):1). The surviving partners abandoned Spruce Island (SIT-07) and sold all of the island's improvements to John B. Stephen of Pybus Bay's, Elliott Island (SIT-10) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Christian (Chris) M. Baker passed away February 10, 1948, in Ft. Steilacoom, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). He was interred within the Masonic Memorial Cemetery, Olympia, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Peter Behrs, Henry L. Lutro, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., A.W. Rhymes, and William Stafford. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Baker, Cliff: (SIT-31). The local Petersburg newspaper erroneously misidentifies Mr. Baker's given name. The newspaper lists Wrangell Island partners "Cliff" (i.e., Chris) Baker, Peter Behrs, and Henry Lutro as forming Pybus Bay Fox Company in the fall of 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1). By 1926 the company was referred to as the Midway Fox Company within USDA-Forest Service files and historical literature and circulars (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The latter company was said to be comprised of "Chris" M. Baker, Henry Lutro, and Al W. Rhymes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1932; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, Dec. 24, 1926, 1(19):1). See above, and Peter Behrs, Henry L. Lutro, A.W. Rhymes, and William Stafford. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ball, Wayne K.: (PET-36, PET-56). Wayne Kraemer Ball: There are at least three potential surname variations that were suggested for this individual: Ball, Baal, and Bahl (McCay 1984). According to Alan McCay the permittee was reportedly an independent logger throughout the southeast Alaska region and operated the Clarence Strait, East Island (PET-56) and Middle Islands (PET-36) fox farms between 1926 and 1928 (McCay 1984; Petersburg Press, August 27, 1926, 1(1):4; Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):6; Petersburg Press, May 4, 1928, 2(38):6; Petersburg Press, May 18, 1928, 2(40):6; Tewkesbury 1947:189). In the summer of 1926, Mr. Ball was visited by his brother and family from Los Angeles, California. A. L. Ball visited Wayne K. Ball for several weeks on the East Island (PET-56) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, August 27, 1926, 1(1):4). In the spring of 1928, Mr. Ball was a visitor at the Petersburg Arctic Hotel. He, Wayne Sachs, and Louis K. Ball were planning on hunting and fishing in the Petersburg and Wrangell district (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1928, 2(40):6). The permittee sold his island fox farm improvements to Mr. Bert McCay in 1927 (McCay 1984). However, in 1928, USDA-Forest Service historical files state that Mr. Ball was the acting secretary and treasurer for the "East Island Fox Company" and sold the island's improvements to Bert McCay (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mr. Wayne Kraemer Ball was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920). Subsequent research has revealed he was born December 8, 1894, in Downey, California (WWI Draft

Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Ball married Ruth Dewing Barry Ball prior to 1915. The couple produced two children: Wayne Kraemer Ball Jr. (U.S. Census 1920), and Birdella Adelaide Ball (U.S. Census 1940). By 1940 Mr. and Mrs. Ball were divorced (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout his life, Mr. Ball functioned as a fruit farmer (U.S. Census 1920), “scientific agriculturalist” (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), logger and fur farmer (McCay 1984), and in 1942 he was self-employed at his “Ball and Tweedy Packing Association” in Downey, California (WWII, Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He passed away April 29, 1956, in San Bernardino, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997), and was buried at the Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Banvard, G.E.: (XPA-28). Mr. Guy Edgar Banvard was born February 21, 1892, and died September 14, 1944, at age 52 (DeArmond 1993:96; U.S. Veterans Gravesites Index ca. 1775-2019) he was interred within the Sitka National Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Burial Registers, Military Posts and National Cemeteries, 1862-1960). Another source confirms his birth date, but adds that he was born in Sacramento, California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Banvard was married to Katherine (Katie) Peterson Banvard, daughter of Sitka merchants and fur farmer’s John H. and Wilma Peterson (Roberts 2014:139; U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Banvard was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1898 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple was married July 6, 1918, in Sacramento, California (California, WWI Soldiers Service Cards and Photos, 1917-1918). She passed away January 5, 1981, in Anchorage, Alaska (DeArmond 1993: 171). Mills (1983) refers to Mr. Banvard’s Sitka area fur farming in nonspecific terms. Historical USDA-Forest Service files and references note “Korga Island is locally called “Crow” islands and includes Taigud Island” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical Sitka residents refer to the area as ‘Steve Gee Islands’ (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Taigud Island (XPA-28) is locally known as Rocking Moon Island (DeArmond 1995a:3). Sarah Isto (2011) theorizes that Dr. Earl Graves misinterpreted Banvard as “Banbard”. According to Isto’s account from Dr. Graves, the “Banbard’s” [sic] “ran a blue fox ranch on Rocking Moon Island near Sitka”. The Sitka Sound, Korga and Tiagud Islands (XPA-28) fur farming site is located near Redoubt Bay and appear to have operated between October 1921 and December 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their official federal agency closure is dated December 1936. It was said to have been “abandoned” four years earlier (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Dr. Graves stated that “any good results that these people have [are] due to the care and attention which Mrs. Banbard gives to their foxes.” G.E. Banvard was said to have been in collaborative fur farming with Mr. William (Bill) Mattila. Their fox feed was reportedly obtained from Sitka canneries, cold storage, and mild cure facilities ((Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). See Dr. Earl Graves, John H. Peterson, and William (Bill) Mattila. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barclay, Robert: (JUN-09; PET-12). Robert C. Barclay was born in California about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920). He was actually born December 24, 1875, in California (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He was married to Nellie or Nelly Barclay (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). She was born about 1892 in California (U.S. Census 1920). Much of this early background information indicate Mr. Barclay was a self-employed logger living in the Juneau, Alaska area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Barclay first appears to have been an active fur farmer at least between 1922 and 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of

1922 Robert Barclay is referenced on Stephens Passage, Grand Island (JUN-09) as a fur farmer there. In the fall of 1922, he assisted a group of Alaska Natives stranded on Grand Island. One of the elderly women passengers drowned in their weather related boating accident (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 3, 1922, 9(37):1). In early 1923 Mr. Barclay was noted as being in partnership with John C. Lund in their Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:77; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924c; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 3, 1922, 9(37):1). The USDA- Bureau of Biological Survey (1923, 1924) and USDA-Forest Service (1923) spell his name “Barkley” and his surname appears as “Barday” in the Petersburg Press (June 13, 1930, 4(44):1). Their Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm permit was issued in August 1924 and closed in February 1930. There is some conflicting information and files citing both abandonment and transfer of the same permit. Questions persisted about where and how Mr. Barclay procured the foxes for his island fur farm. In the spring of 1929, he moved to the Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12). And In January 1930 Mr. Barclay trapped all the foxes on Grand Island (JUN-09). At that time, he deeded all of his interest in Grand Island (JUN-09) to Mr. Lund (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In the fall of 1928 Hound Island’s former on-site manager for the “Blue Bell Fox Ranch”, Mr. Amos P. Cole, applied for the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm site. The USDA-Forest Service issued the Cole’s their Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm permit in June 1929, and it was soon closed and formerly transferred to Mr. Barclay in August 1929. In May 1929 Robert Barclay acquired the Hound Island (PET-12) improvements from Ernest Kirberger and soon moved on to the Island. Mr. Kirberger and Thomas Elsmore had several years interest and investment in their “Blue Bell Fox Ranch”, Hound Island (PET-12). In 1928 Elsmore was said to not want anything more to do with the island fur farm and their defunct company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By the end of Barclay’s tenure, he claimed to have invested \$1900 in making improvements on the island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He offered to sell the lease and improvements for \$500. Mr. Barclay eventually lost his USDA-Forest Service permit in January 1934 due to non-payment of the annual federal lease payment. Following Barclay’s tenure on Hound Island (PET-12), Mr. Cash Cole negotiated with Mr. Barclay for the Hound Island (PET-12) lease and improvements. However, In January 1934 Mrs. Ruby C. Cole was issued the fur farm special use permit for Hound Island (PET-12). By April 1934, the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm improvements and foxes were sold, and the lease transferred to Fred E. Haltiner (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See John Bremner, Amos P. Cole, Mrs. Ruby C. Cole, Thomas Elsinore (i.e., Elsmore), Ernest Kirberger, Emil P. Refling, John Stoft, and Fred Haltiner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barkdull, Calvin H.: (PET-13; SUM-18). Historical literature and agency files commonly misspell his surname, Barkdahl (Bower & Aller 1918:64). Calvin Hubbard Barkdull was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), 1873 (U.S. Census 1880), 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), 1880 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1881 in California (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates he was self-described as born December 10, 1877 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or December 10, 1872 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1935-2007). His grave marker suggests that he was born December 10, 1874, and died March 24, 1960 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Barkdull first married Florence A. Harrington January 22, 1896, in Bear River, California (California, Select Marriages, 1850-1945). Another source suggests her name was Della L. Barkdull (U.S. Census 1900). The couple later divorced, and he married Ferne Munger Barkdull April 8, 1913, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). This couple also appears to have eventually separated and divorced. He then married Martha Freda Hedwig Barkdull in 1926 (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Throughout his life Calvin H. Barkdull was a self-described carpenter, construction and mining engineer, hotel proprietor, and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940;

Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Barkdull commenced his Frederick Sound, Sukoi Island (PET-13) fur farm exploits in 1906 (Forrest 1984:9 and 40; *The Progressive*, February 1, 1913, 1(3):3). Another source states that he commenced his business venture in 1904, and it was closed by 1917 (Bower & Aller 1918: 64; *The Progressive*, May 3, 1913, 1(16):4; *Petersburg Weekly Report*, July 29, 1916, 2(35):4). In the fall of 1914, C.H. Barkdull consented to author a book on his early experience in fox raising. He claimed to have several years' experience, during which time he raised some six hundred foxes. "Some years ago, Mr. Barkdull leased the "Soukai" [i.e., Sukoi] Islands located six miles from Petersburg and engaged in the propagation of foxes". (*Progressive*, September 5, 1914, 2(34):3). Mr. Claude Green visited his old friend C.H. Barkdull in early 1916. By June of 1916, the pair had leased "a small island in this vicinity from the forestry department and will engage in fox ranching. Mr. Barkdull has had several years of successful experience in the fox industry" (*Petersburg Weekly Report*, June 24, 1916, 2(30):1). Mr. Barkdull and Claude Green reported having a successful 1917 fur farming season (*Petersburg Weekly Report*, June 22, 1917, 3(30):1). In 1923 Mr. Barkdull was the publisher of the Seattle based *Fur Farmers Magazine* (*Petersburg Weekly Report*, February 23, 1923, 10(11):1). Personal accounts of his early island fur farming experiences appear in a 1956 magazine article (Barkdull 1956). Also see Janson (1985, Chap. 9: 3). Mr. Barkdull was an early partner with Cyrus (Simon) Catt and Anton "Andy" Anderson in their Sukoi islands fur farm (PET-13) (Bower & Aller 1918: 64). There is the possibility that he continued his partnership with his two colleagues in the Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm. However, agency files do not explicitly name him in their historical records concerning this latter island. In 1914, Mr. C.H. Barkdull supervised the construction of the sidewalk and trestles which carried the freshwater pipeline from the community's new dam south of Petersburg, Alaska. (Nelson 2013: 173). Throughout this era Mr. Barkdull was also involved in commercial and residential construction in and around Petersburg (Nelson 2013: 37). Calvin Barkdull was also the proprietor of the Petersburg Hotel (*The Progressive*, June 14, 1913, 1(22):1; *Petersburg Press*, July 8, 1927, 1(47):5; *Petersburg Press*, August 12, 1927, 1(52):1). See Claude Green, John (Jack) Mitchell, and Francis Munger. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barnes, Frank S.: (PET-28). Mr. Frank Scott Barnes was born in Oregon about 1890 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1891 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Another source specified that Frank Scott Barnes was born May 20, 1890, in Portland, Oregon (WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). His wife, Doris Marian Plummer Barnes, was born about 1892. The couple raised at least four children: Elizabeth, Frank T., Marian E., and Doris A. (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Prior to 1925, Mr. Barnes operated the cannery at Prince of Wales Island's Lake Bay and used the cull cans of salmon for fox feed. In 1925, he also acquired and raised 18 Chinchillas rabbits on the Clarence Strait, Marsh and Screen (PET-28) Islands fur farm. Early in 1926 he began to advertise Chinchillas for sale (*Petersburg Herald*, February 19, 1926, Page 4). He purchased the rabbits from "the Clackamas Fur Farm" of Portland, Oregon (*Petersburg Herald*, July 24, 1925, 11(74):1; Roberts n.d.). In the fall of 1940 Frank S. Barnes was mauled and eventually killed by a Stikine River brown bear (Garletts 1945: 41; *Petersburg Press*, October 11, 1940, 15(15):1). He died October 11, 1940, and was interred within the Rose City Cemetery, Portland, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Barnes "whose husband was recently killed by a grizzly bear, is planning to continue with the insurance business which Mr. Barnes represented" (*Petersburg Press* December 6, 1940, 15(23):4). Reference to his fur farm is mentioned in the following federal circulars: USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). See Dooley, and Robillard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barnes, J.W.: (KET-16; XDE-02). Earlier I theorized that Mr. Barnes may be Joseph Barnes (Roberts 20014: 23). I theorized that he is an indigenous Native American originally from Canada. He was reportedly a fisherman born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920). The U.S. Census (1920) states that Barnes had his son in residence. His son was referred to as William. William Barnes was said to have been born in Alaska about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920). Very little, if any, supporting information is currently available concerning these two individuals and any potential Alaska fur farming. In January 1923 H. Milton Broadwell was said to have been issued his fur farming special use permit for the George Inlet, Coon Island (KET-16) (USDA-Forest Service 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924). Currently, there is a lack of any supporting information suggesting or declaring J.W. Barnes collaborated with H. Milton Broadwell on Coon Island (KET-16). Furthermore, H. M. Broadwell's fur farming permit for the Tlevak Strait, Lacey and Jackson Islands (XDE-02) was issued in August 1923 (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, Roppel 2012e). The "Island became a fox farm in 1920's and operated by H.M. Broadwell and partner. They had about 900 acres in extent, and 13 running streams...good harbor and mailboat service twice a week" (Hilson 1976: 56). Roppel (2012e) and Roberts (n.d.) report that J.W. Barnes was employed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Lighthouse Service and was also in partnership with H.M. Broadwell in their Jackson and Lacey Islands (XDE-02) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Barnes was reportedly on leave from the Lighthouse Service and spent much of 1923 on the leased islands making necessary fur farming improvements there. In March 1924 Barnes traveled south and soon died. Following Barnes death in 1924, Broadwell sold the Lacey and Jackson islands (XDE-02) improvements, and vessel (i.e., Union Jack) to C. J. Claridge (Roppel 2012a, 2012e). However, Roppel (2012) reports that James E. Smith sold the lease for "only Jackson Island" to J.W. Barnes in July 1923 (Also see Alaska Game Commission 1924). J.W. Barnes may have been in collaboration with Mr. Broadwell in the Coon Island (KET-16) fur farm. See H.M. Broadwell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barnet, Gordon: (SIT-51). This is one of several spellings of the given and surnames appearing within agency circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934). The suggested fur farming site number is merely an attempt to narrow the search area. There is very little information concerning this possible individual. See Gordon Barrett and/or Thomas Barns for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barns, Thomas: (SIT-51). Thomas Barns was born about 1901 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was reportedly a partner with Mary Elmira Dean in their Sitka area fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1933,1934). Also, the partnership employed Gordon Barrett as a laborer/caretaker (U.S. Census 1930). Their mink fur farm was located in the Sitka area (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). See Mary Elmira Dean, and Gordon Barrett. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barr, George W.: (XPA-21). Mr. George Barr described himself throughout his working life as a "machinist" (U.S. Census 1920; 1940). George Washington Barr was born May 9, 1890, in Ohio (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), 1891 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1892 (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to Mrs. Ruth Barr. She was born about 1893 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1920). He later married Rose H. Stevens Barr October 1, 1934, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Rose Barr was born about 1911 in Washington. The couple raised their children: John Stevens, Delores Stevens, and Darlene Barr (U.S. Census 1940). At least by 1922 Mr. Barr was said to be in partnership with Howard V. McGee and Frank Mills in their Charles Spurgeon and Company (1920-1922), and Pillar Bay (Silver) Fox Company (1922-1926), Pillar Bay, Mink Island (XPA-21). In 1925 the partners were said to have raised blue and silver foxes and had plans to move their business closer to a

developed community (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). His fur farming partnership appears to have functioned between at least 1922 and 1926 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By the summer of 1927, the partners reportedly sold all their improvements and fur bearers to John Yorke (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Charles Spurgeon, Howard V. McGee and Frank Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barrett, Gordon: (SIT-51). Gordon Barrett was born about 1912 in Kansas. He was employed as a fur farm laborer/caretaker by fur farming partners, Mary Elmira Dean and Thomas Barns (Alaska Game Commission 1933,1934; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Barrett was married to Juanita Barrett, and they had two children: Dixie Joe and Beverly. Juanita Barrett was born about 1921 in Missouri. By 1940 the family was living in California with Mr. Barrett's father-in-law (U.S. Census 1940). See Mary Elmira Dean, and Gordon Barnet. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barrett, Willoughby. Miss Willoughby Barrett, author of the 1925 first edition of her novel, "Rocking Moon". "The Rocking Moon (1925) is about the independent, strong-minded Sasha Larianoff—who, to keep her Russian Orthodox father out of debt, set up a successful fox farm on the island Rocking Moon—and the men who are interested in her" (Encyclopedia. com). Her book was adapted for the silver screen cinema. The project was to be directed by George Melford. The movie was filmed near Sitka, Alaska (Petersburg Herald, September 25, 1925, 11(83):5). George Melford, director for the Metropolitan Pictures Corporation, filmed the movie in eight days (Petersburg Herald, October 30, 1925, 11(88):3). The motion picture was said to have been filmed on the Sitka Sound, Tiagud island (XPA-28) (DeArmond 1995a:3). In 1928 the film was featured at the local Petersburg theater (Petersburg Press, November 23, 1928, 3(15):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Barry, Forrest. Mr. Forrest Barry abandoned his Homer area fox ranch in the fall of 1923. He planned on moving to Eagle River, Wisconsin. Mr. Barry claimed to have abandoned his Homer ranch because it was so far from the economic markets. "He took with him 50 pair of silvers, and many blue and while here picked up another pair of blues from the Preuschoff ranch"(i.e., PET-20) (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 7, 1923, 10(39):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bartell, William: (XPA-15, XPA-18, XPA-20, XPA-22, XPA-32). William Bartell was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1895 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates he was actually born January 23, 1895, and died January 9, 1972 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He was married to Hope Bartell. She was born about 1901 in Arizona (U.S. Census 1930; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963) or 1900 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Bartell died of tuberculosis August 12, 1941, at St. Ann's hospital (Alaska, Vital Records 1818-1963), and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Early in his life he was said to have been a timberman/miner in an Arizona copper mine (U.S. Census 1930). Prior to 1940 he was a Kuiu Island, Security Bay, fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Bartell was an active blue and silver fox, and mink fur farmer at least during the mid-1930s and throughout the 1940s (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Ongoing research and reporting indicate the Bartell's operated Kuiu Island fur farms on or near Security and Saginaw Bays. Historic federal agency files refer to his use of Cedar Bight (XPA-15) along the eastern shore of Security Bay. Mr. Bartell applied for the site in December 1925, and it was issued to him in March 1926. He relinquished the site for undisclosed rationale by June 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In September 1925, the USDA-Forest Service

reported "Steve Rusich lived at Cedar Bight for a number of years and has made some improvements there, but no one is living there at the present time". "J.R. Pringle and Rusich considered pen raising foxes there but changed their minds" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Genealogical and historical records indicate that Mr. Pringle lived and worked in Alaska between circa 1918 and 1920 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Hooper and Cockrell Family Tree). Also, Mr. Bartell reportedly held Security Islets (XPA-18) (i.e., Roadsted, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor islands), Cleft Island (XPA-20), and Security Bay Island (XPA-32) under separate permits that appear to mirror his Cedar Bight (XPA-15) tenure (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, explicit historical files documenting occupancy and use are currently missing or unavailable. There is some confusion by both the USDA-Forest Service and researcher concerning the exact location and historical references to the Cedar Islets (XPA-18) (i.e., Roadsted, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor islands) and Security Bay Island (XPA-32). These may be one and the same historical site. The USDA-Forest Service special use permit for Security Bay Island (XPA-32) was for a "residence and raising blue & silver foxes in pens" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; AGC 1941; Loftus 1931). In July 1924, Mr. Bartell applied for an unnamed island referred to as Saginaw Bay Island (XPA-22) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It was described as encompassing some twenty-three acres and "located just west of the [Saginaw Bay] cannery". The historic federal agency special use permit was issued to him in December of 1924. The Saginaw Bay Island (XPA-22) permit was closed by March 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Currently, no additional information is available concerning his fur farming exploits in and around the Security and Saginaw Bays. The couple appear to have continued living and commercial fishing in the Security Bay area through at least 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). William Bartell died January 9, 1972, at the fishing community of Point Baker, Prince of Wales Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He was interred in the Bayview Cemetery, Ketchikan, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bass, C.A. Mr. C.A., or A.A. Bass, was the publisher of The Fur Farmer Magazine of Seattle, Washington (ca. 1923-1934). He was an old timer with a lengthy personal history throughout Alaska arriving in the interior in 1897. In 1925 he toured fur farms throughout southeastern Alaska, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Westward islands (Petersburg Herald, March 13, 1925, 11(57):2). Later he reported that he felt the Alaskan fur farming industry was improving (Petersburg Herald, November 6, 1925, 11(89):4; Petersburg Press, September 24, 1926, 1(5):4; Petersburg Press, December 10, 1926, 1(17):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bates, Estella Belle: (JUN-03). Mrs. Estella (Stella) Belle Gunning Bates was born about 1890 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920), or 1891 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Her family genealogy suggests that she was born in 1889 and died in 1972 (Hobbs Family Tree; California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She married Forrest Bates October 30, 1910, in the Dalles, Oregon. They raised two children: Amy and Forrest W. (Hobbs Family Tree; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She appears to have been an active partner in her husband's Stephens Passage, Portland Island (JUN-03) fur farm between the spring of 1941 through March 1946 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). See Forrest R. Bates. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bates, Forrest R.: (JUN-03, PET-24). Mr. Forrest Reuben Bates was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1888 in Rhode Island (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was born April 5, 1887, in Providence, Rhode Island (Rhode Island, Birth Index, 1636-1930; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1817-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Bates started his working life as a fruit farmer with his father in Washington state (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He

married Estella Belle Gunning Bates October 30, 1910, in the Dalles, Oregon (Hobbs Family Tree; Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971; Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009). She was born about 1890 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920), 1891 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1889 (Hobbs Family Tree). The couple raised at least two children: Amy and Forrest W. (U.S. Census 1930). Forrest Reuben Bates served as a caretaker on Bushy Island (PET-24) for the Alaska Blue Fox Company at least during 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1930 he was a Juneau area supply man for a local gold mining company (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In 1942, he was a self-described gillnet fisherman and fur farmer on his Stephens Passage, Portland Island (JUN-03) (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). "He requested the lease of the entire island so he could raise goats and so no one else could use or occupy the island" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). The couples Portland Island (JUN-03) special use fur farm permit appears to have been active between April 1941 and March 1946 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Bates purchased the island's improvements from Mr. and Mrs. William Miller (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1941). Forrest Reuben Bates died August 13, 1964 (deArmond 1995b), or August 24, 1964 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was interred in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Estella B. Bates lived between December 29, 1889, and April 25, 1972, and passed away in Los Angeles, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Estella Belle Bates. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bauer, Joseph T.: (SIT-36). Mr. Joseph Thomas Bauer was born in 1871 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Bauer served in the U.S. military between 1898 and 1915 (U.S., Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2019) and was noted as a radio operator at the Sitka wireless station (U.S. Census 1920), and later a telegraph operator there (U.S. Census 1930). Following his retirement, he established and operated a wireless station on one of the islands in Khaz Bay (DeArmond 1993:113). In 1920 his business partner in the Khaz Bay, Rough/Smooth Channel Islands (SIT-36), later to be called Bauer Islands, was listed as "Edward M. Sarvelor" of Finland (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). His partner's name is more correctly referenced as Mikkel Edvard Sarvela (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Sarvela was said to have been born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1920). However, in early 1921, newspaper accounts refer to Mr. Bauer raising goats on Chichagof island, and probably "Bauer Islands" (SIT-36) in the Rough and Smooth Channel area near Khaz Bay (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 25, 1921, 7(11):6). Joseph Bauer reportedly died January 12, 1951 (DeArmond 1993:113), or February 2, 1951 (deArmond 1995b). According to USDA-Forest Service files and circulars it appears the partners held a fur farm special use permit for the Khaz Bay, Rough/Smooth Channel Islands (SIT-36) between April 1925 and October 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See Edward M. Sarvelor. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Beauchamp, Felix: (XPA-01, XPA-07, XPA-09). Felix Beauchamp was born about 1885 in Tennessee or Kentucky (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). He married Teresa Witz Beauchamp April 15, 1909, in Sitka, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In 1919, retired Captain Felix Beauchamp was recognized and rewarded for his conspicuous bravery in WWI (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 25, 1919, 5(22):2). Between 1913 and 1921, he was elected as a Sitka city trustee, and to the school board (DeArmond 1993:191). In the spring of 1922, he was elected Mayor of Sitka (DeArmond 1993:49). Beauchamp was in partnership with several others in fur farming. He was an active fur farmer at least during the 1920s and 1930s (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In December 1921, "the National Geographic Board announced that it has changed the name of "Wadzio Island" near Sitka Sound to Biorka Island" (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 23, 1921, 9(1):1). In August 1923, Felix Beauchamp,

Eiler Hansen, and Adolph Thomsen leased Biorka Island (XPA-01) as a fox farm. Mr. Thomsen soon began building a dwelling there for his family (DeArmond 1993:51). In the fall of 1925, Mr. Beauchamp underwent surgery at Juneau's St Ann's hospital for an undisclosed ailment (Petersburg Herald, September 18, 1925, 11(82):1). He and two of his partners were responsible for fur farming on Biorka Island (XPA-01) as the Biorka Fur Company, 1923-1928, Maid and Tava Islands (XPA-07) (Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated, 1924-1928), and Legma Islands (XPA-09) (Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated, 1921-1928). Mr. Beauchamp served as the secretary and treasurer of the Sitka Fur Farms Inc. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Felix Beauchamp's life spanned between July 3, 1884, and January 28, 1943. He was buried within the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Beauchamp lived a much longer life which spanned between November 10, 1887 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008) or November 11, 1890 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014) and January 31, 1982 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The permittees reported business was "nothing but a loss" for years 1923-1928. Adolf Thomsen kept horses, cows, chickens, and sheep on Biorka island (XPA-01). The partners paid \$60 per/year to Rudolph Walton for his 44.5-acre Native Allotment on the island. Mr. Walton was a noted indigenous Sitka Native American silversmith and merchant (DeArmond 1993:113). Their fur farming company reported "last spring approximately 125 natives camped on Tava island (sealing) during the pupping time of the foxes. The actual encampment of the natives would not be so bad, but they persist in roaming the island at will to exterminate the deer and any other natural life that might come their way" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Huston 1963:70; Mills 1983). "Sitka Fur Farms Inc. sold the Maid and Tava [XPA-07] business to C. Jay Mills for \$5000 in August 1928". "The Sitka Fur Farms Inc. has been disbanded, not bringing enough at the sale to reimburse the stockholders for the full amount they invested" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Adolf Thomsen, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgins, C.J. Mills, L.T. Peterson, and C.A. Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Beck, Matt August. Mr. Matt August Beck was born about 1878 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). More specifically, he was said to have been born March 13, 1878 (WWI Civilian Draft Regulations; WWI Civil Draft Regulations Cards, 1917-1918). He appears to have petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1911 and listed himself as a "farmer" in the Endicott Arm of Stephens Passage's, Sumdum area of Southeast Alaska (Alaska State Archives n.d.:18). The Sumdum area is one of several important initial fur farming areas where this enterprise prospered for several years (Roberts 2010; 2014). After 1920, Mr. Beck appears to have dropped his first name [e.g., Matt] in census and other documents (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was married to Hilda Beck. She was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1885 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). The couple immigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1920), and raised several children: William, Leonard, Douglas, Hilda or Helga, and Helen (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Beckman, Gus: (PET-30). According to the Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 18), Mr. Erik Gust Beckman initiated his U.S. naturalization process in 1925. His occupation at that time was listed as "fur farmer". Erik Gustav Beckman was said to have been born February 18, 1885, in Sweden (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), 1886 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1940), or 1890 (WWII Civilian Draft Registration, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014), and 1885 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Another source states that his full name is Erick Gustav Adolf Beckman (WWII Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1942). An eighth source states that he was born February 18, 1890, and died in September 1971 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Beckman immigrated to the U.S. in 1912 (U.S. Census 1920). He married Ida Mathilda Beckman July 27, 1912, in Lulea,

Sweden (Sweden, Indexed Marriage Records, 1860-1947). The couple produced at least three children. Minimal information highlights Mr. Beckman as he provided for himself and his family. Initially he was employed by the Marathon Fishing & Packing Company of Cape Fanshaw as a laborer (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) and he continued there through 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Beckman worked or was involved in James Wheeler's Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30) fur farming site at least during 1925 and possibly longer (Roberts n.d.). The U.S. Census (1940) describes him as divorced and his occupation as a commercial "fisherman". By 1942 he was working at the Wrangell Hotel in Wrangell, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is said to have passed away September 1, 1971, in Wrangell, Alaska. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bednar: (JUN-56). George J. Bedner was born about 1895 in Minnesota. His wife, "Murrel", was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1930). A second source for Mr. Bedner states that he was born September 27, 1894 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Loftus (1931) comments the fur farm is located in the Juneau area. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Behrs, Pete: (PET-18, PET-23, PET-33, PET-35; SIT-31). An early USDA-Forest Service circular misspelled his surname, "Beers" (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). Peter Behrs was said to have been born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and Russia (U.S. Census 1920). It appears he is originally from Pernau, Russia (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Later, his obituary in the local newspaper, he was said to have been born in Estonia (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1967, 55:4). Mr. Behrs was born September 5, 1885, and passed away in Sitka in September 1967 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He married the widow Mrs. Annie Hansen Behrs (1885-1970) June 5, 1936, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple lived in Petersburg until 1965. At that time, they moved to Sitka to make their home with her youngest surviving daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lennie and Inez Engstrom. Mrs. Behrs lived with her daughter until May of 1970 when she moved to the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home. She passed away at the Pioneer's Home November 14, 1970 (Petersburg Press, November 25, 1970, 58(2):5). Mr. and Mrs. Behrs are both interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). In 1940 the couple had their granddaughter, Joan or Joanne Hansen, living with them. She was reportedly born about 1938 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). In 1940 Charles "Deep Water" Grisby was said to be a lodger with the Behrs family (U.S. Census 1940). "Mr. Behrs fishes and supplements his income through fur farming and trapping" (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; USDA-USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924c, 1932). Peter Behrs "moved to Wrangell in 1911 where he operated a fox farm for many years" (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1967, 55:4). Behrs is then referred to as an early entrepreneur along with "Cliff" [i.e., Chris] Baker and Henry Lutro in forming the Pybus Bay Fox Company on Pybus Bay's, Midway Islands (SIT-31) (Petersburg Press, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1). In the fall of 1923, Mr. Behrs purchased 8 pair of foxes from San Juan Smith's (i.e., C. F. Smith) San Juan Islands (SIT-11) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):1). Pete Behrs fur farming partners were listed as Lucas Hiltz, and Alla W. Rhymes (Roberts 2014; U.S. Census 1920), Charles Grigsby (Roberts 2014; U.S. Census 1940) and Walter Sandan (Petersburg Herald, November 20, 1925, 11(91):1). All these individual partners refer to themselves as commercial fishermen within the referenced documents and circulars. It is assumed that they were also directly and/or indirectly involved in fur farming activities with and for their partners (Roberts 2014). In early 1924, Mr. Behrs appears to have been misidentified as "Pete Bear", a caretaker on Conclusion Island (PET-35) (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1). He applied for a fur farming permit for Sumner Strait's Yellow

Island (PET-23) in August 1924. The permit was issued to him in September 1924. He abandoned Yellow Island in October 1924 with the comment that he “found the island unsuitable for fur farming” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Pete Behrs then applied for and was issued his Keku Strait Meadow Island (PET-33) fur farming permit in October 1924. He sold his Meadow Island (PET-33) livestock and improvements on March 14, 1927, to John A. Hadland Sr. of Petersburg, Alaska. The fur farming special use permit for Meadow Island (PET-33) was transferred to Mr. Hadland the same month in 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Historic Land Status Atlas; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1945; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924).

Behrs skippered his vessel, “Hicks” while coordinating his fishing, trapping and “Chain islands” (i.e., Behrs islands) (PET-18) fur farm (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, May 17, 1929, 3(40):6). In April 1927 he purchased the Chain Islands (i.e., Behrs Islands) improvements and business from C.E. Swanson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By April 1940 Mr. Behrs was recognized as a fisherman who supplemented his income by trapping and fur farming. In early 1931 he reported that he had harvested 100 fox skins from the Chain Islands (i.e., Behrs Islands) fur farm within the past year (Petersburg Press, January 16, 1931, 5(23):6). In early 1932 he arranged for a new branding device for his island fur farm business (Petersburg Press, January 22, 1932, 6(23):8). Mr. Behrs was charged with assault and battery against John A. Hadland Sr. in the fall of 1932. The case was dismissed (Petersburg Press, September 16, 1932, 7(12):8). In early 1934, Ole Hansen reportedly assisted Behrs during pelting season on his “Chain Islands” (PET-18) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 12, 1934, 8(28):8). In the fall of 1936 Pete Behrs, his wife, and two of her adult children, visited the fox islands in Rocky Pass (Petersburg Press, October 30, 1936, 11(17):8). Mr. Behrs delivered fox pelts from his “Chain Islands” to Petersburg in the winter of 1936 (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1936, 11(25):8). Peter Behrs announced in November 1940 that he was “quitting the business...wife’s health and also depressed condition of the industry” were given as justification (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Behrs abandoned the Behrs Islands (PET-18) fur farm and moved to Petersburg in March 1942. Much later he advertised his vessel for sale in the fall of 1963 (Petersburg Press, October 18, 1963, 50(25):7). See Charles Grisby, Chris Baker, Henry Lutro, Lucas Hilts, Alla W. Rhymes, Walter Sandan, C.E. Swanson, J.D. McKay, and Ole Hansen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bell, A.L.: (PET-37). Albert E. L. Bell may be the referenced individual on Found Island (PET-37). He was born about 1873 in Canada. He is the brother of Robert Bell (U.S. Census 1900). There is also a Arthur L. Bell. He was born about 1877 in Canada. No specific individual or fur farming information is currently available concerning either possible individual. Historical files and correspondence refer to A.L. Bell. This person reportedly held the Ernest Sound, Found Island (PET-37) fur farm permit between 1924 and 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bell, C.R.: (PET-24). Mr. Clyde Raymond Bell was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1878 (U.S. Census 1930). Further research specifies that he was born January 17, 1877, in Sheakleyville, Pennsylvania (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Mr. Bell married Georgia P. Huntington Bell November 18, 1903, in Castle Rock, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Bell passed away April 6, 1912 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He then married Navereign Amelia Pernalla Davis Bell December 16, 1914, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and the couple was divorced by 1928 when she married Louis C. Lemieux in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Bell then married Bessie L. Paulsen Bell November 26, 1929, in Thurston, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple continued to

raise a number of children from all his past relationships (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Bell served as a cannery engineer (U.S. Census 1920), fish buyer (U.S. Census 1930), and owner of The General Merchandise Store in Kake, Alaska (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):6; Petersburg Press, October 28, 1932, 7(17):3). Mr. Clyde Raymond Bell's brief tenure on his Clarence Strait, Bushy Island (PET-24) fur farm, was from April to July 1922. Historic files and documents indicate the fur farm permit was almost immediately transferred to the Alaska Blue Fox Company under Brown, Fletcher, Henry Kletsch and John A. Hadland Sr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In the spring of 1930, Mr. Bell survived a serious fall aboard his vessel, Wanderer (Petersburg Press, March 14, 1930, 4(31):1). He passed away September 19, 1932, in Seattle, Washington following surgery and a heart attack. He was interred within the Castle Rock, Washington, cemetery (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1932, 7(17):3). Notice of his passing first appears in the local Petersburg newspaper in November 1932. A Notice to Creditors, as well as Notice of a hearing on a petition of his widow to be awarded Property of the Estate. The case was administered by V.A. Paine (Petersburg Press, November 18, 1932, 7(21):7). The Notices specifically list Mrs. Bessie L. Bell as the surviving spouse of the deceased (Petersburg Press, November 18, 1932, 7(21):7). See Brown, Fletcher, Henry and/or Charles F Kletsch, and John A. Hadland Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bell, Robert R.: (XPA-03). There are several Robert R. Bell's listed during this era in Alaska. One such candidate is Robert B. Bell. He was born about 1861 in Canada. His ex-wife, Florence E., was born about 1867 in Canada (U.S. Census 1900). He is the brother of A. (Albert E.) L. Bell (U.S. Census 1900). According to federal agency files, Robert Bell was an early partner with John H. Peterson in their Sitka Sound, Koka, Ilput, Kanga, and unnamed islets (XPA-03) fur farm. Mr. Bell appears to have commenced fur farming efforts there in the fall of 1921. The pairs formal partnership appears to have begun in 1923. USDA-Forest Service files indicate Mr. Bell died of drowning in the fall of 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Limited federal agency historical files continued to reference the said Bell-Peterson partnership until the close of 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See John H. Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Benhart: (PET-32). This refers to Benhart (Ben) Engdal. He and his father (i.e., Nicolas Engdal) engaged in investing and operating their Sumner Strait, Liesnoi island (PET-32) fur farm between 1930 and 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See Ben and Nicolas Engdal. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Benitz, Earl I. (Bud), Sr.: (PET-49). Earl Irving Benitz Sr. was born about 1913 in Kansas (Kansas State Census Collection, 1855-1925, U.S. Census 1920). A second source specifies he was born June 2, 1912, in Wathena, Kansas, and died October 23, 1990, in Atchison, Kansas (Petersburg Pilot, November 8, 1990, 16(45):2; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He was first married to Louise Mae Nelson Crisman Benitz (1918-1973), February 11, 1939, in Friday Harbor, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple produced three children: Anita, Robert, and Earl Jr. (Benitz 1992; Petersburg Pilot, November 8, 1990, 16(45):2). Mrs. Louise Benitz divorced her husband and married Ivan William Buckholz September 22, 1946, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Later Earl Benitz Sr. met and married Hanna Ruth Webber Benitz February 1, 1950, in Juneau, Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, September 5, 1996, 22(36):13). In the next few years another two boys were added to their growing family: Bill and Bruce. Mrs. Hanna Benitz was born September 27, 1915, in Bazine, Kansas, and passed away August 26, 1996, in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, September 5, 1996, 22(36):13). The latter couple moved from Juneau to Petersburg in the spring of 1939 (Petersburg Pilot, September 5, 1996, 22(36):13) and gradually appear in passing in the local newspapers between 1940-1941. Mr. and Mrs. Earl "Brenitz" subleased the

Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm from Gregory J. Hildebrand (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Earl Benitz, Jr. 1992). Mr. and Mrs. "Brenitz" came up from the States about a month ago (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):8). Mr. Benitz attempted to operate the Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm on shares for Mr. and Mrs. Gregory J. Hildebrand. The Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm special use permit was under Mr. Gregory J. Hildebrand's control but operated as a sharecropper by Mr. Benitz between 1939 and 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Earl Benitz, Jr. 1992; Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Benitz could not successfully operate the enterprise and relinquished the island fur farm to the Hildebrand's (Chipperfield 1945; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Earl Benitz Sr. reported to his family that he worked 18-22 hours per day on the island fur farm site (Benitz 1992). Earl Benitz Sr. owned and operated the salmon fishing and crabbing vessel "Baronof" for many years and eventually sold it to his crewman, Bill Flor, and retired to Kansas in 1986 in order to start the couples Kansas screwdriver company (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Pilot, September 5, 1996, 22(36):13). Earl and Hanna Ruth Benitz both eventually died and were interred within the Old Lutheran Cemetery in Wathena, Kansas (Petersburg Pilot, November 8, 1990, 16(45):2; Petersburg Pilot, September 5, 1996, 22(36):13). See Gregory J. Hildebrand. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Benjamin, Charles: (PET-36, PET-56). Charles Olin Benjamin was born in Michigan about 1873 (U.S. Census 1900), 1874 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1875 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born October 27, 1873 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He died November 12, 1939 (deArmond 1995b). Mr. Benjamin married Mary Lilly McCulley Benjamin February 27, 1911, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Benjamin was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1878 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised at least two children: Lloyd and Marjorie (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Benjamin was granted his Clarence Strait, East (PET-56) and Middle Islands (PET-36) fur farm special use permit in November 1922 and they were abandoned by March 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). His cryptic rationale for declining or abandoning the permit is as follows: "Did not want location" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Benjamin was a Wrangell, Alaska, "groceries, hardware, paints, sporting goods, guns and ammunition, Ansco photo supplies, clothing and men's furnishings" merchant (Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1915-1916) and served in the Alaska Territorial Legislature as a State Senator for the First Judicial Division (Petersburg Herald, February 19, 1926, Page 1; Petersburg Press, March 13, 1931, 5(31):1; U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bennett, A.W. "Earl N. Ohmer [Sr.] and Dr. Jule B. Loftus received a special invitation over radio station KFQD in Anchorage to attend the coming 1939 Fur Rendezvous. The invitation was given by Lasca Bennett, 8, daughter of A.W. Bennett, fox farmer, on a Rendezvous program Thursday, January 12 at 9:30 pm" (Petersburg Press, January 20, 1939, 13(29):1). "During the 1930's, A.W. Bennett also had raccoons on his Long Island fur farm" (Reamer 2022). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bennett, R.R. Mr. R.R. Bennett, a resident of Wrangell, Alaska. In 1925 Bennett advertised in the Petersburg newspaper that he was a young married man, with no children. He described himself as experienced in the care of foxes and would like steady employment on a fox farm (Petersburg Herald, July 24, 1925, 11(74):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Benson, Wm.: (SUM-10). In 2014 I mistakenly misidentified the wrong William Benson (Roberts 2014: 25). This earlier individual was born about 1860 in Sweden. He was single and said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1876 (U.S. Census 1930). Recently, I narrowed my research to

William John Benson. The latter Benson was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1881 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His actual birth date is March 31, 1881, in Grand Forks, North Dakota (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Oleanna Bagitte Enge Benson March 16, 1918, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920), or March 16, 1879, in Trondheim, Norway (U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; Norway, Emigration Records, 1874-1960). She declared her official naturalization March 30, 1916 (U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). The couple produced a daughter: Hazel Anna Benson (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930 Mr. Benson was said to be married to Clara E. Stephens Benson, November 14, 1921, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1882 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). A son, David, joined the family according to the 1930 U.S. Census. Initially, Mr. Benson appears to have served as an “engineer” with the Oliver Drange Company in Juneau, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918); a pulp mill laborer in Washington (U.S. Census 1930), laborer in Washington (U.S. Census 1940), and an employee with the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Chalan, Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Between 1921 and 1930 Mr. Benson appears to be in a collaborative partnership with Selmer and Cornelius Jacobsen, Gust Lundgren, and Sigurd Mathisen in their Stephens Passage, Sunset Island (SUM-10) fur farm (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1927, 1(40):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners originally stocked the island with fur bearers in 1921. Annual rental/lease fee was not paid between 1925-1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). In 1927, Benson, Mathisen, and Jacobsen reported substantial profits in recent London fur sales (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1927, 1(40):1). In the fall of 1933, Mr. and Mrs. Benson traveled to Petersburg from their fur farm and reportedly stayed at the Arctic Hotel (Petersburg Press, November 10, 1933, 8(19):8). William John Benson lived between March 31, 1881, and November 14, 1943. Mrs. Clara Benson lived between August 2, 1881, and April 8, 1943. They were both interred within the Mount Angeles Memorial Park, Port Angeles, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Selmer and Cornelius Jacobsen, G.T. Lindgren, Gust Lundgren, and Sigurd Mathisen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Berg, Alec: (SIT-34). Mr. J. A. (Alec) Berg was born December 11, 1888, in Wasu, Finland (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was married to Agnes Mary DeBerge Berg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1940). She was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1893 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1950), and lived between August 1, 1891, and September 1967 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Alec Berg’s Chichagof Island, Tenakee Inlet (SIT-34) fur farm special use permit covers four acres of surrounding uplands to protect the area owned by Mr. Berg (i.e., Homestead Entry Survey #209) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Loftus 1931, Alaska Game Commission 1941). His fur farm is adjacent to the Superior Packing Company Cannery. In 1938, only a 15’X100’ mink pen was on special use permitted lands. In 1940 the permittee was a cannery foreman working for Superior Packing Company in Tenakee Springs and raising a few minks on the side. One of Mr. Berg’s surviving fur farming special use permits covered 1936 until early 1942 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). However, he appears to have actually practiced fur farming in the area between at least 1931 and 1942 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Loftus 1931, Alaska Game Commission 1941). Alec Berg passed away of stomach cancer at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital August 20, 1947 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple were both eventually interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Berg, Mrs. Helen: (XPR-02). My earlier reporting appears to have mistakenly reported Mrs. Berg was born in Wisconsin, September 26, 1910, and died in September 1993 (Roberts 2014:

25; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Currently available documentation appears to suggest that she was actually born about 1896 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Helen Berg appears to have died October 8, 1963, and was interred within the Ketchikan Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Helen Berg recounts her Alaskan adventures in a series of three Alaska Sportsman magazine installments (Berg 1940). She describes living earlier on one of the Clarence Strait, Percy Islands (XPR-02) that were once previously occupied by earlier blue fox farmers. Her cabin and island fur farm were leased from the USDA-Forest Service (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). According to historical and genealogical literature, she was divorced from Charles P. Berg. She married Fred C. Fredricksen March 27, 1944 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), or April 3, 1944, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Fredericksen was born about 1882 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Berg and her latter husband eventually settled on Ketchikan's Gravina Island and established their own homestead there. Continuing research will eventually reveal whether this latter homestead is also the location of some of her notable historic agricultural and fur farming activities (Berg 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Also, there appears to be a second person with a similar name mentioned in the available historical literature: Olive Helen Berg. Time and further research will determine if these are one and the same person. Olive Helen Berg was said to have been born in Wisconsin, September 26, 1910, and died in September 1993 (Roberts 2014: 25; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Also, she appears to have married Clayton Pierce in Ketchikan, Alaska, December 6, 1948 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), or December 8, 1948 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Berg, John Christian. Mr. John C. Berg was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1920), 1872 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1875 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1891 (U.S. Census 1910). John Christian Berg petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1904 (Naturalization Records, 1795-1972) and 1911 and claimed to be a "farmer" in the Juneau area (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 21). He married Donna Irene McGreen Berg June 14, 1919, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1920). She was born about 1892 in California (U.S. Census 1920). The couple housed her mother, Isabel McGreen (U.S. Census 1920). The couple appears to divorce November 4, 1920, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Throughout much of his adult life he appears to have functioned as an agricultural laborer (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). By the 1940 U.S. Census, he is referred to as "widowed". June 20, 1944, he was issued his selected parcel of land within Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 23, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). He died in October 1946 and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600-current). Currently there is no confirmed documentation suggesting he or his family was involved in historic era Alaska fur farming. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bergmann, Ethel: (PET-50). Ethel Adeline Bloomer Bergmann was born about 1920 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or more accurately October 26, 1919, in Shiocton, Wisconsin. She passed away October 10, 1999, at the Petersburg Hospital's long-term care facility (Petersburg Pilot, October 28, 1999, 25(43):22; Social Security Death Index). She married Harold Frank Bergmann February 3, 1943, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Marriage Records, 1820-2004). The couple raised two children: Judy and William (Petersburg Pilot, October 28, 1999, 25(43):22). Ethel Bergman was a college art student (U.S. Census 1930), a professional model with the Layton School of Art (Petersburg Pilot, October 28, 1999, 25(43):22; U.S. Census 1940), Petersburg Creek beach seiner, Petersburg Press reporter, mink fur farmer, secretary for the local Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, co-owner and manager of "The Star" gift shop, and lifelong artist (Ethel Bergmann n.d., 1993; Harold Bergmann n.d., 1993). In October 1964

Ethel Bergmann attended the Great Lakes Mink Association meeting in Appleton, Wisconsin. "She went to the meeting to learn what she could to put the farm, once one of the leading fur farms in the entire industry, back in business. Mrs. Bergmann spoke at the meeting on how they happened to go into the mink business" (The New Petersburg Press, November 13, 1964, 52(Nov):9). Bernadine L. Trones introduced Ethel Bergmann to Petersburg Creek commercial beach seining, as well as to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames (Bergmann n.d., 1993). In the spring of 1959, the Bergmann's purchased the approximately 20-acre West Petersburg property (i.e., the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm) from Jesse and Dagmar Ames (Bergmann n.d., 1993; Petersburg Press, May 15, 1959, 46(45):10). See Jesse Ames, Scott Foster (1994), and Harold and William Bergmann. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bergmann, Harold: (PET-50). Harold Frank Bergmann was born about 1918 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Further research and reporting indicate he was actually born October 27, 1917, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920, 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; WWII Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946). He died October 31, 2001 (Petersburg Pilot, November 8, 2001, 27(45):1; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Harold F. Bergmann married Ethel Adeline Bloomer Bergmann February 3, 1943, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Marriage Records, 1820-2004). His wife, Ethel, was born October 26, 1919, in Shiocton, Wisconsin. They raised two children: Judy and William (Petersburg Pilot, January 21, 1993, 19(3):2). During WWII Harold Bergmann served as a weatherman in India with the U.S. Army Air Corps (Bergmann n.d., 1993). Between 1952 and 1962 he was an elementary school teacher at Nikolski, Chignik, and Petersburg, Alaska. He served as Petersburg's elementary school principal between 1962 and 1977 when he retired (Bergmann n.d., 1993; Petersburg Pilot, January 21, 1993, 19(3):2). Between 1978 and 1979, Bergmann taught school at Atkasook, an arctic slope city (Petersburg Pilot, January 21, 1993, 19(3):2). Throughout his career he was an active and involved member and officer in the Alaska Educational Association, and Petersburg's Associated Teachers organization. Harold Bergmann claims that Dr. James (Jim) Leekley talked his family into mink ranching at their West Petersburg property and their Alaska Yukon Fur Farm between 1960-1965 (Bergmann n.d., 1993). While Harold was away at summer graduate school, Ethel and their son, William, tended their mink (Bergmann n.d., 1993; Petersburg Pilot, November 8, 2001, 27(45):1). In the spring of 1959, the Bergmann's purchased their approximately 20-acre West Petersburg property (i.e., the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm) from Jesse and Dagmar Ames (Bergmann n.d., 1993). Harold Bergmann claims that they were not especially successful fur farmers, but it gave their son, William, daily responsibilities, and a love of wildlife. Harold Bergmann entertained the local Petersburg populous on KFSK-FM for over twenty years with a daily and Saturday music and entertainment radio broadcast. In 1975 he was named the first mayor of the City of Kupreanof (i.e., West Petersburg), a second class Alaskan city (Petersburg Pilot, December 17, 1975, 2(45):3). See Jesse Ames, Scott Foster (1994), James Leekley, and Ethel and William Bergmann (n.d., 1993). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bergmann, William R.: (PET-50). William Reynolds Bergmann is the son of Ethel and Harold Bergmann. William (i.e., Will) was born October 28, 1948, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He married Joyce Ann Wingfield Bergmann September 14, 1969, in Enterprise, Oregon (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). She is a registered medical nurse from Enterprise, Oregon (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). The couple raised three daughters: Joanie, Amber, and Tessa. During his youth, Will and his mother were the exclusive caretakers of their West Petersburg mink fur farm (i.e., the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm). Throughout high school and college, Bergmann was a fisherman and worked on various commercial fishing vessels based in Petersburg. Following college, he served as a State of Alaska fisheries biologist. He retired in June 2009 as the Biologist-in-Charge of Commercial Fisheries and the Management Area Biologist with the

Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, June 4, 2009, 35(23):5). See Ethel and Harold Bergmann. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bergstrom, Hugo: (SUM-04, SUM-07). Mr. Hugo Bergstrom was born in Sweden about 1893 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source states that Mr. Bergstrom was born in 1892 and died in 1948. He was buried in the Seward, Alaska, city cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Bergstrom immigrated to the U.S. in 1910 (U.S. Census 1930). Bergstrom appears to have exclusively performed manual laborer tasks throughout his adult life. In July 1921, Hugo Bergstrom was arrested in Juneau for carrying a concealed weapon and threatening Ole Hanson (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 22, 1921, 7(32):4). It is currently unknown if this refers to Petersburg resident, Ole Hansen. According to the 1930 U.S. Census he was married to an indigenous Native American woman, Mary Bergstrom. Mary was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1930). By 1940, he was a partner and laborer under Ernest A. Kohlhasse in their Holkham Bay, Eagle, Harbor, and Round Islands (SUM-07) fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). He also served in the same capacity on the Hobart Bay, Entrance Island (SUM-04) fur farm, which was owned by Otto Wilde Sr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bertleson, Bertelson, Bertelsen, or Bertlson (Loftus 1931,1932). Truly little, if any, relievable information is currently available concerning this individual and family. Dr. Jule B. Loftus first refers to the Bertelson Mink Ranch & Arctic Fur Farm. Loftus submitted incomplete summary information concerning this person within his monthly reports to Alaska's Territorial Governor (Loftus 1931,1932). This scant information indicates this individual may be "Anfin Bertleson" (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). This Mr. Bertleson was said to have been born in Norway May 19, 1875 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). "Anfin Bertelsen" married Nancy Erickson August 20, 1910, in Victoria, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1872-1935), and by 1918 the couple is living and working in the Juneau, Alaska, area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Bertleson reportedly immigrated from Norway to the U.S. in 1907 (Washington, Petition for Naturalization, 1860-1991). Throughout his initial working life, he was self-described as an iron worker in the Seattle, Washington, area (Washington, Petition for Naturalization, 1860-1991) and at Juneau's Lynch Iron Works (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). The 1920 U.S. census notes blacksmith "Andre Bertleson", but his wife is noted as "Harry" and born about 1881 in Norway. Their daughter was referred to as "M. Harry" (U.S. Census 1920). The latter Bertleson was said to have been born about 1876 in Norway. He immigrated in 1906 (U.S. Census 1920). A final reference lists "Tenfin Bertleson" as born about 1876 in Norway, and serving as a blacksmith within his own Juneau, Alaska, shop (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Beyers, John W. John William Beyers was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1901 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His actual birth date is February 1, 1900, in Chenega Bay, Alaska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He is a self-described fur farmer in the Prince William Sound vicinity (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In the fall of 1922, A "W.C. Beyer" is a noted fur farmer on Fairmount Island, Prince William Sound (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 1, 1922, 9(38):3). By 1942 Mr. Beyers is employed at the Cordova, Alaska, Truetle Marine Ways (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). His obituary claims he was a salmon fisherman throughout his life and was primarily based in the Cordova, Alaska, area. He died December 3, 1978, and was interred within the Camano Island Lutheran Cemetery, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Beyers was married to Amanda Liljegren Beyers (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She is the eldest daughter of Fred Liljegren (1860-1925), a noted Prince William Sound fur farmer. Mrs. Beyers lived between 1897 and August 10, 1951 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised three children: Frederick, Lillian, and Jacqueline (U.S.

Census 1930, 1940). Later John Beyers married Virginia Carlson Nieme May 11, 1974, in Whatcom, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bierd, Henry: (PET-35). In 1903, Mr. Bierd was a partner with A. H. Stewart in this early fur farm venture. They initially stocked their Keku Strait, Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm in 1903 with 16 pair of blue foxes. Within two years they estimated they had between 300 and 350 foxes there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The two partners each applied for a 320-acre homestead parcel on Conclusion Island (Janson 1985, Chap. 9; 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Reportedly the pair claimed they had a 16'X20' Log house, 16'X20' feed-fish curing house, 12'X20' shop, 16'X24' boat shed, 10'X16' woodshed, and a 26'X50' garden (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2). Initially all Alaska fur farming lands were ineligible for homestead selection (Isto 2012: 26). The entire island remains within the Tongass National Forest and is managed by the USDA- Forest Service. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Big Eyes, Charlie. In a 1933 divorce settlement, Ninilchik resident, Charlie Big Eyes was ordered to pay alimony for deserting his “squaw”: one butchered bull moose, 10 dressed mink skins, 5 fox pelts, and 100 full grown salmon (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1933, 7(47):1).

Billion, Ovid: (PET-37). Mr. Ovid William Billion was in partnership with Louis (i.e., Lewis) and George Scribner and J. Wallace Hemphill in their Ernest Sound, Found Island (PET-37) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924). The partners applied for their island fur farm in February 1920. It was issued to them as a special use permit in May 1920. It appears the fur farm permit was relinquished and transferred to another interested party in November 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In a 1924 memo, the federal government and permittees report that their fur farm island was five miles to the Northeast of the Point Ward Cannery. There were no reported feedhouses on the island, and one open shed used for the island’s fox feeding. The one island caretaker (i.e., George Malcom) utilized one skiff for fox feeding. Periodic supplies and transportation from Wrangell were provided by one of the partners (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Billion was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or September 29, 1879, in Illinois (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Billion functioned as a fisherman (U.S. Census 1920; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), sawmill engineer (U.S. Census 1930), and gold miner (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to Gennie or Lennie Florence Pasley Billion (U.S. Census 1920). Mrs. Billion was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1920). Further research revealed that she was born March 24, 1881, in Kansas and passed away August 25, 1927, in Los Angeles, California. She was buried in the Old Scotch Church Cemetery, Hillsboro, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Billion was listed as widowed by the 1930 U.S. Census. Mr. and Mrs. Billion raised one daughter, Florence. She was born about 1902 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). Ms. Florence Billion married fur farmer Lewis Carlton Scribner December 13, 1920, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Her father’s life ranged between 1880 and 1950 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007) or 1881-1958. Records state that he is interred within the Talkeetna Cemetery, Talkeetna, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Billion married Alice Detwiler October 16, 1934, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Also see George Malcom, Louis (i.e., Lewis) Scribner, George Scribner, and J. Wallace Hemphill. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Binkley, W.S. In 1929 William Seigel Binkley and his son were referenced as “ranchers” on Farm Island, near the town of Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Press April 5, 1929, 3(34):6; Petersburg Press, October 18, 1929, 4(10):4; Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):3). Mr. Binkley is also referred to as a retail/wholesale market gardener and dairy farmer. William S. Binkley was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900), 1866 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950), 1867 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1868 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates Mr. Binkley was actually born February 6, 1866, in La Cygne, Kansas, and passed away January 1, 1952, in Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was married to Eva Binkley in 1888 (U.S. Census 1900). She lived between September 12, 1870, and April 7, 1927. She was interred within a Wrangell, Alaska, cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple were the parents of Sarah, William, Grace, Cayse, Paul, and Albert (U.S. Census 1900, 1920). In 1932 Mr. Binkley is noted in passing as the provider of potatoes at a local Petersburg grocery store (Petersburg Press, November 4, 1932, 7(18):8). Mr. Binkley passed away at the Alaska Pioneers Home, and was interred in its cemetery in Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Birch, Fred, Sr.: (PET-41, PET-68). Fred Birch is the eldest of eight children by George and Annie Birch (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 5, 1917, 3(45):4). In 1910 Fred Birch Sr., his wife Iva, and son Freddie (Jr.) moved to Petersburg, Alaska from Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7). Mr. Fred Birch Sr. was born in Iowa about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940) or 1896 (U.S. Census 1950). Additional sources specify that he was born November 4, 1896, in Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civil Registration Cards, 1917-1918) or November 4, 1895, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The final source specifies that he was born November 4, 1895, and died May 21, 1979 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His wife, Iva Adelaid Peterman Birch, was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950) or August 29, 1918, in Seattle, Washington and passed away in the spring of 1977 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7). A second source for her specifies that she was born July 15, 1901, and died in the spring of 1977 (Petersburg Pilot, April 6, 1977, 4(13):7; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. and Mrs. Birch raised at least four children together: Fred L. Jr., Ted, Dick, and Gertrude (U.S. Census 1930). Fred Birch was a noted early logger, fisherman, beach seiner, trapper, and fur farmer. Initially, Fred and his brother Dick and their families served as caretakers on their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm in 1925, 1928, and 1932 through 1938 (Birch 1983; Petersburg Press, February 19, 1932, 6(27):8). Initially the family utilize the vessel “Rex” as a fur farming tender, fishing vessel, and transportation to and from logging and trapping areas (Petersburg Press, October 22, 1948, 23(17):5; Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7). Mr. Birch advertised the gasboat “Rex” for sale in the fall of 1948. It was 36’ in length, and 10’4” beam (Petersburg Press, October 22, 1948, 23(17):5). He sold the vessel in 1949 (Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7). Blender (1999a) theorized that the family utilized the “Gray Yacht” or “Gra-Yat-” (Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7) in their fur farming and commercial fishing endeavors. In the fall of 1937, the local newspaper speculated that Fred Birch and a number of others were contemplating moving their fur farms to the Mountain Point area of Mitkof Island (Petersburg Press, November 1937, 12(20):1). However, in 1938, the Fred Birch family established their own West Petersburg mink farm (Petersburg Press, February 18, 1938, 12(33):2; Petersburg Press, July 8, 1938, 13(1):6). In the spring of 1954, the family made application for their West Petersburg homestead selection of the 4.64-acre parcel (Petersburg Press, May 7, 1954, 29(44):7). The latter mink fur farm (PET-68) operated between 1938 and approximately 1949 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Birch 1983; Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Birch described himself as a commercial salmon fisherman in the U.S. Census (1930), and as a trapper and mink fur farmer over the next ten years and

beyond (Birch 1983; Petersburg Press, September 28, 1972, (46):10; U.S. Census 1940). The local newspaper announced the sale of the Birch mink fur farm (PET-68) in the spring of 1948 (Petersburg Press, March 19, 1948, 22(38):4). Following twenty years of fur farming, Mr. Birch spent much of the remainder of his life commercial fishing. In 1977, due to declining health issues, he moved into the Petersburg long term care facility. He passed away there in the spring of 1979 and was interred next to his wife in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Pilot, July 5, 1979, 6(26):7). See William "Dick" Birch. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Birch, William Robert (Dick):(PET-41). William "Dick" Birch was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1900), 1899 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), 1900 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1901 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Early documents suggest he was born December 25, 1898 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), and December 24, 1898, in Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1910 he moved with his family to Petersburg, Alaska from Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, March 5, 1980, 7(10):3). Dick Birch married Agnes Paquett Birch April 10, 1919, in Petersburg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple produced a number of children: Mildred, Mike, and Nellie (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). In 1918 Mr. Birch initially worked as a "ship worker" in the Seattle area (City Directory, 1822-1995). Initially, Dick and his brother Fred and their families served as caretakers on their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm in 1925, 1928, and 1932 through 1938 (Birch 1983; Petersburg Press, February 19, 1932, 6(27):8). He was also a recognized trapper throughout the region (Petersburg Pilot, March 5, 1980, 7(10):3; Birch 1983), as well as a self-described salmon and halibut fisherman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. and Mrs. Birch maintained fishing and trapping homes in Security Bay and Point Baker before he relocated to Ketchikan for medical care (Petersburg Pilot, March 5, 1980, 7(10):3). Agnes Birch divorced Dick Birch in 1943, and married Charles J. "Pat" Deveney in 1946 (Petersburg Pilot, January 22, 1987, 13(4):9). Following her second husband's death, Mrs. Deveney moved to the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home in 1967 (Petersburg Pilot, January 22, 1987, 13(4):9). Dick Birch died in Ketchikan February 25, 1980, and was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery. According to his gravestone, Dick Birch lived between 1898 and 1980 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mrs. Agnes Deveney passed away January 9, 1987, at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home, and her grave marker lists "Agnes Birch" within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Pilot, January 22, 1987, 13(4):9). See Fred Birch Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Birkland, Chris: (JUN-21). Chris J. Birkland was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), 1890 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1887 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1950). Further research suggests that he was born February 5, 1887, in Soweendall, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1902 (U.S. Census 1910), 1903 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1907 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Birkland was in partnership with O. J. Anderson in their Glacier Bay, Beardslee Islands (JUN-21) fur farm venture. The partners were said to have applied for their special use permit in early 1940. However, conflicting, separate historical files indicate Chris Birkland may have been a longer term partner in the fur farm with O.J. Anderson and George Johnson. It is assumed the permit was rejected or cancelled by the USDA-Forest Service. Their Beardslee Islands (JUN-21) fur farm would have been located within the Glacier Bay National Monument (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Glacier Bay National Monument was officially created February 26, 1925 (Colby 1944:213). Mr. Birkland was a self-described salmon fisherman throughout his adult life and lived in many of the communities of southeastern Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). According to his Alaska Application for a Masters of and Owners of Vessels Oaths (1893-1997) he owned the

“Pox” on September 15, 1938, and the “Fern” on February 17, 1939. Also see O.J. Anderson, and George Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bishop, Preston J. Mr. Preston John Bishop appears to have been a short-lived southeastern Alaska fur farmer. He was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1930), 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1879 in Maine (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birth date was June 15, 1875, in Old Town, Maine (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007), or August 29, 1875, in Medford Center, Maine (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was a Spanish American War veteran (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Mr. Bishop married Mabel Bukowski June 15, 1896 in Old Town, Maine (Maine, Marriage Records, 1670-1921; 1713-1922). Later he married Emma H. Randrup May 22, 1906, in Bellingham, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). In 1910, he married Hazel Margaret Farnsworth Bishop in Sacramento, California (California, County Birth, Marriage, and Death Records, 1849-1980). Hazel Bishop was born August 3, 1890, in Sacramento, California, and passed away October 22, 1962 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). As a result, he was the father to: Stanley, Betty, and Robson (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Bishop claimed to be a logger, engineer at a sawmill, fisherman, and “farmer” (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was fortunate to have his son, Stanley, as a laborer/helper on the farm (U.S. Census 1940). July 29, 1948, Mr. Bishop was issued a parcel of land within the east half of Section 6, Township 67 South, Range 93 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). At the time of his passing, he and his family are living in the Unuk River area of southeastern, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Preston J. Bishop passed away September 28, 1954, and was interred within Ketchikan’s Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Hazel Margaret Bishop (1891-1962) was also interred within the Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bixby, J.W.: (SUM-07). James Willard Bixby was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1867 in northern California (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). He married his wife October 29, 1891, in King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). Mrs. Alma “Florence” Durant Bixby was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1873 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1910). The couple raised two children: Willard and Mabel (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). In 1910 his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elvira F. Durant, was in residence with the family (U.S. Census 1910). According to federal agency files, Mr. Bixby was associated with Henry B. LeFevre in their Holkham Bay, Eagle, Harbor, and Round Islands (SUM-07) fur farm. In February 1923, a quitclaim deed was signed by (Tlingit) Sumdum Charley and Sumdum Ben, extinguishing all Native claims to the Eagle, Harbor, and Round Islands (SUM-07). Additionally, Sumdum Charley sold “a house and garden at the Southeast end of said harbor” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for the islands was issued in April 1923 and closed by February 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The federal agency permit was transferred to H. C. Magoon with the Alaska Sumdum Fox Farm Inc. (Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1930 Mr. Bixby was a self-described civil engineer with a Juneau area lode mining company (U.S. Census 1930). His life appears to have spanned between July 4, 1866, and March 11, 1936. Mrs. Florence Bixby lived between 1872 and June 13, 1939, and they were both eventually interred within the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Henry B. LeFevre, H. C. Magoon, and Harvey McGoone. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bjorgen, Andrew: (SUM-03). According to historical sources, Mr. Andrew Bjorgen was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1903 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). In these records he is described as single and a boarder on the Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm. He is also believed to have served as a fur farming helper or caretaker throughout the 1930s in the Stephens Passage, Cape Fanshaw area (Petersburg Press May 30, 1930, 4(42):2). By 1940 he was reportedly married with five children and stepchildren. He eventually worked as a building contractor in the Conway, Washington area (U.S. Census 1940). His life spanned between 1902 and March 5, 1978 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Blackington: (SUM-11). "Claud" Alton Blackington was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1880), or 1875 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920). Further research indicates he was born November 21, 1873, in Union, Maine (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). In 1898-1899 he appears to have started working as an attendant with the Worcester Insane Asylum (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995), and by 1900 he was said to have served as a clerk within a Seattle, Washington, hotel (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). Blackington was a 1920 resident in Petersburg, Alaska, and served as a fish buyer there (U.S. Census 1920). He also served as a laborer in street construction throughout southeastern Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Conflicting information suggest Mr. Blackington was said to be the Gambier Bay, Little Gain Island (SUM-11) fur farm manager between 1936 and 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He also owed H.C. Magoon and Fred Patten \$400 and 30 blue foxes. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). According to the local newspaper, "Claude Blackington past resident and businessman of Wrangell passed away March 7th as reported in the Sentinel. The cause of death was ptomaine poisoning" (Petersburg Press, March 28. 1930, 4(33):6). Also see C.H. Magoon, Harvey McGoone, and Fred Patten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Blakely, Rufus D.: (KET-04). Rufus Daniel Blakely was born about 1853 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1870, 1880, 1910), 1854 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1855 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1900). Further research suggests Rufus Blakely was born June 10, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017), or June 10, 1853, in Kenton, Kentucky (Curr Family Tree). Mr. Blakely passed away at the Ilwaco hospital May 3, 1927, in Ilwaco, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Blakely appears to have arrived in Alaska in 1898 and lived throughout the southcentral and southeastern Alaska regions serving as a servant and logger (U.S. Census 1900), seaman aboard a sailing vessel (U.S. Census 1910), laborer with the lighthouse service (U.S. Census 1920), fur farmer and caretaker (Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Lando 1981; Janson 1985, Chap. 13:2), and as a retired merchant (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). His initial fur farming permit for his Revillagigedo Channel, Bold Island (KET-04) fur farm was issued in May 1916 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). There is some question as to whether the company stocked the island as planned with marten. Mr. Blakely undertook the raising of muskrat and beaver in lakes on the Bold Island (KET-04) fur farm (Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Lando 1981; Janson 1985, Chap. 13:2; Roberts n.d.). Beavers were reportedly established in the lake in addition to muskrats and "appear to find a plentiful supply of food. Plans for stocking the island with foxes and marten are in abeyance" (Bower 1920:68). Mr. Blakely complained about his unsuccessful attempt to alter the islands habitat with desirable aquatic plants suitable for muskrat (Isto 2012:47). Currently, there is a lack of site specific information as to whether Mr. Blakely abandoned, relinquished, transferred, sought new investors, or acquired additional working partners for his island fur farm enterprise. Federal agency files and other relevant sources do not explicitly refer to him in their currently available reports beyond 1920. In the fall of 1921, David G. Harner, formerly lived on Bold Island near Ketchikan, died recently at Boise, Idaho (Petersburg Weekly Report,

November 11, 1921, 7(47):3). Tom McClanahan and P.R. McGuire “applied” for their USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit as “Bold Island Fur Farm” in August 1923. It was issued to the pair in October 1923. Their fur farming permit was closed in April 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, Bower 1920:71, USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Campbell n.d.; Forest Service 1924, State of Washington 1924:26; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). There was some documented agency confusion related to the latter individuals, their company, and their possible interest in acquiring the nearby Snipe Islands (KET-03) as a fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Also see David Herner, Tom McClanahan, and P.R. McGuire. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Blatchford, Percy Herbert. Mr. Percy Blatchford was born about 1884 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), 1885 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1886 in England (U.S. Census 1940). Additional source materials state that he was born September 23, 1885 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). 1904 is when he immigrated to the U.S. He is listed as “widowed” and his occupation as a U.S. Postal Service letter carrier in the Teller, Alaska area (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Blatchford appears to have initially applied for U.S. naturalization in 1906, and a petition for naturalization in 1938 (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 25-26). He was credited with the success of the Shismaref, Goshaw Fox Farm (Petersburg Herald, July 24, 1925, 11(74):1). By 1930, he is married to Mae (U.S. Census 1930) or May Blatchford (U.S. Census 1940). She was born about 1905 in Alaska and is described as an “Eskimo” (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised several children: Tom, Grace, Ernest, Dolly, Eugene, Percy, and Jack (U.S. Census 1940). In the 1940 U.S. Census, he is listed as a laborer in various local road maintenance and construction work (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Blatchford described himself as “part owner of the Pioneer Fox Farm” in Teller, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Percy Blatchford passed away in May 1961, and was interred in the Seward, Alaska cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bleam, William S. (Will): (CRG-01, CRG-28). William S. Bleam was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1880, 1910), 1874 (U.S. Census 1900), 1873 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1867 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930). William Bleam served as a Port Orchard, Washington carpenter (U.S. Census 1920), and as a common laborer in a Ketchikan area salmon cannery (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Bleam appears to have been in partnership with Robert Scott and Henry Stickel in their General Fox Company’s two island fur farms between at least 1921 and 1929. The partners held fur farm special use permits for San Alberto Bay’s, Abbess Island (CRG-01), and Arriaga Passage, St. Joseph Island (CRG-28) (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Washington state records suggest Mr. Bleam was born about 1872 and died March 18, 1935, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Blinzler, Earl: (PET-40). In 1929 Earl Fredrick Blinzler, a possible island fur farm caretaker/laborer for the Cleary Brother’s, returned to Petersburg from Strait Island (PET-40) after a brief stay on the island. He was then said to have departed for the lower forty-eight states (Petersburg Press, December 20, 1929, 4(19):6). Earl Fredrick Blinzler was born about 1912 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Additional research suggests he served throughout much of his adult life as a “barber”, and was actually born June 25, 1907, in Neck City, Missouri (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), or June 25, 1910, where he was characterized as a musician & draftsman during his three years of U.S. military service between 1930-1933 (Washington, Military Records, 1855-1950). He married Eva Elyven Morris (1911-?) February 4, 1936, in Fairbanks, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and

they were divorced prior to 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). Earl Blinzler then married Cora Augusta Perry Blinzler (1905-1986) June 14, 1939. The couple bore a daughter, Cora Ethelyn Blinzler (1940-2005). Mr. Blinzler was granted title to Section 9, lot/tract 7 within Township 19 North, Range 003 East, Seward Meridian, and within the Matanuska/Susitna area (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Blinzler died June 5, 1969, in Anchorage, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The latter couple were both eventually interred within the Angelus Memorial Cemetery, Anchorage, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Blodgett, Warren: (PET-50). In the spring of 1930 Mr. Warren Bown Blodgett made an introductory visit to Petersburg and accepted a position with the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) (Petersburg Press June 27, 1930, 4(46):6). He married Eva Christina Stensland Blodgett June 25, 1930, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He and his wife moved from Ketchikan to West Petersburg in July 1930 (Petersburg Press July 11, 1930, 4(48):6). A brief time later he is reportedly the engineer aboard the Lighthouse Service tender "Alder" (Petersburg Press August 8, 1930, 4(52):6). The young couple welcomed two sons to their family: Lyle, and Robert (U.S. Census 1940). The family was described as "residents of Petersburg for a short time" (Petersburg Press, March 13, 1931, 5(31):1). Warren Bown Blodgett was born about 1911 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1910 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Subsequent research indicates he was actually born August 19, 1909, in Ketchikan, Alaska, and died July 20, 1990, in Lakeport, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1997). Initially he was said to be a young apprentice in a Ketchikan area Gravina Island machine shop (U.S. Census 1930). Within ten years he was named as a Ketchikan Port Engineer (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bloomgreen, Gunnar: (XMF-05). In 1927, John A. Johnson and four partners: Sam Felton, Gunnar Bloomgreen, Alfred Singer, and Ernest Robinson obtained a special use permit to begin fox farming in 1928 at Port Althorp's Three Hill Island (XMF-05). The partnership eventually failed in March 1932 (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932), and the partners' permit was relinquished and cancelled (Kurtz 1995:58). However, further research indicates a majority of these latter named partners were misidentified. They are correctly identified as: Samuel L. Feldon, Gunnar G. Blomgren, Alfred L. Zenger Sr., and Ernest Robinson (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932; Roberts n.d.). Gunnar A. Blomgren Sr. was born in 1884 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or August 29, 1883, in Ishpeming, Michigan (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Regulations, 1917-1918; Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). Another source suggests he was born September 16, 1918 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). However, his grave marker states he was actually born August 29, 1883, and died May 30, 1938 (Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Blomgren drowned in a canoeing accident in the Favorite Channel area between Juneau's Lincoln and Shelter Islands (Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was buried within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Blomgren married Birdie Louise McCormick Blomgren September 14, 1914, in Spokane, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920), 1885 (U.S. Census 1930), or July 11, 1879, in Coldwater, Michigan (Michigan, County Marriage Records, 1822-1940). The couple produced three children: Robert, Gunnar Jr., and Mary (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his working life Mr. Blomgren appears to have primarily functioned as a Juneau area grocery merchant (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; U.S. Census 1920, 1930; Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). Furthermore, Mr. Blomgren was married to Birdie Louise Blomgren (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; U.S. Census 1930; Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about

1884 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1885 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). Another source suggests she was actually born July 11, 1879, and died October 3, 1965, and was buried within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1927, Gunnar A. Blomgren and three others joined Carl Swanson in a fur farming special use permit for Three Hill Island (XMF-05). It appears to have operated at least between 1927 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Kurtz 1995:58). See Carl Swanson, Samuel Felton, Alfred L. Zenger Sr., and Ernest A. Robinson. Further research and reporting recommended.

Boitsoff, L.: (PET-16). Spelling of the individual Russian surnames vary from edition to edition in the local Petersburg newspapers. Their individual names also appear as Boytsoff and Malkovitch. In 1929 L. Boitsoff, a Russian fur animal researcher/scientist and his wife, traveled from Moscow University to the Alaska Territory (Petersburg Press, September 27, 1929, 4(7):4). He accompanied fellow researcher, T. Malcovich. The scientists were guests of John A. Hadland's Alaska Blue Fox Company. The Russian researchers were based out of Hadland's Skiff Island (PET-16) fur farm. Over two years the group toured and spoke with numerous fur farmers throughout the country. His research associate, Mr. Malcovich, stated their goal was to "gain first-hand information for the Russian government about the local blue fox industry". Their stay was described as indefinite, but it was their intention to spend several weeks in this section of Alaska (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1929, 4(8):1). After three weeks, the pair were planning to travel to the eastern U.S. "to observe methods in the silver fox industry" (Petersburg Press, October 18, 1929, 4(10):4; Petersburg Press, November 15, 1929, 4(14):3). Mr. & Mrs. "Boytsof" have visited the area since last fall and soon leave for the south. They planned to investigate mink and fur bearers another two years throughout the U.S. before returning to Russia (Petersburg Press, June 20, 1930, 4(45):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Borlesky, Paul. Fox rancher, Paul Borlesky came into Petersburg for medical attention following a mishap with a blue fox. He was bitten in the forehead by a fox he had trapped. However, no further reference was made as to the surname and location of the fur farm island/site (Petersburg Press, December 10, 1926, 1(17):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bowers, Fred: (JUN-11, JUN-23). Historical files and subsequent research indicates Fred Bowers was also known as Thomas Walton, and lived between 1876 and July 8, 1944 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). According to these historical files and records, Mr. Bowers was a prospector and carpenter (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). USDA-Forest Service closed historical files suggest Mr. Bowers' fur farming spanned between 1923-1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Both of his island fur farms were eventually converted to residential special use permits (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932, 1938, 1941). Fred Bowers initially applied for his Favorite Channel, Tee Harbor (JUN-11) fur farm permit in February 1929, and it was transferred to a residence permit status in January 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). He also applied for his Favorite Channel, Aaron Island (JUN-23) fur farm permit in July 1923. The latter fur farm was officially closed at the end of 1925. However, agency files also state that Mr. Bowers brought on a new partner, Donald Groves, in July 1925. The pair applied for their Favorite Channel, Aaron Island (JUN-23) fur farm special use permit in July 1925. It was issued to them in October 1925. Their fur farm permit was officially closed in March 1944 and converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Bowers died July 8, 1944, at St. Ann's Hospital of myocarditis, due to cystitis. He was buried within a Juneau area cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Boyle, Frank A.: (SIT-19). Mr. Frank Aloysius Boyle was born in Pennsylvania about 1899. His wife, Marie E., was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920). Over the next twenty years he is listed as widowed and born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Other sources state Mr. Boyle was born June 1, 1877, in Mount Pleasant or Hazelton, Pennsylvania (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In an earlier document he is said to be a secretary with the R. J. Sommers Construction Company of Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Masters and Owners of Vessels Oaths, 1893-1997). He then served as a lawyer and auditor with the Territory of Alaska in Juneau (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). In 1950 Frank A. Boyle married Jane Morris Boyle in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Boyle died December 15, 1950 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; deArmond 1995b). He was interred within the Catholic section of Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Boyle appears to have succumbed of a cerebral thrombosis (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In 1924 Mr. Boyle attended the annual meeting of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmer's Association in Juneau as a representative for his fur farming special use permitted Portlock Harbor, Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm (Pathfinder 1924b:14; Petersburg Herald, August 29, 1924, 11(321/2):1). In 1937, USDA-Forest Service special use permit documents indicate there was no island fur farm occupancy by Boyle since at least 1934. Special use permit documents also indicate the islands improvements had not been maintained during the intervening years. The permittee claimed the island was too large for a successful fur farm. It appears the fur farming special use permit was formally closed in September 1938, and it is assumed it had been abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brackney, Abraham: (PET-58). Abraham Brackney was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1910), 1883 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1884 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) and naturalized in the U.S. in 1905 (U. S. Census 1920). Another reference to "Abraham Brakne" states he was born July 2, 1881 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). An additional source suggests he was born in Farsund, Norway in 1880, and arrived in Petersburg in 1901 (Petersburg Press, August 22, 1947, 22(8):1). His Petersburg Cemetery grave marker notes his life span between 1880 and 1947 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, August 22, 1947, 22(8):1; Petersburg Press, August 29, 1947, 22(9):1). An early source suggests he was a lifelong fisherman and born about 1881. He was in an early partnership with fellow Norwegian emigrants: Ole Olsen, Harald M. Eriksen, Ole Andersen, Anton Wick, Simon A. Teal, and Tony Christensen (U.S. Census 1910). Abraham Brackney also owned and operated a cigar store (U.S. Census 1930), and the "Mitkof Beer Parlor" during the 1930s (Petersburg Press, July 17, 1936, 11(2):5; U.S. Census 1940). He also claimed his "Brackney's Liquor Store" (Petersburg Press, October 17, 1947, 21(16):1). Mr. Brackney was in a working partnership with Charles Nordberg in a West Petersburg silver fur farming site. In 1937 the partners applied for their 11.53-acre West Petersburg "trade and manufacturing site" (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1937, 11(50):7). The parcel of land was conveyed to Abraham Brackney September 25, 1939 (General Land Office, 1776-2015). Mr. Abe Brackney passed away August 20, 1947, at the Petersburg hospital and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Press, August 22, 1947, 22(8):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Earlier I reported in error that the site (PET-58) was on Wrangell Island (Roberts 2010). However, that latter site was later determined to be synonymous with the Burch Brothers fur farm site(s) (i.e., PET-39, PET-91). See Charles Norberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bradley, Carl: (PET-77). Mr. Carl R. Bradley is said to have been born about 1908 in Oklahoma (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). An additional source states that he was actually born January 1, 1907, in Cushing, Oklahoma (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Laura A.

Ronning Bradley on January 30, 1929, in Wrangell, Alaska. His wife was born June 20, 1909 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014), or 1910 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and their son, Edward J. Bradley was born about 1935 (U.S. Census 1940). Additional sources specify Carl Bradley was born January 1, 1907, and died in Seattle, Washington in December 1980 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His wife, Laura Bradley, lived between June 20, 1909, and July 1980. A review of the Ancestry.com website's Maclean Family Tree details Carl Richard Bradley's life and family. In 1930 Carl Bradley was a salmon fisherman according to the 1930 Census. By 1940 he served as a school bus driver in Wrangell, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940) and operated a Wrangell mink fur farm according to the Alaska Game Commission (1941). Further research and reporting is recommended

Brady, John J.: (CRG-20). Mr. Brady was born about 1862 in New York (U.S. Census 1910). The Wrangell Sentinel reported his passing on October 25, 1923 (deArmond 1995b). His two partners were Teddy Carlson and Samuel Levy. Mr. Carlson was born in Sweden about 1859. Mr. Levy was born in Austria about 1845 (U.S. Census 1910). Frank Mason, a third person is mentioned as a possible interested investor, and partner (Merritt 1922). In March 1922 Mr. Brady applied for a fur farming trapping special use permit and was told to wait for a USDA-Forest Service field exam prior to any proposed Arriaga Passage, San Lorenzo Island (CRG-20) fur farming development(s), and/or improvements there. There is currently no information to indicate a special use permit was issued to Mr. Brady. Brady successfully led 100 trappers/trollers in a protest of the fur farm permit. They were opposed to the exclusive use by the said applicant. The USDA-Forest Service cancelled the challenged fur farming special use permit in March 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; M.L. Merritt, 1922). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brady, Raymond: (PET-84). Mr. Raymond Ross Brady was born about 1902 in Oregon and passed away at his Scow Bay residence following a lengthy illness December 30, 1963 (Petersburg Press, January 3, 1964, 50(27):1; The New Petersburg Press, October 30, 1964, Page 12). Another reference states that he was born in Bickelton, Washington (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He is the adopted brother of Mrs. Lucy A. Willard, and the brother-in-law of A.W. Willard. Brady planned to stay with his sister's family throughout the summer of 1922 as their working guest. It is theorized that he was kept busy in various ongoing logging and fur farming projects during that time and beyond (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 21, 1922, 9(32):1). He was initially married to Mary Irene Long Brady but later divorced. Their marriage appears to have spanned between 1931 and 1950 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In the fall of 1954, "Raymond R. Brady, fisherman, married Alice Nakamoto, housekeeper, October 14" (Petersburg Press, October 29, 1954, 30(17):5). Another source states the pair were married October 11, 1954 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Alice Nakamoto Brady passed away at the Petersburg hospital following a lengthy illness in the fall of 1970. She was 78 years old (Petersburg Press, November 4, 1970, (52):1). See Nakamoto and Willard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brandt, Mrs. Bertha: (KET-14). In 2014 I theorized that a Mrs. Brandt was married to Sig Brandt (Roberts 2014:29). Further research and reporting now indicate that I was wrong. I was unable to successfully retrieve anything supporting my initial hypothesis. Also, there is the possibility that the Brandt surname for all available references may be in error. It may be worth exploring similar surnames for possible clarification and/or correction. Historical documentation indicates that a Mrs. Brandt was an active fur farmer at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923). A Bertha Margaret Brandt

was born in Sweden about 1892 (Border Crossings: from Canada to the U.S. 1895-1956). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bremner, John: (PET-12, YAK-03). John James Bremner Sr. was born about 1914 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1913 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates he was born April 16, 1912, in the Yakutat Bay area of Alaska (Davis, Johnson, Jackson Family Tree; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Initially available information suggest that Mr. Bremner was an Alaska Native born about 1882 in the Katalla area north of Yakutat Bay. His wife was listed as a “squaw” in the 1910 U.S. Census. She was born in Alaska about 1870. The couple reportedly had at least three children, and Bremner reportedly raised two additional stepchildren (U.S. Census 1910). Subsequent research indicates that Bremner was married to Mrs. Esther Davis Bremner (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). She was said to have been born about 1914 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout their lives, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner were self-described salmon fishermen (Davis, Johnson, Jackson Family Tree; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Furthermore, Mrs. Bremner was appointed the Yakutat Postmaster March 6, 1971 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). John Bremner Sr. first appears in closed historical agency files and correspondence as a potential early shareholder, collaborator, or caretaker with the Blue Bell Fox Ranch and/or Blue Bell Fox Company on the Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12). Historic USDA-Forest Service closed special use permit files indicate the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm site was in use by the company at least between 1919 and 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). John James Bremner Sr. operated the Yakutat Bay’s Kriwoi and Otmeloi islands (YAK-03) fur farm under his individual USDA-Forest Service special use permit. Bremner’s Kriwoi and Otmeloi islands (YAK-03) fur farming site appears to have span at least between 1937 and 1947 (Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:76; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In September 1937, Hardy Trefzger sold his improvements and foxes on Kriwoi and Otmeloi Islands (YAK-03) to John Bremner for \$300 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Eventually in 1947, Bremner’s cabin on Kriwoi island was transferred to a free use recreation permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). John James Bremner Sr. lived between April 16, 1912, and February 28, 2002. His wife, Esther Davis Bremner, lived between October 12, 1913, and October 3, 1985. Both were interred within Yakutat’s Ankau Cemetery (Davis, Johnson, Jackson Family Tree; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brevik, Kneter: (JUN-57). See Loftus 1930, 1931. Kneter or Knut Brevik was born in Norway about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). A potentially more accurate birth date was provided as April 2, 1876 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Mr. Knut Brevik passed away October 5, 1942, and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). His grave marker notes his life span from 1876 to 1942 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Knut Brevik is said to have immigrated to the U.S from Norway in 1913 (U.S. Census 1920). He appears to have been born in Molde, Norway (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Dr. Loftus’ (1930, 1931) fur farming references for this individual appears to refer to Juneau’s Mendenhall Valley employment but does not specify his employer. U.S. Census documents state that he was primarily a self-described salmon fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Knut Brevik was the captain and master of his gas boat, “Signal” (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brixner, Raymond: (XPA-15; XPA-20; XPA-32). Raymond Horace Brixner was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), 1889 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), December 9, 1887, in Ohio (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or December 9, 1888, in Toledo, Ohio (WWII Draft

Registration Cards, 1942). Supplemental information suggests that he was born December 9, 1888, and died in September 1983, in Snohomish, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Washington State records state that he died September 27, 1983, in Mount Vernon, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mr. Brixner purchased the improvements on Cedar Bight (XPA-15) from H. T. (Pat) Davis sometime in 1931. Brixner resided on the latter parcel (XPA-15) and allowed others to occupy the Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farm site. Minimal information indicates that his Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farm special use permit spanned at least from 1942 to 1950 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This would suggest that historical agency files and records are missing for earlier occupancy and use of the site (XPA-20). Brixner reportedly planned to retain the fur farm sites and improvements in hopes that commercial fur farming would eventually improve (Chipperfield 1945; Petersburg Press, February 20, 1942, 16(34):5). Mr. Brixner's main income was from commercial fishing and trapping (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the spring of 1938, Mr. Frank Johnson, and Ray Brixner were reportedly owners of the gasboat "Hulda". The pair were reportedly missing and hadn't been seen since early March. Locals theorized that they had gone trout fishing (Petersburg Press, May 13, 1938, 12(45):1). Frank Johnson was a fisherman and appears to have been the junior partner (i.e., helper/caretaker) with Mr. Ray Brixner in the Cedar Bight (XPA-15), and Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farming sites (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Brixner was also an old friend and associate of William O. Scott. Mr. Scott was a noted Security Bay trapper and reportedly a helper on various Security Bay fur farms (U.S. Census 1940). Available historical files indicate Mr. Brixner applied for Cleft Island (XPA-20) in December 1942 and the permit was closed in November 1950 when he requested it converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1951, Mr. Brixner was noted as the captain and master of his vessel Juleann or Julie Ann (Petersburg Press, July 20, 1951, 26(3):2). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Broadwell, H. Milton: (KET-16, XDE-02). Henry Milton Broadwell was born in Colorado about 1891 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1893 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920). He was actually born October 5, 1893, in Denver, Colorado (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or October 5, 1893, in Boulder, Colorado (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Mary Theresa O'Malley September 11, 1917, in King County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). Mrs. Mary Broadwell was born in Illinois about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920). Further research suggests she was actually born May 30, 1894, and passed away June 27, 1964 (Find a Grave Index, 1818-1963). The couple divorced prior to her marriage to Edward Haller, February 14, 1927, in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1872-1935). It appears Mr. Henry Milton Broadwell went by H. Milton Broadwell throughout much of his working life. He first served as a laborer and house painter (U.S. Census 1910, WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and restaurant cook (U.S. Census 1920; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He then appears as an employee of the H.S. Anderson Company in Los Angeles, California, and "Johnsondale", Tulare, California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Broadwell's fur farms are mentioned prior to 1924 according to the Alaska Game Commission (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In January 1923 Mr. Broadwell was issued the fur farming special use permit for his George Inlet's, Coon Island (KET-16) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924). Lacey and Jackson (XDE-02) "Islands became a fox farm in the 1920's—operated by H. Milton Broadwell and unnamed partner (i.e., J.W. Barnes). The pair had about 900 acres in extent and 13 running streams...a good harbor and mailboat service twice a week" (Hilson 1976: 56). J.W. Barnes was his on-site working partner in the Lacey and Jackson (XDE-02) Islands fur farm (USDA-Forest Service 1924a; Alaska Game Commission 1924, Roppel 2012). Barnes spent

much of 1923 on fur farming improvements, while Broadwell arranged for the purchase of 18 pair of foxes for their fur farming islands. Following Barnes death in 1924, Broadwell sold the Lacey and Jackson islands (XDE-02) lease, improvements, and gasboat (i.e., Union Jack) to C. J. Claridge (Roppel 2012). Also see J.W. Barnes. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brock, T.J. Mr. “T.J. Brock, of Snow Pass, a fox farmer, is at the Emergency hospital for treatment under the care of Dr. Jones” (Petersburg Herald, May 8, 1925, 11(65):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brookman Sr., Al: (XPA-08). According to Mr. Brookman (1984) he was hired to assist John (Jack) Clausen on his Sitka Sound, Torsar Island (XPA-08) fur farm. At least in 1926, his role was to assist in the pelting of about 80 blue fox on the Torsar island fur farm for \$5 a day. See Brookman (1984) for more specific details. Albert John Brookman, Sr. was born about 1906 (U.S. Census 1910, 1950), or 1907 in California (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His wife, Ollie Oskolkoff Brookman, was born about 1911 (U.S. Census 1940). Additional sources state that Mr. Brookman was actually born May 7, 1906, and died December 31, 1988 (California, Death Index, 1905-1995; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mrs. Ollie Brookman was born March 17, 1910, in Ninilchik, Alaska, and died on December 18, 1982 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index). Mr. and Mrs. Brookman were both noted halibut fishermen (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Plus, he worked for Siems Drake Construction Company in Sitka, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Both husband and wife were eventually interred within the Sitka Memorial Park, Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised several children: Mary Ann, Norma, Jeanette, Richard, Albert Jr., and Irene (Juneau Empire 2005; U.S. Census 1940). See John Clausen, Dr. Leonard Dawes, and Harold Dawes. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Broom, Fred: (SUM-16, SUM-24). Mr. Fred R. Broom married Virginia “Goldie” Stelzer December 10, 1921, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). However, they were divorced by June 5, 1930, in Multnomah County, Oregon (Oregon, State Divorces, 1925-1971). Mr. Broom was a former son-in-law of Gertrude Stelzer-Friedman-Patten. Mr. Broom collaborated with George Murphy and Fred Patten on their Five Finger Islands (SUM-16, SUM-24) fur farm. In 1938, Fred Patten reported Mr. Broom “never finished paying his part and was not satisfied so I gave him his money back” (Patten 1938; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners first stocked Five Finger Islands (SUM-16, SUM-24) with blue fox in November 1925. Their working arrangement appears to have ended several years prior to 1938. Fred Patten was said to be the sole on-site island fur farmer prior to 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.c, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1929). I theorize that the partnership ended in 1934 with the exit of several interested individuals. Exact date for the end of their working arrangement is currently unknown (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.d, 1932, 1938). Also see Fred B. Patten, Gertrude Patten, and George Murphy. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brounty Brothers: (KET-02). There is little currently available information on the Brounty brothers and their business partner, Mr. Jackson (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Early mention or reference to the brothers appear to have been misspelled, “Bounty Bros. and Jackson” (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). “A Walter Brounty” is referenced in the 1930 U.S. Census. He may have

been a player in the formation of an early organization promoting Alaskan fur farming (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 11, 1922, 9(35):1). Walter Brounty was born in Nebraska about 1891. His wife, "Frane", was reportedly born about 1902. Walter Brounty raised at least two stepchildren: Halley and "Bronie" Jean (U.S. Census 1930). Jack Brounty was born October 18, 1918, and died in June 1969 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). It is currently unknown if these two male individuals are siblings and/or biologically related. It is also uncertain if they are the correct and logical individuals referenced as early Southeast Alaskan fur farmers. Historically the Brounty brothers were reportedly in partnership with "Jackson" in their Clover Pass, Grant Island (KET-02) fur farm. In July 1922, the partners were issued their USDA-Forest Service special use fur farm permit, and they appear to have continued there until sometime in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923,1924; Hilson 1997; Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.). See Jackson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brown: (PET-24). There is a slight possibility that this may refer to Dan Brown; however, there is currently no information to support this uncertain hypothesis. A more likely possibility is that "Brown" and "Fletcher" were familiar individuals acquainted with John A. Hadland Sr. and Henry and/or Charles F. Kletsch, and merely early investors or possible caretakers in their Clarence Strait, Bushy (PET-24) Island fur farm. The enterprise was commonly referred to as the Alaska Blue Fox Company and appears to have operated from July 1921 to the end of 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924;1932 Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Science 1923, 1924; Loftus 1931). See John A. Hadland Sr., Henry and/or Charles F. Kletsch, and Fletcher. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brown, Bruce: (JUN-28). In 1910 Mr. Brown was said to be a soldier residing in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1910). Later Robert "Bruce" Brown was referred to as a Haines, Alaska, retail liquor salesman (WWI Draft Registration Cards,1917-1918, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1920 he is self-described as a long-term caretaker/hired helper, fur trapper, and possible early on-site manager at the Jackson Marsh (JUN-28), Mendenhall Valley, fur farm (Marsh 1983; Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Brown was said to have been born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1887 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1910), 1885 in Nova Scotia, Canada (U.S. Census 1920), or 1868 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). However, additional sources specify that he was actually born November 20, 1886, in St. Louis, Missouri (WWI Draft Registration Cards,1917-1918, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, U.S. Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2006; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was married to Anna Frieda Meyer Brown, and they had two children, a daughter, June Roberta Brown (1918-1928) who succumbed to spinal meningitis in August 1928 (U.S. Census 1920; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). And a son, Richard Bruce Brown (1921-1970). Mrs. Brown was born about 1893 in Hartford, Connecticut (U.S. Census 1920), and was said to have died prior to 1928, but specific information on her demise or internment is not currently available (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In December 1929 Bruce Brown was elected as the Secretary-Treasurer of the newly formed Alaska Yukon Mink Association in Juneau, Alaska (Petersburg Press, December 13, 1929, 4(18):1). Mrs. Louise Marsh (1983) specifies that Mr. Brown had some sort of quasi familial or undocumented partnership estrangement with her and her husband, and their relationship was strained to the very end. However, Mrs. Marsh refused to discuss or elaborate on what may have ended their relationship with Mr. Brown, and his departure from Alaska and the Jackson Marsh (JUN-28) fur farm (Marsh 1983). Robert Bruce Brown spent nearly two years undergoing medical treatment at the Walla Walla, Washington, Veterans Administration Hospital, and passed away there June 14, 1936 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Sergeant Robert Bruce Brown was buried in the Sitka National Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960;

Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Also see Walter Anderson, Buford Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Marsh, Schnable, and Ainer Wasdahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brown, Dan: (PET-75, PET-80). There are several Dan Brown's listed in and around Southeast Alaska during this historic era. Currently there are two potential candidates that may be the referenced individual. One was born about 1868 in Illinois, and the other in 1872 in Pennsylvania (U.S. 1920). Earlier I erroneously suggested that the correct individual was an Alaska Native (Tlingit), born about 1885 and living in the Juneau area (Roberts 2014: 30-31). A Dan Brown was said to have been born July 19, 1899, and died November 1, 1981. His passing was noted within the Yakutat Borough (n.d.) cemetery. Early twentieth century Petersburg newspaper articles note a Dan Brown working in collaboration with Louis Woodward and Charles West (PET-80) in the Rocky Pass/Keku Strait/Big John's Bay area (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 26, 1921, 7(36):2). In the fall of 1921, the Woodward-West-Brown collaboration appears to have culminated in their establishment of an early fur farm and soon referred to as a "hog ranch" on their Rocky Pass site (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 2, 1921, 7(37):2). In these early newspaper accounts, Dan Brown is described as a willing collaborator in the Woodward and West partnership (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 26, 1921, 7(36):2). In the fall of 1921 Mr. Dan Brown reportedly visited Kake from his Big John's Bay ranch (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 11, 1921, 7(47):4). Actually, activity at the referenced site appears to have been short lived and largely abandoned by the fall of 1922, if not earlier (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 21, 1921, 7(44):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 20, 1922, 9(5):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, May 12, 1922, 9(22):1). Ten years later, historical materials state that a Dan Brown operated a beaver fur farm in/or near Coffman Cove, Prince of Wales Island (PET-75). There is currently a lack of specific information as to the true identity of the said person, exact fur farming location, any/all improvements associated with his planned development, or the assortment of furbearers raised there (if any?). The latter fur farm is referred to in 1930s era agency documents and circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Also see Charles West, Louis Woodward, and Tom Mooney. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brown, Harold G.: (PET-21). May 30, 1930, Mr. Harold G. Brown died at the Petersburg General Hospital from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis; he was thirty-five years old. He had been in Alaska for four months and was employed by A.W. and L.A. Willard on their Port Beauclerc, Edwards Island (PET-21) fox farm. His widow: Mrs. Eileen Brown of Denver, Colorado. His mother and siblings reside in Belle Fourche, South Dakota. Mr. Brown's remains were returned to Belle Fourche, South Dakota for burial (Petersburg Press, June 6, 1930, 4(43):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brown, R.O.: (SIT-18). This may refer to a Mr. Robert O. Brown. One source indicates that a Mr. Brown was said to have been born in Illinois about 1853 (U.S. Census 1910). A second possible reference states that a Robert O. Brown was born November 20, 1902, and died in June 1979 (Social Security Death Index). Yet another source suggests a Robert O. Brown was born about 1924 and was a Sitka area fisherman (U.S. Census 1950). One of these possible individuals was interested in his Sitka Sound, Gavanski Island (SIT-18) fur farm. October 10, 1960, Robert O. Brown was granted a parcel of land within Township 56 South, Range 64 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). These various possible sources indicate separate and distinct individuals. In an August 1947 entry to the special use permit... "he found that fox raising wasn't profitable and therefore didn't go to any expense on the island". However, he said he... "wants to keep the lease and maybe raise rabbits" there. The "buildings on the site were reportedly in poor condition when he took over the permit and no

improvements were made" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). It appears his brief island fur farming experience may have spanned from April 1946 to April 1948 when the island was reportedly abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brown, Thos. J.: (XPA-36). Thomas J. Brown was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920), or more accurately March 3, 1885. He was said to have been born in the Ft. Worth, Texas area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Brown functioned as a fur trapper throughout the available historical literature. He was said to be in partnership with A.E. Wells (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). The partners' Sitka Sound, Rakof and Beauchamp's Islands (XPA-36) fur farm permit spanned from April 1922 to December 1925. Based on the following, the two partners had difficulties in commencing their fur farming enterprise. Their allotted "time to stock extended to Oct. 1, 1923" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The pair relinquished their special use permit at the close of 1925 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It appears doubtful that they successfully stocked their island with furbearers. However, they later appear in a Alaska Game Commission (1929) fur farming circular. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brubaker, Percy. In early 1926 Mr. Percy Brubaker, and his partner, C.F. Kronmiller, both of Palmer, Alaska, were arrested for trapping beaver as non-residents, no trapping licenses, taking an animal before an open season, and trapping in a closed season. Mr. Brubaker was convicted and sentenced to three months in jail (Petersburg Herald, January 29, 1926, page 2). See C.F. Kronmiller. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bruce, Vera Paige: (JUN-29). Ms. Bruce is referenced in the 1941 Alaska Game Commission circular concerning active Alaska fur farmers. She was said to receive her mail service via Juneau. She reportedly pen raised blue, silver, red, and cross fox, mink, and German fitch (Alaska Game Commission 1941). September 14, 1954, she was awarded her land selection within Township 41 South, Range 67 East, Section 5, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bruegle, A.R. (Rudy): (CRG-14, CRG-37). "Mr. Bruegle" appears to be a misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname Brueger via closed historical USDA-Forest Service special use permitted files. Alfred R. Brueger was born about 1892 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). However, subsequent research finds he was actually born in Seattle, Washington, but spent much of his youth in the Stanwood, Washington area (Petersburg Press, March 8, 1963, 50(23):1). He married Margaret (i.e., Vivian) A. Grant Brueger in New York City in 1934 (The Petersburg Press, November 28, 1934, 9(21):1; New York Marriage Index, 1866-1937). She was born about 1902 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised a daughter, Florence. Mr. Brueger was a noted Wrangell entrepreneur and "canneryman" (Nelson 2013: 71; U.S. Census 1940). He was an active Wrangell area canneryman for over twenty-five years, and operated the ARB Packing Company, Stikine Fish Company, Wrangell Cold Storage Company, Burnett Inlet Packing Company, Farwest Wrangell Company, and a fleet of cannery tenders, and fishing boats (Petersburg Press, March 8, 1963, 50(23):1). Mr. Brueger was also in a business relationship with Louis G. Scott under their El Capitan Passage, El Capitan Fur Farm (CRG-14). It appears the partners utilized El Capitan, Singa, and Emblem Islands in their enterprise. Their company was minimally in operation between at least early 1937 and the close of 1949, when their fur farming lease was converted to a cold storage special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d b; Tewkesbury 1947:189). Mr. Brueger was reportedly the financial backer of their fur farming venture and was not involved in the daily, on-site fur farm activities (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d b). Mr. "Brueger" died February 12, 1963 (Alaska Sportsman 1963; deArmond 1995b), or February 18, 1963, at the couples' Phoenix, Arizona

home. He was interred within a Stanwood, Washington cemetery (Petersburg Press, March 8, 1963, 50(23):1). See Louis Scott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Brush, A.L.: (SIT-27). Arthur Little Brush, a Wrangell, Alaska, single fisherman, appears to be the fur farming person referred to in closed historic federal agency files and correspondence (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was said to have been born March 17, 1877 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or 1881 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Brush reportedly started operating his Slocum Arm, Baird Island (SIT-27) fur farm in 1922 and abandoned it by 1929 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Also see C.L. Durgan, and Charles C. Robitch. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Buchanan, Bert: (PET-27, PET-34, PET-41). Mr. Buchanan later went by the name Bert B. (Buchanan) Zuver (U.S. Census 1930). The permittee held a total of six islands under two Clarence Strait fur farming permits: Fire, Little Exchange, and Echo islands (PET-34) was issued to Mr. Buchanan in November 1931 and closed by March 1933 (Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Bert Buchanan was granted a fur farming special use permit for West Island (PET-27) in the fall of 1933. It was reportedly closed in March 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b); however, in November 1935, he was mentioned in passing as coming to town from West Island (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1935, 10(19):8), and he appears to be returning from the islands after visiting his brothers and family. The Forest Service noted... "No existing improvements on islands, no indian [sic] gardens or graves." In March 1933, Mr. Buchanan sold the improvements and foxes on the West Island fur farm to his brothers, Al and Cal Zuver. In 1930 he is mentioned in collaboration with his brother, Al Zuver, on Level Island (PET-41) (Petersburg Press, January 17, 1930, 4(23):4). Later he is mentioned along with his brother, Calvin, on Level Island (Petersburg Press, January 9, 1931, 5(22):6). Also Mr. Buchanan served as the on-site manager and fur farming special use permittee on Level Island (PET-41) fur farm between at least 1929 and 1932 (Loftus 1931; Petersburg Press, August 9, 1929, 3(52):4; Petersburg Press, December 20, 1929, 4(19):3; Petersburg Press, April 11, 1930, Petersburg Press, March 14, 1930, 4(31):1). He also made periodic trips to and from Level Island to Petersburg for mail and supplies during the era (Petersburg Press, March 14, 1930, 4(31):1). In 1931 Bert Buchanan rescued a lost trolling gasboat from Meyers Chuck. The boat, "T-4956", was owned by Charles Weidel (Petersburg Press, January 9, 1931, 5(22):1). In November 1935, Bert Buchanan planned on a year's long vacation to explore the Alaska territory and look for valuable minerals that could be exploited (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1935, 10(19):8). Also see Bert Buchanan Zuver, and Zuver Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Buchanan, Everett J.: (XPA-19, XPA-22). Mr. Everett John Buchanan was born about 1912 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940, 1950), or 1911 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent research indicates he was actually born June 4, 1911, on Lopez Island, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947) and died January 8, 1995 (The Juneau Empire 2010a; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014) Mr. Buchanan married Beatrice Amelia Southcott Buchanan May 16, 1932, in Seattle, Washington (The Juneau Empire 2010a; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She lived between June 7, 1910, and January 19, 2010 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The couple raised Pauline, Everett J., and Mary (U.S. Census 1940), or Darlene, Jimmy, Mary Ann, and an unnamed baby (U.S. Census 1950). In 1940 he housed 30 year old highway construction driver, Herbert S. Reid (U.S. Census 1940). There is some early federal agency discussion as to whether Mr. Buchanan worked for or was in a business partnership with Donald Milnes between 1935 and 1941. Buchanan and Milnes were said to

have incorporated their Saginaw (XPA-19) fur farm site. The site was initially applied for by Herbert S. Reid as a similar mink ranching business (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Milnes also applied for the Saginaw Bay Island (XPA-22) fur farming site in November 1928, and it was issued to him in April 1929. Everett Buchanan from 1936-1941 appears to have been the on-site manager the island fur farm operations, paying Milnes 1/3 of his returns as a “sharecroppers” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Buchanan abandoned all improvements in 1941 and moved to Sitka (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Prior to 1950 he and his family were living in Juneau, and he claimed to be a fisherman and trapper (U.S. Census 1950). See Don Milnes. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Buckingham, D.E. Dr. In 1924 USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey veterinarian, Dr. D.E. Buckingham, along with doctors W.C. Henderson and E.W. Nelson, conducted an on-the-ground-survey of the southeastern Alaska Territorial fur farming. The group held a public meeting and conference on August 11, 1924, in the Petersburg City Council chambers. The meeting and conference focused on conditions and problems experienced by local fur farmers. The doctor reportedly had an animal hospital in Washington and a wide-range of practical experience. The group toured island fox farms from the Inian Islands, Icy Strait, Lynn Canal, Sitka area, and many islands between Juneau and Petersburg. Their tour continued to Wrangell and Ketchikan (Petersburg Herald, August 15, 1924, 11(31):4). Two years later he returned to the area and made a similar presentation before the Petersburg Commercial Club (i.e., forerunner of the local Chamber of Commerce) (Petersburg Press, December 10, 1926, 1(17):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Budding: See Loftus 1931. Reference refers to mink in pens in the Juneau, Alaska area. Further research indicated it actually refers to Olaf Kristien Bodding. He was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950), or 1889 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), Mr. Bodding was born November 20, 1887, in Christiana, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Bodding married “Annos” (U.S. Census 1920) or Anna Maria Nelson Bodding June 12, 1915, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. 1930). She was born in 1888 in Sweden and passed away in 1968 (U.S. Census 1940; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple nurtured several children: Thelma, Geraldine, Gerald (U.S. Census 1930), and Lynn Audrey (U.S. 1940). Mr. Bodding owned and operated his Juneau area Northern Transfer Company (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940) and finally served as a Juneau area cemetery caretaker (U.S. Census 1950). Olaf Kristien Bodding passed away January 26, 1966, in Mount Vernon, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. and Mrs. Bodding were both eventually interred within the Mount Vernon Cemetery, Mount Vernon, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Buland, G.L.: (PET-27). According to historic USDA-Forest Service files, G.L. Buland applied for his Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) fur farm special use permit in May 1922. He received his USDA-Forest Service permit in July 1922, and the permit was quickly closed in October 1922. The island special use permit was then transferred to Davidson, Frawley, Millican or Millison, Onofrey, and Wing under their Snow Pass Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Buland reportedly sold the island improvements and interest for \$50 to the Snow Pass Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). My research indicates that the permittee appears to be George Leonard Buland of Portland, Oregon. He was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1900), 1861 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1862 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930). He married Bertha E. Mason Buland December 6 or 9, 1884 in Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Marriage Index, 1820-1907). She was born about 1862 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1863 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census

1910, 1930, 1940). The couple raised three children: Mabel, Elizabeth “Bessie”, and George (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). Throughout his working life, Mr. Buland functioned as a banker (U.S. Census 1900), and bank cashier (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He was born in 1860 in Leland, Illinois, and passed away February 17, 1930, in Portland, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2018; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Buland lived between September 5, 1862, and February 6, 1944 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2018). They were both interred within the Whittle and Hubbard Cemetery, Castle Rock, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Davidson, Frawley, Millican or Millison, Onofrey, and Wing. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bull, George W.: Mr. George William Bull was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1876 in Canada (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1893 (U.S. Census 1930), 1896 (Naturalization Records, 1795-1972), or 1914 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Bull is listed as single and a laborer (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). By 1930 he was a self-described laborer with the ARC gold dredge in the Nome, Alaska area (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Bull petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1928 and referred to himself as a “fur farmer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 34). His fox ranch was about nine miles north of Chitina, Alaska (The Petersburg Herald, February 19, 1926, Page 5). He sold the fur farm and livestock to B.B. Tibbs of Chitina, Alaska (Petersburg Herald, May 21, 1926, Page 5). Mr. Bull’s life spanned between 1875 and 1942. He was buried in the Pioneer Home Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Web, Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1600-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bumgarner, Joe: (KET-16). Joseph Thadeus Bumgarner was born in North Carolina about 1884 (U.S. Census 1900), 1885 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940), or 1887 (U.S. Census 1930). He was actually born March 17, 1884, in Wilmet, North Carolina (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He first married Frances Frisbie Bumgarner (1896-1976) March 27, 1916, in Bellingham, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1897 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920). Later he married Flora Bertrand Bumgarner (1899-1959) June 15, 1927, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Flora Bumgarner was born about 1899 in California (U.S. Census 1930). The latter couple raised at least three children: Evelyn, Irene, and Mamie (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his life, Mr. Bumgarner served as a farm hand (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), logger (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), and bartender (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away December 13, 1944, and was interred within Ketchikan’s Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). There is currently a lack of any detailed or specific information concerning Mr. Bumgarner’s fur farming venture on his George Inlet, Coon Island (KET-16) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Burch Brothers’: (PET-39, PET-91). J. Frank Burch (i.e., John Frank Burch) appears to be the catalyst and driving force for what was claimed to be the Burch Brothers Fur Farm (PET-39, PET-91). It was located along the Zimovia Strait, and vicinity of Thoms Place Bay, Wrangell Island. Minimal USDA-Forest Service historical files, correspondence, and literature is all that currently exists concerning the site or sites. Much of the information provided here was gleaned from contemporary, knowledgeable individuals familiar with the brothers, local history, and/or the cultural features on the landscape (Appleman 2021; Haaseth 2010; Loftus 1931; Sundberg 2007). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Burch, Bill: (PET-39, PET-91). William Garfield Burch was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1883 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born March 28, 1882, in Newport, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations,

1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Wanita (i.e., Francis Juanita) J., was born about 1893 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Francis Juanita Shangle Burch was born July 1, 1892, and passed away in December 1986 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised at least two sons: John and Donald (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). All the Burch family's male siblings were self-described as salmon fishermen (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). In 1918 the "Bill Burch" family was living in Juneau (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), Wrangell in the 1930s (U.S. Census 1930), Ketchikan in the early 1940's (U.S. Census 1940). and by 1942 Point Baker, Prince of Wales Island (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). William "Bill" Burch passed away March 21, 1980, in St. Helens, Oregon, and was interred within the Yankton Hillcrest Cemetery, St. Helens, Oregon (Finding a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His wife, Juanita, lived between 1892 and 1986 and was buried within the same Oregon cemetery (Finding a Grave Index, 1600s-current). William (i.e., Bill) Garfield Burch is the brother of Charley (i.e., Charles Sherman), and J. Frank (i.e., Frank J.) Burch (Sundberg 2007). Currently there is a lack of any specific information and/or references to his/familial actual and potential fur farming exploits. See Charley and Frank Burch. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Burch, Charley: (PET-39, PET-91). Charles (i.e., Charley) Sherman Burch was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1885 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was actually born April 4, 1884, in Greys Harbor, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or Newport, Washington (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1935-2007; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Throughout his life, like that of his male siblings, he claimed to be a salmon fisherman much of it based in Wrangell, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Mary "Blanche" Tunstall Burch (1876-1934) (Miller 2001: 23). She was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1910), 1887 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1877 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1940). Charley Burch passed away February 2, 1949, and was interred within the Wrangell Memorial Cemetery, Wrangell, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Charley Burch is the brother of Bill and J. Frank Burch (Sundberg 2007). Currently there is a lack of any specific information and/or references to his/familial actual and potential fur farming by Charles S. Burch. See Bill and Frank Burch. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Burch, Frank: (PET-39, PET-91). "J. Frank Burch is the principle owner and operator of a muskrat raising Wrangell Island fur farm site" (Sundberg 2007; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). According to one account he was born April 13, 1879, in Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). A second source states that he was born April 13, 1880, in Newport, Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Throughout much of his life, like that of his male siblings, he was a self-described salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1900, 1930, 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). "John F. Birch" appears to have married Minnie A. Hannum November 18, 1921, in Heppner, Oregon (Oregon, County Marriage Index, 1851-1975; Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971; Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009). Frank Burch had a wooden post and metal fenced enclosure around a pond area and raised muskrats there (Sundberg 2007). Currently there is a substantial lack of specific on-site information concerning this fur farm, this individual, and/or his brothers in their supposed fur farming enterprise. Minimal historic USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, and literature are all that currently exists concerning the "J. Frank Burch" fur farm (Loftus 1931, Sundberg 2007; Appleman 2021; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service accepted Mr. Burch's proposed fur farming application for the site in March 1926. The permit was issued to him in June 1926 and closed and transferred to a residence permit in December 1928 (USDA-

Forest Service n.d.b). Hopefully, further research, on the ground archaeological survey, and reporting will shed more light on the extent of the Burch Brothers fur farming exploits (PET-39; PET-91). J. Frank is the brother of Charley and Bill Burch (Sundberg 2007). Following the brothers passing, the property reportedly went to Charles (i.e., Chuck) Jenkins (Appleman 2021; Sundberg 2007). There is still some confusion as to the exact location and extent of the Burch Brothers Fur Farm. Based on the contemporary, knowledgeable references and oral histories, it appears there were two tracts of land encompassing the Burch Brothers fur farming site(s): residence/cabin, and wood fenced enclosure located in or near the Thoms Place area of southwestern Wrangell Island (Appleman 2021; Sundberg (2007). Remnants of the collapsed wooden post and metal fencing are still visible in the immediate area of the site(s) (Appleman 2021; Haaseth 2010; Sundberg 2007). John Frank Burch lived between 1880 and 1948 and was interred within the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Burch, J.F.: (PET-39, PET-91). See the above entry. John Frank Burch was born April 13, 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source stated that he was born April 13, 1880, in Newport, Oregon. Throughout his life he was a self-described fisherman (U.S. Census 1900, 1930, 1940; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). USDA-Forest Service historic files and correspondence state that "fur farming unsuccessful", and apparently not a seriously successful venture. In December 1928, Frank Burch reportedly stated that "I failed at fur farming and have ceased operations on leased land at Thoms Place Bay" (i.e., Wrangell Island). It appears the Burch Brother's (i.e., J. Frank Burch) fur farm was somewhat active between 1926 and 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Burch requested a "residence permit" to set aside the improvements and protect his investment (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Burgess, B.L.: (PET-13; SUM-17, SUM-18). Bert Leander Burgess was born May 9, 1884 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Other sources have an approximate date for his birth in 1885 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940, 1950). The 1940 U.S. Census mistakenly refers to him as "Bent L. Burgess". He appears to have passed away in Petersburg August 29, 1956, and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Press, September 7, 1956, 32(10):8). On April 23, 1907, he married Valeria June Hunt Burgess in Seattle, Washington (Washington, marriage records, 1854-2013). The couple produced and appears to have lost an infant June 11, 1909 (Washington, Birth Index, 1907-1920). Mrs. Valeria Burgess passed away June 19, 1909 (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960). She was interred June 21, 1907, in the Lakeview Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Bert Burgess then married Renetta Heiserman Burgess June 16, 1913, in Cle Elum, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records 1854-2013). Mrs. Burgess was mistakenly referred to as: Jeannetta (U.S. Census 1910), and Bennetta (U.S. Census 1920). Mrs. Renitta Burgess lived between December 12, 1884, and July 17, 1954 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). They were both eventually interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Throughout much of his working life he claimed to be an electrician (U.S. Census 1910, 1920; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and a shrimp cannery worker (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Burgess first came to Petersburg in 1916 and was an electrician with the City of Petersburg, as well as a troller throughout the region for over thirty years (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He built the vessel R & B in 1920 (Petersburg Press, September 7, 1956, 32(10):8). Mr. Burgess appears again in the local Petersburg newspapers

in the spring of 1930 as a noted salmon troller and entrepreneur fur farmer with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rayner (Petersburg Press, April 4, 1930, 4(34):6). He traveled aboard his vessel from his home in Juneau to Port Houghton's, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Press, March 28, 1930, 4(33):6). Directly and indirectly, Bert Burgess operated the Walter Island (SUM-18) fox farm under the guidance and direction of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rayner. Burgess began his collaboration with the Rayner's on Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm in early 1930 along with his "Imperial" trolling vessel "R & B" (Petersburg Press, May 30, 1930, 4(42):6; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). According to historic newspaper accounts he worked for Frank Rayner as a "manager" throughout the summer of 1932 on the Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Press, July 22, 1932, 6(49):8; Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):8). Throughout 1933 various newspaper accounts refer to the Burgess family's use and occupancy of Walter Island (SUM-18) (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):8; Petersburg Press, May 19, 1933, 7(47):8; Petersburg Press, October 13, 1933, 8(15):8). In the spring of 1933 Frank Rayner planned to shift from living and working on Sukoi Islands (PET-13) to Walter island (SUM-18) while Bert Burgess would shift from Walter island (SUM-18) to the Sukoi islands (PET-13) (Petersburg Press, April 21, 1933, 7(43):8; Petersburg Press, May 12, 1933, 7(46):8). Between 1937 and 1943 Mr. Burgess independently held the USDA-Forest Service fur farm permit for Walter Island (SUM-18) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the 1930s Mr. Burgess also assisted Frank Rayner with his fur farming operations on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi islands (PET-13) (Petersburg Press May 12, 1932, 7(46):8). Additionally, in 1932-1933 he periodically worked with Sigurd Mathisen on Port Houghton's, Robert Island (SUM-17) (Petersburg Press August 5, 1932, 7(6):8; Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):8). During the summer of 1934, Bert Burgess transported the Fred B. Johnson/Kerr family to Petersburg aboard Jacob (Jack) Hadland's gasboat "White Bear". He also transported the Johnson family to Walter Island for a short social visit (Petersburg Press, August 31, 1934, 9(9):1). In the spring of 1937, Mr. Frank Rayner sold the Walter Island (SUM-18) improvements to B.L. Burgess for \$2000 and promptly moved to West Petersburg (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The 1940 U.S. Census notes that Mr. Burgess is associated with Silas King in commercial fishing (U.S. Census 1940). Burgess relocated to Petersburg in 1939, and he relinquished his fox farm permit for Walter Island (SUM-18) in the spring of 1943. USDA-Forest Service representatives reportedly noted that Mr. Burgess removed and dismantled most of the improvements on Walter Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Also see Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rayner, Sigurd Mathisen, and L. Porter Apple. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Burgin. Dr. James Henry Francis Burgin DDS, a U.S. Commissioner, and a fox rancher in the Kachemak Bay area near Seldovia reports serious issues with the local eagle population. He reported the eagles are a menace to the young blue fox throughout the Westward section of the territory (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 18, 1922, 9(36):6). In 1923 Dr. Burgin attempted to rescue Harry Leonard and Patty Patterson when their gasboat engine broke down near Yukon Island. He traveled to Seldovia to ask for assistance in his rescue attempt (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):5). Dr. Burgin was born February 7, 1879, in Loraine, Missouri, and passed away June 11, 1938, in Seldovia, Alaska. He was once married to Georgina Legolda Travis (1884-1957), and Mary Johnson (1900-1992) (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Buschmann, August: (SIT-37). According to the 1891 Norway Census, and the U.S., Evangelical Lutheran Church in American Church Records, 1781-1969, Erik Augustinus Buschmann was born September 27, 1880. Other sources state that Mr. August Buschmann was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940), or 1867 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). However, there is additional birth date information referred to as September 27, 1880, in Aura, Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-

1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). August Buschmann was one of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Buschmann (Nelson 2013:9). He and the family immigrated from Norway to the U.S. in 1891 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). The marriage between Matilda Larson and August Buschmann took place December 14, 1910, in Seattle, Washington (Washington: Marriage Records, 1865-2004; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). The couple raised two daughters: Marguerite or Margaret, and Katherine (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Buschmann spent most of his life in the west coast salmon canning industry and was a founder of the Pyramid Packing Company (DeArmond 1993:139). He was also associated with the Deep Sea Salmon Company as its general manager and secretary. The company operated canneries in Cape Edwards and Port Althrop, Alaska (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). Later he was formerly linked with the Hood Bay Cannery Company of Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In the fall of 1921 August Buschmann submitted an "application" for a fur farming special use permit for Portlock Harbor's, "Phil Island" (i.e., Triplet Islands) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). It is possible that he may have collaborated and/or invested with Sidney Charles, A.L. Dunn, and Fred Jacobson in their Triplet Island (SIT-37) fur farming venture. Mr. Buschmann was more noted for his active and continuing involvement in commercial fisheries and canneries all along the northwest coast. He passed away May 28, 1964, of a coronary thrombosis (DeArmond 1993:139; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017) and was buried in the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Also see August Buschmann (1960), See the New Petersburg Press (August 7, 1963, Page 5), and Nelson (2013) for brief biographies of the man. See Sidney Charles, A.L. Dunn, and Fred Jacobson. Also see Edwin Sholin for possible reference. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Bussey, F.G.: (XPR-04). Earlier I mistakenly theorized that Frederick Glen Bussey was the historic fur farmer referenced on Clarence Strait, Harris, Werlick, and Hotspur Islands (XPR-04) (Roberts 2014:33). However, a F.G. Bussey is referred to at least in the 1933 and 1934 Alaska Game Commission circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Once again, I theorized that it may refer to a Mrs. Fern Busse or Bussey. However, it appears this isn't the person referred to either. Fern Harris married Walter Emile Bussey August 21, 1924, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Fern Bussey lived between 1894 and 1927 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current), and she was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Her husband claimed to be a Ketchikan fisherman and fish buyer who reportedly lived between December 10, 1878, and August 30, 1953 (Bayview Cemetery Records, Ketchikan n.d.). Walter Emile Bussey was said to have been born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1880 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggests he was born December 8, 1878, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). However, his death certificate states that was born December 10, 1878, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and died of heart disease in Ketchikan, Alaska August 30, 1953 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Both husband and wife were interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Busse or Bussey was first noted as a farm laborer (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), fisherman (U.S. Census 1920, 1940, WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and laborer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). I cannot even venture to speculate on who might be the correct and referred to individual here. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Butts, Gene E.: (XMF-07). Eugene Edward Butts was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1899 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Further research has revealed he was actually born June 2, 1898, in Goble, Oregon and died January 10, 1968, in Bothell,

Washington (Morley Family Tree; Oregon, State Births, 1842-1922; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He was first married to Margarete W. Ott (1897-1973) May 6, 1921, in Mount Vernon, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple divorced prior to his marrying Alice Anna Clark Butts (1909-1989) May 9, 1941, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). A literature search indicates he first served as a “donkey engine engineer” (i.e., in Washington logging activity) (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1920 he was a self-described fisherman and fish buyer throughout southeastern Alaska for the remainder of his working life (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Butts moved his family from Sitka to Juneau (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1942-1947; U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Butts appears to have applied for his USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for his Port Althorp, George Island (XMF-07) fur farm in December 1935. His USDA-Forest Service special use permit was issued to him in July 1936, and by December 1941 he requested that it be converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). Mr. Butts returned to the state of Washington upon retirement. Eugene and Alice Butts were eventually reunited in death at the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Butts, Sam: (XPA-02). Samuel Elwell Butts was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1880, 1930), or 1870 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). Another source lists Samuel E. Butts as having been born March 19, 1868, in Washington and passing away August 11, 1939, of uremic poisoning at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His chosen vocation was listed as a fisherman throughout his adult life (U.S. Census 1880, 1920, 1930). He was seventy-one years of age at the time of his passing (Find A Grave Index, 1600s-current). In September 1920 Mr. Butts “applied” for his USDA-Forest Service special use permit for his Sitka Sound, Peisar Island (XPA-02) fur farm, and it was issued to him in the same month and year (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In January 1923, his fur farming permit was “transferred” to J. A. Smith (Hilson 1976: 66; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Prior to 1923 Don R. McGraw and J.A. Smith may have collaborated with Sam Butts on the Peisar Island (XPA-02) fur farm. However, in 1920 Mr. Butts confirmed that he was in some sort of working partnership with Anton Freeman (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Freeman was a self-described fisherman born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1877 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Further research indicates he was actually born January 27, 1877 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Freeman reportedly passed away December 28, 1938, and was interred within the Lakeview Cemetery, Cordova, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). “A few trollers who lived on their boats began wintering in the [i.e., Elfin] cove and Sam Butts put up the first structure ashore, a small dock and storage shed in the inner harbor” (Elfin Cove Lodge 2009). See Don R. McGraw, and James A. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Caldwell, Harry: (CRG-29). In 1923, Dr. Harry Clark Caldwell appears to be one of three named partners making up the White Cliff Fox Company (CRG-29). Dr. Caldwell was in partnership with F.B. Eylar and fellow Alaskan sourdough, Ed Mullen. The partners planned to purchase twenty-five pairs of select quality blue foxes from the Cleary Brothers’ Strait Islands (PET-40) fur farm (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b). Additional information suggests that the island fur farm site may have been short lived, and/or in 1923 occupied by F.E. Whelpley (Alaska Game Commission 1923). Of course, Mr. Whelpley may have been an on-site caretaker or unnamed partner working for/with the White Cliff Fox Company (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b). Dr. Harry C. Caldwell appears to have been born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1880, 1910, 1920), 1880 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1882 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates he

was actually born November 29, 1878, in Washington, D.C. (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He functioned and served as a practicing medical doctor throughout his adult working life (U.S. Census 1910, WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Mary Ida Gibson (or Gheen) Caldwell April 14, 1904, in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C., Compiled Marriage Index, 1830-1921). She was said to have been born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in Washington D.C. (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised two daughters: Louise, and Dorothy (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). By 1940 he is listed as widowed (U.S. Census 1940). Dr. Caldwell passed away March 2, 1943, in St. Petersburg, Florida, and rejoined his wife in death at the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Florida, Death Index, 1877-1998; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial uncertain documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff (CRG-29) fur farm site. See F.B. Eylar, John Lund, J.A. Parks, William Markle, Ed Mullen, J.R. Shelp, and F.E. Whelpley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cameron, Alex: (KET-03, KET-26). Currently, Mr. Cameron is the only name associated with Ketchikan's Yukon Minkery (KET-26) fur farm. Alec, Alex, and Alexander Cameron are all one and the same person (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Cameron "is a well-known Alaskan having been one of the early stampeders to the Dawson gold camp" (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1927). Mr. Cameron was born about 1870 in Scotland (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1892 (U.S. Census 1930). In 1927 "Alex Cameron will establish a mink farm on land he has secured just outside the city limits near the hatchery on Ketchikan Creek and is now busy getting the place fixed up" (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1927). The same newspaper article notes that Mr. Cameron "is abandoning Snipe islands in Thorne Arm where he has interest with the Allen's (i.e., Alexander Allen) fox farm. The Snipe Island (KET-03) buildings there are being torn down, the foxes on the island are being caught and pelted, and the lumber and furniture are being moved to Ketchikan by B. B. Griswold on the gasboat "Bold Island" (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1927). Their Snipe Island (KET-03) fur farm special use permit was issued to the permittees in May 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924). In 1930 Mr. Cameron was self-described as the "manager" of a Ketchikan, Alaska, "mink breeding plant" (U.S. Census 1930). Additional references to the Yukon Minkery Fur Farm (KET-26) refer to pen raised mink (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932). See Alexander Allen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cameron, Frank (Curley): (JUN-64). Frank and his wife, Nancy, were Juneau area entrepreneurs and fur farmers (The Juneau Empire 2015). Farlin Francis Cameron was born about 1875 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910), 1900 in Montana (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1899 in Montana (U.S. Census 1950). Further research suggests he was actually born April 1. 1899, in Eddy, Montana (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Nancy Hanson Cameron February 16, 1924, in Chehalis, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1906 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1907 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Subsequently research indicates she was actually born February 15, 1906, in Centralia, Washington (Washington, Birth Index, 1907-1920). The couple raised several children in Juneau: David, Phyllis, and Jim (Farlin) Cameron (The Juneau Empire 2015; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Cameron first appears to have served as a Washington logger (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), then a miner with the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (U.S. Census 1940, 1950; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), and Juneau area entrepreneur (The Juneau Empire 2015). Mrs. Nancy Elaine

Cameron lived between February 15, 1906, and October 9, 1956, and she passed away at St. Ann's Hospital of serious medical issues (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Cameron appears to have died October 15, 1966, in Deschutes, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008), Corvallis, Oregon (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014), or Sisters, Oregon (Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1971). The couple were reunited in death at Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Campbell, D.I.: (PET-49). The name refers to Mrs. Daisy I. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell is the wife of Robert H. Campbell (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). The pair were married working partners in their Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fox company and fur farm. She was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910), 1875 (U.S. Census 1940, 1950), 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1878 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1930). Between July 1919 and April 1920, the Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm special use permit was listed under D.I. Campbell and C. Jack Smith (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Smith soon departed the business partnership and joined Charles W. McKee in forming the "Arctic Fur & Fox Company" on their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to historical files and literature, from May 1921 to March 1937, R. H. Campbell and his wife, D. I. Campbell, lived on and operated their Castle Island (PET-41) fox company and fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:62; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In late 1926 "While testing a fox's fur to determine if it was prime for pelting Mrs. Bob Campbell of Castle Island was severely bitten and came to town for medical attention" (Petersburg Press, December 3, 1926, 1(16):4). Both Mrs. Campbell and her husband were noted Petersburg area gardeners and horticulturists and provided fresh produce for sale in Petersburg (Forrest 1984:16). Between 1936 and 1937 Geraldine (Jeri) and Marion Frink were sharecroppers and operated the Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). In the spring of 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Campbell sold their remaining furbearer livestock, and island improvements to Mr. and Mrs. Gregory J. Hildebrand (Chipperfield 1945; Petersburg Press, March 12, 1937, 11(36):1). By 1940 Mr. and Mrs. Campbell appear to have retired and moved to Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The pair claimed to have lived in the Petersburg area for thirty-three years. Throughout that time, Mr. Campbell served as a Wrangell Narrows "lighthouse keeper" with the U.S. Department of Commerce (Petersburg Press, March 12, 1937, 11(36):1; Petersburg Press, March 12, 1937, 11(36):8). Also see R. H. Campbell, C. Jack Smith, Geraldine (Jeri) and Marion Frink, and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory J. Hildebrand. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Campbell, Ernest M.: (PET-26). Mr. Campbell was born in Oregon about 1892 (U.S. Census 1900), 1893 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940), or 1896 (U.S. Census 1920). He was actually born January 14, 1892, in Portland, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is the eldest son of Hiram D. Campbell (U.S. Census 1910). Ernest Montague Campbell died of a heart condition April 27, 1964 (deArmond 1995b; Petersburg Press, May 1, 1964, 50(27):3). In the fall of 1918, Hiram Campbell arranged for a family gathering together in Seattle, Washington. The couple's sons, Ernest, and Leonard Campbell were being granted military furloughs in order to meet the family there (Petersburg Press, November 24, 1933, 8(21):2). In 1924 the Ernest Campbell family and other partners (i.e., Leonard M. Campbell, Hiram Campbell, Al Noolard, Wendell Woolard, and Donald E. Wodlard) purchased shares in their Sokolof island (PET-26) fur farm company from John S. Chastek. Their company subsequently dissolved in

approximately 1928 (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historically Mr. Campbell first appeared as a clerk working with F. Matheson (Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1915-1916), then as a self-described fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations 1917-1918), a merchant marine (U.S. Census 1920), a forty year merchant along with his brother in their City of Wrangell general store (Petersburg Press, May 1, 1964, 50(27):3; U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away April 27, 1964, in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Press, May 1, 1964, 50(27):3; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). Mrs. Mary Terry Campbell lived between May 8, 1885, and January 1967 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The couple raised one son Leonard Terry Campbell (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Also, father and son owned and operated a tugboat company in southeast Alaska (Petersburg Press, May 1, 1964, 50(27):3). See all the variously named individuals here for clarification and possible reference to their island fur farming experiences. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Campbell, Hiram D.: (PET-26). Mr. Hiram Dewar Campbell was born in Canada about 1864 (U.S. Census 1910,1920), 1865 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1861 (U.S. Census 1940). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1892 and was naturalized in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). His wife, Eleanor, was also born in Canada about 1873 (U.S. Census 1910). Another source suggested that she was born about 1862 (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised at least three children: Eleanor, Leonard N., and Ernest M. (U.S. Census 1910). In the fall of 1918, the Campbell family coordinated an in-person family gathering together in Seattle, Washington. Ernest and Leonard Campbell were being granted military furloughs (Petersburg Press, November 24, 1933, 8(21):2). In 1924 Hiram Campbell and other partners (i.e., Leonard M. Campbell, Ernest Campbell, Al Noolard, Wendell Woolard, and Donald E. Wodlard) purchased shares in the Sokolof island (PET-26) fur farm company from John S. Chastek. Their company dissolved in approximately 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). A City of Wrangell resident, Mr. Campbell was locally known for his many carpentry skills (Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1915-1916). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Campbell, Leonard M.: (PET-26). Mr. Leonard Manson Campbell was born in Oregon about 1895 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940), or 1896 (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date was June 3, 1894, in Portland, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He served in the U.S. military between 1917 and 1919 (Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1950-2010). In the fall of 1918 Hiram Campbell arranged for a family gathering together in Seattle, Washington. The couple's sons, Ernest and Leonard Campbell, were being granted military furloughs in order to meet family (Petersburg Press, November 24, 1933, 8(21):2). In 1924 Leonard, Ernest, and Hiram Campbell and other partners (i.e., Al Noolard, Wendell Woolard, and Donald E. Wodlard) purchased shares in the Sokolof island (PET-26) fur farm company from John S. Chastek. Their company subsequently dissolved in approximately 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Throughout his life Leonard Campbell and his extended family were affiliated with Wrangell, Alaska, Campbell Brother's general mercantile store [i.e., St. Michael Trading Company] (Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1915-1916; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Leonard Campbell appears to have married Jessie Nicholson Campbell in the late 1930's. She was born about 1902 in Canada (U.S. Census 1940). The couple retired to the Seattle, Washington area, and both died there: Leonard lived between 1894 and 1982, while Jessie lived between 1896 and 1972. Both were interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest Park, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended

Campbell, R.H.: (PET-20, PET-49). Robert H. Campbell was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1880), or 1870 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). His wife, Daisy, was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910), 1875 (U.S. Census 1940, 1950), 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1878 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates he was actually born December 27, 1869, in Vineyard Haven or Dukes, Massachusetts (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In 1919 Mr. Campbell and Frank Preuschoff began their fur farm business on Sumner Strait, Lung Island (PET-20). In 1920 Mr. Campbell sold all interest to the Lung Island (PET-20) fur farm to the two Preuschoff Brothers (i.e., Frank and Ed) (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 2, 1920, 6(29):4). Mr. Campbell also worked in partnership with his wife (i.e., D.I. Campbell) on their Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm between 1921 and 1937 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:62; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In late 1930 through early 1931 James Rhodes worked as a caretaker on their Castle island (PET-49) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6). In the summer of 1934, the local newspaper reported the couples brief visit to town from their Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm (Petersburg Press, August 24, 1934, 9(8):4). Both Mr. Campbell and his wife were noted Petersburg area gardeners and horticulturists and provided fresh produce for sale in Petersburg (Forrest 1984:16). He also served twenty one years as the Wrangell Narrows light tender with the U.S. Department of Commerce (Petersburg Press, October 23, 1931, 6(10):8; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Between 1936 and 1937 Geraldine (Jeri) and Marion Frink were sharecroppers and operated the Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). Mr. and Mrs. Campbell sold their Castle Island (PET-49) fur farms remaining fur bearers, home, and improvements to Mr. and Mrs. Gregory J. Hildebrand in the spring of 1937 and soon moved to Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, March 12, 1937, 11(36):8; U.S. Census 1940). The Campbell's claimed to have lived in the Petersburg area for thirty-three years. Throughout that time, Mr. Campbell served as a Wrangell Narrows "lighthouse keeper" with the U.S. Department of Commerce (Petersburg Press, March 12, 1937, 11(36):1). Mr. Campbell passed away of a coronary thrombosis November 14, 1950, in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, December 1, 1950, 25(22):1; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See D.I. Campbell, C. Jack Smith, Geraldine (Jeri) and Marion Frink, and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory J. Hildebrand. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Campen, Walter. Mr. Harold (Walter) Valdemar Campen was born May 23, 1870, in Austria (Petersburg Press, April 28, 1961, 48(34):5; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In the summer of 1915 Walter Campen and his wife and family were Kake, Alaska residents. The couple had a near fatal domestic altercation when Mrs. Celia Gertrude Campen shot her husband several times (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 24, 1915, 1(34):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 30, 1915, 1(48):4). She was eventually released following a jury trial (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 4, 1915, 1(40):3). In the summer of 1916 one of their three sons, three-year-old, Vernon, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gross of Juneau (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 8, 1916, 2(32):4). In the summer of 1926 Mr. Campen was referenced as a "rancher" from the Olive Cove area of Etolin Island. He reportedly killed two black female wolves near his homestead there (Petersburg Herald, June 21, 1926, 1(5):6). November 7, 1932, Mr. Campen was issued title to lands within Township 66 South, Range 85 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). May 25, 1941, Mr. Campen reported a house fire destroyed his Etolin Island, Olive Cove home (Petersburg Press, June 20, 1941, 15(51):3). In 1960 he celebrated his ninetieth birthday among all the "90 club" members at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 23, 1960, 48(18):10). He died in

November 1963, at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home and was buried within its cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Capp, J. F.: (KET-09). James Franklin Capp was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1900), 1888 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1887 in California (U.S. Census 1910,1940). Further research has revealed that he was actually born October 24, 1886, in San Jose, California (WWI, Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was first married to Bessie Agnes Dolan Capp July 25, 1907, in Willapa, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1887 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). The couple produced at least two children: Ethelyn and Leonard (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Capp then married Lulu May Norton Parnell Capp June 10, 1937, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Lulu Capp was born about 1900 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1940). She brought two children into their relation from her previous marriage: Meryl and Margaret (U.S. Census 1940). James Capp had a widely diverse and varied series of vocations throughout his life. He reportedly once served as a self-employed laundry man (WWI, Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), a cannery “web man” (U.S. Census 1920), fisherman and fish trap operator (U.S. Census 1930), proprietor of a grocery store ((U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and fur farmer on his Clover Pass, Hump and Back Islands (KET-09) (Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Forest Service 1924, Loftus 1931). Mr. Capp was in collaboration and/or partnership with Miguel Perez in their fur farm venture (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Loftus 1931). Their fur farm permit was issued in January 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931) briefly refers to the enterprise in a monthly report to the Alaska Territorial Governor. Mr. Capp appears to have died in April 1963 in the Bremerton, Washington area (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mrs. Lulu N. Capp lived between March 7, 1900, and August 7, 1991 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). I theorize that the pair were directly/indirectly involved with Andrew Gundersen and Frank W. Thompson in their Hump and Back Islands (KET-09) fur farming enterprise (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carlson: (PET-83). See Albert Julius Carlson below. Mr. Carlson was born about 1883 in Sweden (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Various reference sources state he was in collaboration or partnership with Eberly (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The partners reportedly had fur farm improvements along southern Zimovia Strait, Wrangell Island. The raising of muskrat was noted (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a). See Albert Julius Carlson and W.A. Eberly. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carlson, A.C.: (XPA-37). My earlier references to this individual were in error (Roberts 2014: 35). I mistakenly theorized that it might have referred to (Axel) Carl Carlson. Contemporary research and reporting now indicate it may refer to Arthur Carl Carlson as the correct individual. He was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or February 26, 1897, in Merrill, Wisconsin (WWII Draft Registration Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Rose B. Pinkerton May 6, 1926, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was also referred to as Rosella Bertha Patnode (Harrington, Rissky, Patnode, Benthey and Lee Families Tree). Rose was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1902 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930). According to the same source she lived between 1895 and 1980 (Harrington, Rissky, Patnode, Benthey and Lee Families Tree). Throughout his adult life Arthur C. Carlson appears to have served as an Alaska merchant and salesman (Harrington, Rissky, Patnode, Benthey and Lee Families

Tree; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He and his wife were Petersburg, Alaska, residents throughout the mid-1920's until sometime in the early 1940's when they moved to Port Alexander, southeastern Baranof Island. In 1941, the only currently available reference to the A.C. Carlson fur farm appeared as a mink fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1941). In the fall of 1942, Carlson advertised in the Petersburg Press that his mink ranch was for sale. The advertisement states ... "Shortage of help forces me to sell my Mink Ranch and 300 Yukon mink at a sacrifice. Choice of breeders at pelt prices and terms on the ranch to the party responsible. Write or wire A.C. Carlson, Port Alexander, Alaska" (Petersburg Press, September 11, 1942, 17(11):5). It appears the couple soon afterwards relocated to the Bellingham, Washington area where he died of a heart attack October 23, 1966. He was buried in Bellingham's Bayview Cemetery (Harrington, Rissky, Patnode, Benthey and Lee Families Tree). In 1942 Arthur C. Carlson's younger brother, Walter John Carlson, was a Port Alexander resident. He was a Alaskan salmon fisherman born September 22, 1902 (WWII Draft Registration Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carlson, Albert: (PET-38). This is an attempt to correct for an earlier reference to this individual (Roberts 2014: 35). Albert Julius Carlson was born in Sweden about 1873 (U.S. Census 1910), 1891 (U.S. Census 1920), 1883 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1884 (U.S. Census 1950). A more reliable birthdate and birthplace was cited as April 24, 1883, in Wadsena, Sweden (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1910 Mr. Carlson's Ernest Sound, Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farming partner was noted as Peter S. Babe. Mr. Babe was a native of Switzerland and born about 1866. Mr. Babe reportedly immigrated to the U.S in 1889 (U.S. Census 1910). A later partner between 1929 and 1944 was Harold "Tollefsen" or sometimes spelled "Tolefson". He was born about 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Further research state Mr. Tollefsen's actual birthdate and birthplace is November 25, 1880, Raael, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Initially the pair both described themselves as salmon fishermen and later as fur farmers (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The historical record for the Ernest Sound, Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farm special use permit spanned from October 1929 through February 1953 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). However, Mr. Tollefsen reportedly withdrew from the partnership at the end of 1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Carlson was the sole owner/manager following Mr. Tollefsen's departure (Roberts n.d., 2014: 35). The two partners reportedly raised several species of fox and mink (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). The Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farm was eventually converted to a residence permit in 1953 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1941; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Albert Julius Carlson lived between 1883 and 1964. He lived and eventually passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home. He was interred within its established cemetery (Find a Grave Cemetery, 1600s-current). See Harold Tollefsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carlson, Charles: (SUM-02; SUM-03; SUM-18). Mr. Charles (Charlie or Charley) V. Carlson was reportedly born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1940; Alaska State Archives n.d.), or 1877 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). It is theorized that Axel Charles Carlson and Axel V. Carlson are one and the same person. Routinely throughout early twentieth century cited references the names are intermixed and interchangeable. Mr. Carlson was variously described as single and a "boarder". Mr. Carlson was reportedly an original partner with Andy Anderson in what would become the Petersburg Blue Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Charlie Carlson was

also in partnership with Andy Anderson and Frank Rayner in their Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm. The arrangement ended in early 1927 when Frank Rayner purchased controlling interest and on-site control in the Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm. Legal public notice was given for the termination of their partnership (Petersburg Press, April 29, 1927, 1(37):3). It appears that the Anderson-Carlson company was issued their initial fur farm permit for their Stephens Passage, Whiney Island (SUM-02) from the USDA-Forest Service in 1919-1920. Carlson, Andy Anderson, and others continued the Whitney Island (SUM-02) fur farm under the "Petersburg Blue Fox Company" (Petersburg Press, September 27, 1929, 4(7):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the spring of 1937, Mr. Carlson was identified as a fox rancher from Whitney Island near Cape Fanshaw and was in town for a few days on his semi-annual vacation (Petersburg Press, March 26, 1937, 11(38):8). In the spring of 1950, Charlie Carlson traveled to Petersburg from the Cape Fanshaw area. It was reported at the time to be his first trip to Petersburg in two years. He's "lived in the Cape Fanshaw area for over 30 years" (Petersburg Press, March 31, 1950, 24(39):2). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 38-39) notes that in 1940 and 1950, Mr. Carlson reportedly lived at "Fanshaw" (e.g., north of Petersburg). A third reference states that by 1948 he resided in the nearby community of Petersburg (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 38). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 39) lists Mr. Carlson's alias as "Charley Carlson". In 1951, USDA-Forest Service files and correspondence indicates that Mr. Carlson is described as "old" and "single" and the only remaining partner living on the island fur farm site (i.e., Whitney Island; SUM-02). The Whitney Island (SU-02) fur farm permit was closed at the end of 1953 and converted to a residence permit by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Miller (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Carlson reportedly moved to Petersburg from Whitney Island in 1953, and then to the Sitka Pioneers' Home in 1955 (Petersburg Press, December 7, 1956, 32(23):3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home appears to have mistakenly listed "Abel V. Carlson" as living between 1875 and 1956 and interred within the Alaska Pioneers Home cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). USDA-Forest Service closed historical correspondence files refer to Charles "Charlie" or "Charley" Carlson in various fur farm inspection reports concerning the Whiney Island (SUM-02) fur farming site over time (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Anton (Andy) Anderson, C.H. Barkdull, Hazel Anderson Miller, Fred Miller, Anton Rasmussen, and Frank Rayner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carlson, Pete: (JUN-27). Pete Carlson was the initial owner of the Mendenhall Valley, 135-acre, Juneau homestead property and improvements. The homestead eventually would serve as the Charles Goldstein home and fur farm (JUN-27) (Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5-6; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1). Peter August Carlson was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1910), 1865 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1866 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940). He was actually born December 21, 1864 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1887 and was naturalized in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920). He married Annie Sophia Bach Carlson March 1, 1905, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple raised several children: Eddie, Vivian, and Winifred (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Pete Carlson appears to have served as a public servant in various public buildings in Juneau, Alaska: manager to janitor (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He died July 4, 1947, while Sophie Carlson passed away September 8, 1951. Both were interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carlson, Linus: (SIT-43). Mr. Linus Carlson was born in Hogellid, Sweden, November 6, 1886 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). Mr. Carlson was a logger with Sawyer & Reynolds at their Killisnoo, Alaska, logging camp (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918;

WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Minnie Paddock Carlson March 4, 1918, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-19163). In the fall of 1927. Mr. Carlson and his partners John Maurstad and Ben Ficken planned to build a sawmill at Kasnyku Bay (i.e., Hidden Falls), Baranof Island, during the winter. "They are now getting pipe from Treadwell. Plan a 15,000 to 20,000 daily output and can get 400 h.p. hydro power from the lake. Maurstad & Carlson have been logging in Chatham Straits and Ben Ficken was with the Alaska Mild Cure plant and store at Killisnoo" (Bayers n.d.). Linus Carlson was in a working collaboration and/or partnership with B [Ben]. F. Ficken between at least 1927 and 1930. The pair had planned to stock their Baranof Island, Little Lake (SIT-43) fur farming site with muskrats. However, the pair quickly abandoned plans after having difficulty acquiring breeding stock. Both Carlson and Ficken reportedly lived and worked at the nearby Hidden Falls sawmill, Baranof Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In February 1930 the USDA-Forest Service listed their proposed fur farm site and related status file as abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Carlson was issued land within Township 52 South, Range 68 East, Section 12, Lot/tract 23 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). By 1940 and 1942 he is listed as living in the Juneau, Alaska, area; a troller; and divorced (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Linus Carlson passed away in Seattle, Washington January 20, 1953 (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; Washington Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017), and he was interred within the Ft. Snelling National Cemetery in Minneapolis, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Veteran's Gravesites, 1775-2019; National Cemetery Internment Control Form, 1928-1962). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carlson, Ole: (JUN-65). Mr. Ole Carlson was born about 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 and is listed as "single" (U.S. Census 1920). Later, Mr. Carlson is reportedly married to Margaret Carlson. She was born about 1877 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). In 1920, he and Severin Halle Swanson were partners in their Juneau area fox farm (U.S. Census 1920). By the 1940 U.S. Census he is listed as "widowed". Throughout the 1930s and 1940s he lived in the Portland, Oregon area. He served as a carpenter and general building contractor there (U.S. Census 1940). See "Severin Svanson" (e.g., Swanson) below. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carson, J.G.: (XMF-02). Mr. Jack G. Carson was born about 1875 in Norway. He reportedly emigrated to the U.S. about 1881. His wife, Hannah, did not have specific information associated with her name nor vital statistics (U.S. Census 1910). In 1912, Carson and Frank Townsend were formerly partners with Joe L. Hill on Wingate [i.e., Wingham] Island near Cape St. Elias, Alaska. The three partners reported having a generator-light plant, warehouses, four residences, food houses, trails, gasboat tender, and three smaller boats there (Roppel 2012). Frank Townsend leased Wingham Island for five years to William Dugdale of Katalla (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 14, 1921, 7(5):3). Carson had formerly been involved with fox farming on their Controller Bay, Wingham Island. In September 1920 he brought 20 pair of blue fox with him and turned them loose on the Cross Sound, Inian islands (XMF-02) (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4). Carson spent the summer of 1920 building a dwelling, wood shed, and storehouse. In 1923 Jack Carson and Frank Townsend were active partners on their Inian Islands (XMF-02) fur farm. In 1924 J. G. Carson was said to be in partnership with Frank R. Townsend (The Pathfinder 1924b:14). In April 1928, the partners sold their interest in the islands to Fred Crowell and Gardner Sullivan (Roppel 2012; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Roppel referenced "J.G. Carson of Cadiz, Ohio who sold to Gardner Sullivan in May 1934, all buildings, improvements, personal property including a fish house, shop, traps, houses together with the lease on the Inian islands" (Roppel 2012). The partners at least operated their Inian Islands (XMF-02) fur farm from January 1923 to May 1928

(USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:1; Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The partners appear to have resumed their Inian Islands (XMF-02) fur farming enterprise once again between February 1933 and May 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Roppel 2012). They appear to have relinquished their island fur farm special use permit at that time in favor of Gardner Sullivan and Frank Townsend (i.e., between 1935-1942) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:97-98; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Carter, Chas. (XPA-12). Mr. Charles Whitfield Carter was born in Canada about 1871 (U.S. Census 1910, 1940), or 1872 (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to 'Alphonsine E.' Carter. She was born about 1887 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Charles Carter immigrated to the U.S in 1886 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1889 (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised two daughters: "Leanora" (U.S. Census 1930), and Helen (U.S. Census 1910). U.S. Census documents indicate Mr. Carter's principal vocation was a Juneau area mortician or funeral director (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In November 1921 Charles Carter independently applied for the Sitka Sound, Gornoi Island and unnamed adjacent islets (XPA-12) fur farm special use permit. The permit was issued to him in December 1921. He appears to have relinquished the permit by September 1922, and it was transferred by the USDA-Forest Service to Edward (Ted) W. Harris that same month and year (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Charles W. Carter reportedly lived between 1870 and November 1961 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current), while his latter wife lived between May 11, 1885, and July 17, 1955 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Both were interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Casey, W.W.: (JUN-27). William W. Casey was born about 1859 (U.S. Census 1900), 1860 (U.S. Census 1910), and more specifically June 26, 1859, in New York (Florence Dell McGuire Family Tree). He married Louise (Luna) S. West Casey September 3, 1883, in Dawson, Montana (Montana, County Marriage Records, 1865-1993; Utah, Select County Marriages, 1887-1937). Luna S. Casey was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1866 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1910). The couple raised two sons: William and Russell (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). Mr. Casey was an early and prolific Juneau entrepreneur and businessman. He owned and operated a hotel and the Chicken Ridge Dairy between 1900 and about 1903 (City and Borough of Juneau, 1991:3, 39; U.S. Census 1900). In 1913, William W. Casey married Kathryn Keef Partee October 27th in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The latter Mrs. Casey is also listed as his spouse and born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1920). The pair were the parents of daughters Madeline Florence and Mary Katherine (U.S. Census 1920). At that time, William Casey claimed to be the owner and manager of his Juneau, Alaska, transfer company and Juneau area official with the I.O.O.F. plot (i.e., Independent Order of Odd Fellows) (U.S. Census 1920; City and Borough of Juneau, 1986:46). By the summer of 1923, he became involved with partners Emil Gastonguay, Marion Goldstein, B.A. Rosselle, and Charles Goldstein in the formation of the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm company (JUN-27). Mr. Casey passed away on the streets of Ketchikan of a cerebral hemorrhage October 19, 1924, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Herald, October 24, 1924, 11(40):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Catt, Cyrus: (PET-13; PET-50; SUM-02; SUM-18). Cyrus Catt was sometimes referred to as Simon Catt (Bower & Aller 1918:64). He was born about 1862 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1870,

1880, 1910). However, another source suggests that he is an indigenous Native American and born about 1868 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930). He died of heart failure and is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). His grave marker lists his birth in 1862 and death in 1937 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, April 9, 1937, 11(40):1). He is said to have moved to Alaska in 1890 and was initially an employee of the USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey. Later he acted as a hunting guide. He was also a noted fisherman and fur farmer for over twenty years in the Petersburg area (Petersburg Press, April 9, 1937, 11(40):1). The legal notice of his death and probate court administration notice was made in the local newspaper (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1937, 11(50):7). Mr. Catt was in an early partnership with C.H. Barkdull and Andy Anderson on their Frederick Sound, Sukoi islands (PET-13) fur farm. Cyrus Catt, Frank Rayner, and Andy Anderson also operated the Whitney (SUM-02) and Walter island (SUM-18) fur farms at least during 1919-1927 under the early version of the "Petersburg Blue Fox Company" (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower and Aller 1918:64; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). He also referred to the partnership as "The True-Blue Fox Company" (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1921, 7(33):1). He reported busily pelting his pen raised mink in early 1931 (Petersburg Press, February 13, 1931, 5(27):6). In early 1935, Cyrus Catt's "Alaska Minkeries" reported that he sold 150 mink pelts to a fur buyer in Petersburg; he also shipped "much breeding stock" (Petersburg Press, January 4, 1935, 9(26):1). In cooperation with the Jesse Ames family, he collaborated in the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) mink ranch in West Petersburg throughout the last twenty years of his life (Petersburg Press, April 9, 1937, 11(40):1). In early 1937 he, along with the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm, shipped live mink to the Seattle, Washington market (Petersburg Press, January 8, 1937, 11(27):4). In June 1937 a notice to creditors was given through the probate court of his passing (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1937, 11(50):7). When they were available, he may have seasonally employed Charlie C. Craig, Jack DeSarto (i.e., Jack DeZordo), Chester Martin, M.B. (Slim) Pointer, and Arthur Williams (Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):6; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Also Mr. Catt once employed Richard "Red" R. Hanson on his West Petersburg mink ranch (Petersburg Press, March 25, 1932, 6(32):4). Mr. Hanson vanished in early 1932 from his Iphigenia Bay, Warren Island (CRG-36) mink ranch. See C.H. Barkdull, Andy Anderson, Frank Rayner, Jesse Ames, Charlie C. Craig, Jack DeSarto (i.e., Jack DeZordo), Chester Martin, M.B. (Slim) Pointer, and Arthur Williams. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chambers, Harry W.: (JUN-02). Harry Webster Chambers was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1879 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Further research highlights his actual birthdate as October 27, 1878, in Union Rock, Wisconsin (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married his wife, Edith May Bump Chambers May 21, 1901, in Townsend, Montana (Montana, County Marriages, 1865-1987) Mrs. Chambers was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or June 16, 1886, in Diamond City, Montana (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She died of a self-inflicted gun shoot wound on the couples Lynn Canal, Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm September 8, 1930, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). By 1940, Mr. Chambers was self-described as widowed and working as a lighthouse keeper in the Aleutian Islands (U.S. Census 1940). In 1942, he was a lighthouse keeper at the Clarence Strait, Lincoln Rock Light Station and a resident in Ketchikan, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Initial partners in the Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm include Mr. Chambers, John L. Alhers, Joe L. Hill, Martin Holst, and Hazel Weathers. The company officially dissolved February 15, 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Chambers was reportedly an early partner in their island fur farm company and specifies employment on Benjamin Island in the 1930 U.S. Census. The island fur farm enterprise informally continued until it was relinquished in June 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Harry W. Chambers passed away April 7, 1955, in

Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chapman, Frank: (PET-40). Frank Chapman is a misinterpretation or misreading of Fred Chapman within closed historic USDA-Forest Service files and correspondence. Currently there is no Alaskan information available for a Frank Chapman related to fur farming. See Fred and W.B. Chapman below. The two Chapman's reportedly operated their Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm as "sharecroppers" between 1929 and 1939 (Roberts n.d., 2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chapman, Fred: (PET-40). I mistakenly made an error in my 2014 paper concerning this individual and his extended family. Fred McLean Chapman was born April 10, 1911, in Cashmere, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was one of several children by Walter B. and Charlotte Emma Chapman. Very little information is currently available concerning him and his working life. He and his male sibling (i.e., Orville Verne Chapman) appear to have periodically and intermittently assisted their father in the operation of his "share cropping" of the fur farm on Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40). Mr. Chapman and his father (i.e., W.B. Chapman) were attempting to buy and operate the Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Loftus 1932; Janson 1985, Chap.9:3). The purchase from the Cleary Brothers was for its improvements and fur bearing livestock. The pair purchased the fur farming improvements and fur bearing livestock on shares beginning in November 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1930 Fred Chapman was an 18-year-old fisherman and laborer in Juneau accepting odd jobs for pay (U.S. Census 1930). By 1937 Fred Chapman was married to Grace F. Lent Chapman and he was working as a Seattle Millworker (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). In December 1938 W.B. Chapman advised the Cleary brothers that he and his sons were relinquishing and leaving the Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Strait Islands improvements were said to be worthless at that time (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1940 Fred Chapman was a self-described "helper mechanic" with the Northern Pacific Round House in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mrs. Grace F. Chapman filed for divorce December 17, 1970, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Divorce Index, 1969-2017). Fred McLean Chapman passed away May 21, 1995, in Seattle, Washington, and was interred within the Cashmere Cemetery, Cashmere, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See W.B. Chapman, Orville Chapman, and the Cleary Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chapman, Orville (Bill): (PET-40). Orville Verne Chapman was thought to have been born about 1914 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1913 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Research suggests his actual birthdate as March 16, 1913, in Cashmere, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Throughout his life he was a self-described fisherman (U.S. Census 1940; U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). In 1939 Orville "Bill" Chapman, was held in federal jail pending a hearing before U.S. Commissioner H.F. Dawes. He was arrested in Wrangell, Alaska, on grand larceny charges. The larceny reportedly occurred August 1938 on Sumner Strait, Barrie Island (PET-22) fox farm (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):8). "Orville (Bill) Chapman was bound over to the Juneau Grand Jury...Chapman is charged with grand larceny, involving the theft of a rifle, tent, traps, etc., from the home of Kurt Nordgren at Point Barrie last summer" (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1939, 13(46):8). Orville "Bill" Chapman was acquitted (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1939, 13(46):8). Orville Chapman married Pearl E. Hall Chapman March 24, 1942, in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mr. Chapman passed away July 12, 1972, in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Death

Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See W.B. Chapman, Fred Chapman, and the Cleary Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chapman, W.B.: (PET-40). Mr. Chapman's name appears to have been correctly spelled in an early circular as W.B. Chapman (Alaska Game Commission 1933). Walter Benjamin Chapman was born January 6, 1882, in Ellensburg, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Chapman is a self-described "fruit grower" (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), Orchardist (U.S. Census 1920), Alaska island fur farmer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), and fisherman (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration 1942). He married Charlotte Emma Young Chapman February 21, 1905, in Chelan, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple produced several children: Faye Letta, Fred, and Orville (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. and Mrs. Chapman divorced, and she married Thomas Lewis Cosi August 3, 1926, in Yakima, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). April 23, 1928, W.B. Chapman married Minnie Thomas Wickerd Chapman in Wenatchee, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Beginning in November 1929 Mr. Chapman and his son (i.e., Fred McLean Chapman) were attempting to buy the Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm improvements and livestock from the Cleary Brothers on shares (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In early 1930, W. B. Chapman is referenced in passing as visiting Petersburg from Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) and staying at the local Arctic Hotel (Petersburg Press, January 17, 1930, 49(23):4; Petersburg Press, March 18, 1932, 6(31):8). In the spring of 1933, Mr. T.S. Elsemore reported information from the C.M. Lampson & Company in London. In the article Mr. Elsemore mentioned a record setting price was reported by the company for a blue fox pelt (Petersburg Press, March 10, 1933, 7(37):1). The following week's newspaper identified W.B. Chapman as the fur rancher with the highest price paid for the pelt. Mr. Chapman's average fur price for the 27 fur skins/pelts was \$33 (Petersburg Press, March 17, 1933, 7(38):1). By 1933 "William" Chapman is listed as a married man and fisherman living in Ketchikan but based in the "Point Baker Village" (i.e., northern Prince of Wales Island) (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1940). In the summer of 1933 W.B. Chapman and his son (i.e., Fred) were visitors in Petersburg during the week from their Strait Island (PET-40) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1933, 8(10):8). Walter B. Chapman married "Luda H. Collins Chapman" October 13, 1933, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. "Luda H. Collins Chapman" divorced W.B. Chapman April 1, 1940, in Hood River, Washington (Oregon, State Divorces, 1925-1968). In December 1938 W.B. Chapman advised the Cleary Brothers that his family was relinquishing and leaving the Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). At that time, the Strait Island improvements were said to be worthless (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In early 1937 W.B. Chapman sold the gasboat launch "Blue Bell" to fishermen and fur farmers Richard Harris and John Hadland Jr. Also, in early 1937 Mr. Chapman was said to have "sold out at the island and had gone south to live" (Petersburg Press, February 12, 1937, 11(32):8). October 14, 1941, Mr. Chapman married "Minnie Morrison Chapman" in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Walter Benjamin Chapman lived between January 6, 1882, and January 14, 1961, Mrs. Minnie Chapman lived between September 18, 1894, and January 23, 1978 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). They were both interred within the Bayview Cemetery, Ketchikan, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Charles, Sidney D.: (SIT-37). Mr. Sidney Dean Charles was reportedly born about 1872 (U.S. 1910, 1940), or 1871 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Further research has revealed he was actually born September 6, 1870, in St. Paul, Minnesota (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Charles died of generalized arterial sclerosis, and terminal hypostatic pneumonia January 25, 1959, and was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital

Records, 1818-1963; deArmond 1995b; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Mary Burdon Charles, was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1910), 1876 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1881 in England (U.S. Census 1930). In 1902 Mr. Charles married Mary Ann Burdon Charles in Multnomah County, Oregon (Web: Multnomah County, Oregon Marriage Index, 1855-1919). The couple raised at least four children: Eileen, Alice, Marjorie and Paul (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Mr. Charles served in the U.S. Military between 1894-1898 (Washington, Military Records, 1855-1950). He also served in multiple southeastern Alaska communities as a newspaper reporter, magazine-newspaper editor, magazine-newspaper publisher, and owner-proprietor of the Ketchikan Daily News (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; DeArmond 1993: 197; Petersburg Weekly Press, February 15, 1924, 11(7):2; Petersburg Herald, February 26, 1926; Petersburg Press, June 2, 1939, 13(48):2; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). In 1920 he was in collaboration and/or some form of partnership with A.L. Dunn and Fred Jacobson, and probably Mr. August Buschmann, in their Portlock Harbor, Triplet Islands (SIT-37) (i.e., once referred to as "Phile Island") special use permitted fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their permit was issued to them in mid-1920 and closed at the end of 1921 for an undisclosed rationale (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Perhaps the collaborators and/or partners may have been joined by Mr. August Buschmann at that time? Or perhaps Mr. Buschman was already a major financial backer of the proposed fur farm? Mrs. Mary Charles' life reportedly spanned between December 24, 1876, and August 16, 1956. She was also interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Bayview Cemetery Records, Ketchikan; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). She passed away at the Ketchikan General Hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage and diabetes (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See August Buschmann for possible clarification on the dates utilized. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chase, Charles: (XPR-02). Mr. Chase was reportedly born about 1870 in New York (U.S. Census 1930) or 1890 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). He was described as a fisherman (U.S. Census 1920; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and trapper (U.S. Census 1930). There is only a passing reference to Mr. Chase and his interest in the Clarence Strait, Percy Islands (XPR-02) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Currently, no additional site-specific fur farm information concerning Mr. Chase and his relationship to this site is available (Roberts 2014:37; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He was said to have died on a Ketchikan, Alaska, street of "organic heart disease" November 5, 1935, and was buried in Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chastek, Frank: (PET-13, PET-26). Frank Mathew Chastek is the twin brother of John Simon Chastek. The brothers are the initial owners and managers of the Hercules Fur Farm on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13). Frank M. Chastek was reportedly born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920, 1930), or 1887 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Another source specified that Mr. Chastek and his brother were born January 4, 1886 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The state of Idaho lists his life spanned between January 5, 1886, and his death on May 24, 1942 (Idaho, Death Index, 1890-1964). However, his grave marker lists his birth as January 4, 1886, and death as May 27, 1942 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He is said to have passed away at Spirit Lake, Idaho and was interred within the Spokane, Washington, Holy Cross Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Alexandra Augusta Halloran Chastek, was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) or 1895 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Augusta Chastek reportedly lived between 1890 and 1974 and was also interred within the Holy Cross Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised at least three children: Chester Paul, Mary Bernice, and Frank Richard (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Their eldest son, Chester Chastek, continued to work with his father in fur farming at least until sometime in 1942 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards,

1942). Chester Chastek claimed the latter “Hercules Fur Farm” was located at 6023 Trent Road, Spokane, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1918 Frank M. Chastek claimed to be a self-employed pharmacist based in Burke, Shoshone, Idaho (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). The brothers Frank and John Chastek were two of the early partners in their Hercules Fox Company (i.e., Sukoi Island, PET-13) between 1916 and 1922 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922; Bower and Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Huston 1963: 80; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1921, 7(33):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Other partners in the Hercules Fox Company include Claude Green, C.D. Olsten, and his unnamed son (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the spring of 1919, the Hercules Fox Company reported a successful three years of operation on their Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 23, 1919, 5(26):4). In 1920 Frank Chastek is self-described as a “fur farm manager” based in the Petersburg, Alaska area (U.S. Census 1920). In the fall of 1921, the Hercules Fox Company experienced the loss of the vessel “Hercules” on the shores of the Sukoi islands. The boat was described as a total loss except for the salvaged engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 25, 1921, 7(49):1). In 1922, the Hercules Fur Farm company reportedly shipped one blue fox to Montana, and five blue foxes to the Kuiu Island, Pillar Bay Silver Fox Company (XPA-21) (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 13, 1922, 9(4):1). Also, acting for the Chastek Brothers, C.E. (i.e., Frank E.) Clark, a former watchman at Kuiu Island, Washington Bay, agreed to serve with Mr. D.N. (Duncan Neil) MacDonald as the on-site manager for the Sumner Strait, Sokolof Fox Company (PET-26) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1922, 9(4):1). In 1932 Mr. Chastek drafted an article proclaiming the positive aspects for pen raising blue fox (Chastek 1932).. Frank M. and John S. Chastek were in partnership with D.N. (Duncan Neil) MacDonald on their Sumner Strait, Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farm between 1921 and 1923. In January 1922, John S. Chastek sold his shares in the Sokolof Fox Company to Leonard M. Campbell, Ernest M. Campbell, Hiram D. Campbell, Al Noolard, Donald Wodlard, and Wendell Wodlard (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Frank Chastek and his family planned to relocate to Burke, Idaho and continue fur farming there (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):1). Mr. Chastek and his family appear to have relocated to the Spokane, Washington area and continued to practice fur farming there through at least 1941 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). D.N. (Duncan Neil) MacDonald appears to be the most active member of the Sokolof Fox Company and remained in control of the company. The Sokolof Fox Company dissolved in approximately 1928, but MacDonald individually continued there through at least the mid-1950’s. He formerly requested that the Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farm permit be converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See John Chastek, Frank Clark, D. N. MacDonald, Claude Green, C.D. Olsten, Leonard M. Campbell, Ernest M. Campbell, Hiram D. Campbell, Al Noolard, Donald Wodlard, and Wendell Wodlard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chastek, John S.: (PET-13, PET-26). John Simon Chastek is the twin brother of Frank Mathew Chastek. The brothers were said to be originally from the Glenco, Minnesota area. John S. Chastek was said to have been born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) or 1886 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1940). Another source states that the brothers were born January 4, 1886, in the Willmar, Minnesota area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Chastek married Christine Nemec Chastek May 29, 1911, in McLeod, Minnesota (Web: Minnesota Marriages from Minnesota Official Marriage System, 1850-2019). Mrs. Christine M. Nemec Chastek, was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1910), 1891 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940) or 1892 (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised at least two children: Dale John and Erwin Frank (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In 1910 and 1920 Mr. Chastek claimed to be a Minnesota farm laborer (U.S. Census 1910), and Alaska fur farmer (U.S. Census 1920). In the spring of 1918, the “J.C. Chastek” family planned to spend the summer season on the Claude Green fur farm

located on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi islands (PET-13) (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 3, 1918, 4(23):4). He also claimed to be in the business of “fox raising” in the Petersburg, Alaska, area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). The Chastek brothers and their early partners operated the “Hercules Fur Company” (i.e., Sukoi Islands) (PET-13) between 1916 and 1922 (Huston 1963: 80; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1922, 9(4):1). An early reference states that “J.S. Chastek, of the Sukoi Island fox ranch has received returns for fur shipped from his ranch last fall and 38 Blue Fox shipped to London received an average price of \$185. This is a record price for these furs. Returns from 10 Blue Fox shipped to St. Louis brought an average of \$110. John Chastek says that in the three years he has been there, his brood has increased until now he has 110 pair of foxes for breeding purposes. Last winter he shipped 48 Blue Fox, and 4 Silver, and one Cross Fox and sold several pair for breeding purposes to other parties (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 23, 1919, 5(26):4). In the fall of 1921, the Hercules Fox Company experienced the loss of the vessel “Hercules” on the shores of the Sukoi islands. The gasboat was described as a total loss except for the salvaged gasboat engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 25, 1921, 7(49):1). At least between 1921 and 1923 John and Frank Chastek were investors and involved in partnership with D.N. (Duncan Neil) MacDonald on their Sumner Strait, Sokolof Island (PET-26) and Sokolof Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, the 1920 census lists John S. Chastek and his wife residing in the Mace, Idaho area (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930 John S. Chastek was a self-described proprietor of his own fox farming school in the Rich Valley, McLeod, Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930). At that time, the family housed three fur farming laborers and/or what may be termed fur farming apprentices: Fred Zeneris, Arthur Johnson, and Palmer Berkjord (U.S. Census 1930). John Chastek died May 27, 1954, in the Rich Valley, McLeod, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2017) and was interred within the Saint Pius X Cemetery in Glencoe, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Christine, lived between 1889 and 1967. She was also interred in the Saint Pius X Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Frank Chastek, Frank Clark, D. N. MacDonald, Claude Green, C.D. Olsten, Leonard M. Campbell, Ernest M. Campbell, Hiram D. Campbell, Al Noolard, Donald Wodlard, and Wendell Wodlard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Chernoff, Steve J.: (PET-01). Steve John Chernoff was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1900), 1886 (U.S. Census 1910, 1950), 1866 (U.S. Census 1920), 1895 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1892 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggest his actual birthdate is February 13, 1891 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or February 12, 1888, in Sitka, Alaska (Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007). Mr. Chernoff reportedly died November 1, 1952 (deArmond 1995b), or November 1962 and was buried within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Lillian, was born about 1888 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). Annie “Kassunk”, his niece, lived with the couple according to the 1910 U.S. Census. In 1930 he was living in Valdez, Alaska, and married to Callie Chernoff (U.S. Census 1930). Much of his life, Steve Chernoff was a self-described fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), a logger (U.S. Census 1930), and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940, 1950; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Currently there is very little specific information concerning Mr. Chernoff’s Shakan Strait, Fontaine Island (PET-01) fur farm. He reportedly raised blue fox on the island fur farm at least between 1940 and 1950 (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). There are several minor references to his Fontaine Island (PET-01) fur farming business venture and contributions to the fur farming industry in historic files and circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Hilson 1976: 61; McCay 1984; Tewkesbury 1947:189). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Christensen, Christian A.:(PET-14, SUM-23). There is currently little information available concerning this individual and his fur farming. Additionally, there are at least two individuals

living and working in the Petersburg, Alaska area at this time with the same name or a similar variant within agency files, correspondence, and circulars. Two sources appear to refer to him in passing, and his vocation as a fisherman and fur farmer (Hilson 1997:69; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Christian Christensen was said to have been born about 1882 in Norway. He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1906 and was naturalized in 1919 (U.S. Census 1920). Additionally, in 1920 he was a Petersburg “lodger” living with the Ryotaro Urata family, noted Alaska fur famers (U.S. Census 1920). Two additional sources mention his possible nickname, “Peg Leg Chris” (Nelson 2013: 81; Petersburg Press, October 17, 1930, 5(10):6). A second possible Chris Christensen was appointed as a special policeman in Petersburg in early April 1920. He was to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Helgeson. Mr. Christensen would serve until the incoming Petersburg council chooses his successor (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 9, 1920, 6(17):1). In early 1934 he was described as a long-time Petersburg resident and assumed the role of U.S. Deputy Marshal for Petersburg (Petersburg Press, February 2, 1934, 8(31):1). In December 1928, according to USDA-Forest Service files, Christian Christensen applied for an island fur farming special use permit for Frederick Sound’s McDonald Island (PET-14). Mr. Christensen was issued his fur farm permit for the island in February 1929. The special use permit was subsequently terminated in December 1931. It appears that Christensen did not stock the island with fur bearers, nor construct necessary improvements on his McDonald Island (PET-14) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). While commercial fishing in the fall of 1930 “Chris Christensen (commonly known and referred to as Peg Leg Chris) drowned at Cape of the Straits” (Petersburg Press, October 17, 1930, 5(10):6). It appears his remains were not recovered for burial. Further research indicates Christian Christensen occupied a rustic cabin in the area on or near Farragut Bay’s Grand Point (SUM-23). Currently, there is only minimal information or documentation concerning this individual(s) and his occupation of the latter site (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Hilson 1997:69). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Christensen, Leo R.: (SIT-10). Leo Richard Christensen was born July 23, 1901, in Tyler, Minnesota and died April 9, 1968, of a heart attack at Tacoma General Hospital in Tacoma, Washington (U.S. Census 1920; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; U.S. Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was married to Lydia (Pat) Morrow Christensen (Mazion n.d.; Roberts n.d.). Leo Richard Christensen married Lydia Morrow Christensen April 3, 1928, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1905 in Canada and immigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (1921 Census of Canada). When the couple eventually passed away they were both interred within the Mountain View Memorial Park, in Lakewood, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple appears to have had a daughter: Barbara (U.S. Census 1950). In his youth Mr. Christensen served as a truck driver with a Tacoma woodyard business (U.S. Census 1920), then as an Alaska fur farmer (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932; Loftus 1930,1931,1932; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; U.S. Census 1930), and as a machinist in ship repair contracting and with engineering companies in the Tacoma, Washington area (WWI Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Washington, Death Records, 1917-2017). He appears to have initially applied for his Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm permit in September 1928, and it was issued to him in December 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The 1940 U.S. Census noted the Christensen’s on their Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm. Mr. Christensen’s USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit was transferred to Mr. John B. Stephen in April 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Christensen’s niece (Mazion n.d.) reports she has personally visited the Elliot island (SIT-10) fur farm site (ca. 2003) and is in personal possession of Mrs. Christensen’s Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm 1933-1940 journals. Ms. Mazion (n.d.) also reports that her parents were married in Petersburg in early 1934 and honeymooned and worked on the Pybus Bay, Elliot island fur farm for his brother-in-law, Leo R.

Christensen. Ms. Mazion's parents are Mr. Lloyd Morrow (1906-1985) and Mrs. Virginia Louise Erwin Morrow (1913-1998) (Mazion n.d.; Petersburg Press, January 26, 1934, 8(30):1). Early in 1935, Mr. and Mrs. Christensen planned to travel in the south (i.e., lower forty-eight states) for several months. He arranged for two men to act as caretakers on their Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm during their absence. The two men were identified as H.I. Stout and Phillip Olsen (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):8). In October 1936 "The permittee advised the Forest Service that the Pybus Bay Fox Company no longer was in existence and that he does not use the name in connection with his business. He reportedly maintains about 50 female and 40 male foxes on the island as breeders. He also has an annual increase of from 200 to 250 pups (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In December 1936 he delivered several fox pelts to Petersburg from his Pybus Bay fox ranch (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1936, 11(25):8). In the fall of 1937, Leo Christensen placed a classified ad within the local Petersburg newspaper advertising his Elliott Island (SIT-10) fox ranch was for sale. The advertisement reads as follows: "Wanted-Reliable party, married couple preferred, to operate on good percentage basis proposition, my fully equipped and clean blue fox farm. Good healthy stock that averages five pups to the litter. Feeding, fishing, and all operating equipment compete. Comfortable living quarters, good harbor, weekly mail service. Leo Christensen, Pybus Bay, Alaska" (Petersburg Press, September 27, 1937, 12(11):8). The local newspaper speculated in the fall of 1937 that he and others were contemplating moving their fur farms to the Mountain Point area of Mitkof Island (Petersburg Press, November 1937, 12(20):1). In the summer of 1938, Leo Christensen's boat, Patsy, underwent repairs on the Anderson Marine Ways. The work was accomplished by Mr. Christensen and Bill Stafford, who built the original gasboat (Petersburg Press, July 22, 1938, 13(3):8). Reference materials and circulars note Mr. and Mrs. Christensen had a lengthy tenure on their island fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4). Information from the census and other sources suggest that it was initially stocked with blue foxes, and much later exclusively managed for mink production by the permittees (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Janson 1985, Chap 9:4; U.S. Census 1940). See Lloyd Morrow, H. I. Stout, Phillip Olsen, Bill Stafford, John Stephen, and Beverly Stevens. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Christensen, Lydia: (SIT-10). Mrs. Lydia (Pat) Morrow Christensen was born June 24, 1904, in Canada and died November 28, 1966, at Tacoma General Hospital of diabetes and probable cardiac arrest (Mazion n.d.; Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Another source suggests she was born about 1905 in Canada and immigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (1921 Census of Canada). She married Leo R. Christensen April 3, 1928, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was an active and personally involved partner with her husband in their Pybus Bay, Elliott Island (SIT-10) fur farm (Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Mazion n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932, 1933; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4). Late in life she retired as an accountant with a Tacoma, Washington, sausage company (Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). Mr. and Mrs. Christensen's niece (Mazion n.d.) reports she has personally visited the Pybus Bay island fur farm site (ca. 2003) and is in possession of Mrs. Christensen's Elliot Island fur farm 1933-1940 personal journals. Ms. Mazion (n.d.) also reports that her parents were married in Petersburg in early 1934 and worked on the Elliot Island fur farm with/for her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Leo R. Christensen. Ms. Mazion's parents are Lloyd Morrow (1906-1985) and Virginia Louise Erwin Morrow (1913-1998) (Petersburg Press, January 26, 1934, 8(30):1). Mr. Morrow is Mrs. Lydia Christensen's male sibling. See Leo R. Christensen, Lloyd Morrow, H.I. Stout, Phillip Olsen, Bill Stafford, John Stephen, and Beverly Stevens. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Christensen, Oscar. Mr. Christensen started his Moose Pass, Kenai Peninsula, mink ranch in 1925. It was called The Moose Pass Mink Ranch (Petersburg Press, July 18, 1930, 4(49):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Claire, “Gomer”: (XMF-08). This is another example of routine census/territorial/federal agency mischaracterization or misidentification of named individuals. This citation refers to Mr. Grover Cleary. According to the 1920 Census, “Gomer Claire” was born about 1893 in Kansas. He, his brother (i.e., John), and W.R. Maxfield were in some sort of fur farming collaboration or partnership (U.S. Census 1920). The two brothers were said to be self-described fox ranchers, and Mr. W.R. Maxfield was listed as a lodger and laborer with them on Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (U.S. Census 1920). It now appears that the 1920 Census information misidentified Grover and John Cleary. Mr. “Grover” Cleary was a noted Petersburg area fur farmer along with his brother, “John”. Grover Cleary and his three brothers were active fur farmers and dealt in raw furs, and live fur bearers throughout the U.S. northwest coast and Alaska. All the brothers were active fur farmers throughout much of the early twentieth century. Mr. Maxfield was a lodger with the brothers and appears to have been involved with both Grover and John Cleary at least in their Idaho Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm. The permit was issued to Mr. Maxfield in October 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1), and it was closed following his death. The permit for Shaw Island (XMF-08) was officially closed in April 1922 (Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). No other reference to the “Claire” brothers appears in the available literature. See Grover Cleary, John Cleary, and the Cleary Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Claire, John: (XMF-08). This is another example of routine census/territorial/federal agency mischaracterization or misidentification of John Cleary. According to the 1920 Census, “John Claire” was born about 1882 in Kansas. He, his brother (i.e., “Gomer” or Grover), and W.R. Maxfield were in some sort of fur farming collaboration or partnership (U.S. Census 1920). It now appears that Mr. Maxfield was a laborer for the Cleary Brothers on their Sumner Strait, Strait Island in the 1920 Census. The two “Claire brothers” were self-described fox ranchers, and Mr. W.R. Maxfield was listed as a lodger and laborer with them (U.S. Census 1920). Reference now confirms that this individual is John Cleary, a noted Petersburg area fur farmer and his brothers. John Cleary and his brothers were active fur farmers. They were in the business of dealing in live fur bearers and raw furs throughout the U.S. northwest coast and Alaska. The brothers were active throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Mr. Maxfield appears to also have been involved with the two brothers in the Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm. The permit was issued to Mr. Maxfield in October 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and closed following his death in April 1922 (Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). No other reference to the “Claire” brothers appear in the available historical literature. See Grover Cleary, John Cleary, and the Cleary Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Claridge, S.J.: (XDE-02). Samuel Joy Claridge was born about 1879 in Utah (U.S. Census 1880), 1880 in the USA (U.S. Census 1920), 1881 in Arizona (U.S. Census 1930), and 1874 in Utah (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggests he was actually born April 26, 1879, in Orderville, Utah (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1971), or Ardenville, Utah (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). He married Donnie Mae Royal Claridge June 30, 1908, in Sampson, North Carolina (North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1741-2011). Mrs. Claridge was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1900), 1890 (U.S. Census 1920), 1895 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1892 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1940). She appears to have actually been born October 19, 1889,

in Clinton, North Carolina (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). The couple raised at least two sons: Jayden and Brooks (U.S. Census 1930). As an adult, Samuel J. Claridge first appears as an “attorney” (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and lengthy tenure as a general manager with the Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company of Portland, Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Between 1930 and 1940 the Portland, Oregon couple employed at least two servants and/or maids: Martha Kenny and Geraldine Jefferson (U.S. Census 1930; 1940). January 15, 1949, Mr. Claridge succumbed to rheumatoid fever stenosis, and a cardiac condition (Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1971). Mrs. Claridge passed away January 19, 1976 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1971; Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1971; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). Both husband and wife were laid to rest within the River View Cemetery Mausoleum, Portland, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). In early 1924 Mr. Samuel J. Claridge was issued a USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permit for the Tlevak Strait, Jackson and Lacey Islands (XDE-02) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924b; 1924c; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Campbell n.d.; Roppel 2012a; Roberts n.d). Roberts (n.d.), and Roppel (2012) report that in 1924 S.J. Claridge spent the summer on the island fur farm with his wife and negotiated for the purchase of the said islands fur farm lease, improvements, and gasboat (i.e., Union Jack) from H. M. Broadwell for \$10,000 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Claridge incorporated his business under the title “Oregon-Alaska Fur Farm and Trading Company” (Roppel 2012b). USDA-Forest Service representatives and Mr. Claridge arranged for a series of on-site island caretakers; however, presumably not all are currently known. The first caretaker appears to be a Mr. Reynolds and wife. They were followed by Jim Wallace, and then S.B. Sandefer and his wife. The latter husband and wife were involved in lengthy litigation with the permittee, but there was apparently no resolution, and the fur farm was eventually abandoned sometime in 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Roppel 2012a). However, Roppel (2012) reports that James E. Smith sold the lease for “only Jackson Island” to J.W. Barnes in July 1923 (Also see Alaska Game Commission 1924). See H.M. Broadwell, J.W. Barnes, and James E. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Clark, Frank E.: (PET-10; PET-26; XPA-30). Frank Edwin Clark was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). A family genealogy suggests that he was more accurately born January 15, 1869, in Missouri (Suzanne Wright Family Tree; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Clark married Lorell Dee Bevans Clark June 8, 1904, in Portland, Oregon (Suzanne Wright Family Tree; Oregon, Marriage Index, 1855-1919). His wife, “Lorell”, was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1910), 1888 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920), or May 14, 1886, in Kansas (Suzanne Wright Family Tree). The couple raised at least one child: William Z. (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Acting for the Chastek Brothers, C.E. (i.e., Frank E.) Clark, a former watchman at Kuiu Island’s, Washington Bay, agreed to serve with Mr. D.N. (Duncan Neil) MacDonald as the on-site manager for the Sumner Strait, Sokolof Fox Company (PET-26) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1922, 9(4):1). However, in 1921, Frank E. Clark was already said to be active as a fur farming caretaker on Sokolof island (PET-26) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By 1924, Mr. Clark and his family were shareholders’ and on-site managers on the Keku Strait, Keku Islands (XPA-30) fur farm. His partners in their “Keku Fur Farms” included Charles Kincaid and V.A. Paine (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1925 Mr. Clark was referred to as the fur farming permittee on Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10) near Kake, Alaska. Mr. Clark applied for these latter islands in October 1925. The special use permit for the islands was issued to him in October 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Frank Edwin Clark “fell dead on one of the islands near Kake” (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Apparently, his body was brought to Kake where his death certificate was prepared (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His Alaska death certificate states he died

January 17, 1926, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery January 24, 1926 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Clark's obituary appeared within the Alaska Weekly on February 5, 1926 (deArmond 1995b) and between January 23-25, 1926, in Juneau's Daily Alaska Empire. The couple's son, William Z., helped his mother on the island fur farm until they relocated to Juneau, Alaska (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=825). In December 1928, the island fur farm permit for Clark, Hare, and unnamed islet (PET-10) was officially relinquished and closed by the USDA-Forest Service (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mrs. Clark married David M. Grant November 28, 1928, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The newly married couple relocated to Mineral, Washington where Mr. Grant was a practicing livestock farmer (U.S. Census 1930). William Z. Clark married Emma Mitchell Hopkins Clark December 17, 1929, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The latter couple relocated to the Seattle, Washington area where Mr. Clark served in various vocations: laborer (U.S. Census 1930), draftsman (U.S. Census 1940), and employee with the Seattle Transit System (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). See C. E. Clark. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Clark, C.E.:(PET-26). C.E. Clark is another example of historical clerical error within early USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, and circulars (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In early 1922, Mr. and Mrs. C.E. (i.e., Frank E.) Clark went to work as on-site managers/caretakers on the Sumner Strait, Sokolof Island Fox Ranch (PET-26). Mr. Clark was convinced to go to work there by Frank M. Chastek. He had previously served as a watchman at the remains of the Kuiui Island, Washington Bay herring reduction plant. Mrs. Clark spent several days visiting with the F.M. (Frank M.) Chastek family (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1922, 9(4):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Clausen: (XPA-02). Mills (1983) mentions Mr. Clausen in passing. It is assumed this refers to John (Jack) Clausen (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Clausen appears to have served as the on-site caretaker under J. A. Smith's Sitka Sound, Peisar Island (XPA-02) fur farm permit (Huston 1963:70; Mills 1983). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Clausen, John (Jack): (XPA-08). Clauson was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1879 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). John (Jack) "Clauson" immigrated to the U.S. in 1889 (U.S. Census 1930). By the 1940 U.S. Census he is listed as living in Juneau, Alaska and married to Agnes Ellen Martin Clausen. The couple married October 9, 1933, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and they raise her two children: John H. and Dorothy (U.S. Census 1940). At that time, Jack Clausen described himself as a laborer and pile driving employee and his wife was a 50-year-old cook (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Clausen appears to have died of stomach cancer December 1, 1941 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Between at least 1923 and 1934 Mr. Clausen was named and served as the on-site-manager for Dr. L.P. and H.F. Dawes on their Sitka Sound, Torsar Island (XPA-08) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; DeArmond 1993:50); Mr. Clausen then proposed to individually take on the fur farm permit following the exit of the Dawes brothers (Easley 2012; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Clausen... "planned to take over the fur farm permit and advised the Forest Service in late 1932." Mr. Clausen filed a copy of the fur farm contract he prepared for Chris Jackson (e.g., the on-site Torsar Island fur farm manager) with the Forest Service. The contract between Clausen and Jackson spanned 1932-1936 (Easley 2012). The Forest Service officially closed the fur farm special use permit file for the Torsar Island (XPA-08) site in April 1937 (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). John (Jack) Clausen lived between 1876 and 1969 and was also interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Clausen, P.K.: (YAK-06). P.K. Clausen was in partnership with R. Roland. The partners reportedly held their USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for Yakutat Bay's, Dolgoi Island (YAK-06) fur farm from October 1924 to November 1925. In April 1925, P.K. Clausen reported their Dolgoi Island fur farm site was... "too close to the mainland and they have lost some foxes". The partners relinquished their island fur farm permit in late 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cleary Brothers: (PET-12, PET-13, PET-40) I mistakenly theorized that all the male children of John and Augusta Cleary were directly and/or indirectly involved in Alaska fur farming (Roberts 2014: 40). The couple brought forth five sons and two daughters: Ben, William, John, Fred, Jessie, Dena, and Grover (U.S. Census 1900). Ben, John, Fred, and Grover are the four brothers that appear to have formed the Cleary Brother's fur farming partnership or familial collaboration. Grover, Fred, and John Cleary were reportedly the predominant on-site owners and managers for Hound (PET-12), Sukoi (PET-13), and Strait Islands (PET-40) (Bower 1920:71; Hilson 1976:62; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Petersburg Press, March 21, 1930, 4(32):6; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). The three brothers (i.e., together and independently) influenced and managed the operation of the Cleary Brothers' and Grover Cleary Fur Farms. The brothers were responsible for the organizations fur farming, breeding, and sales. In December 1926 Ben, Grover, and John Cleary are mentioned in passing as they prepared for a winter departure to Washington state (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):4). Later Fred Cleary is referred to on the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) in the local newspaper (Petersburg Press, March 21, 1930, 4(32):6; Petersburg Press, August 21, 1931, 6(1):8). In early 1917... "Mr. John Cleary was bound for Kake. Mr. Cleary arrived Friday of last week from Bow, Wash., where he had been in the mercantile business. He plans to establish a fox ranch on a small island near Kake" (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1917, 3(7):4). In July 1917, the brothers [i.e., John] relinquished the fur farm lease for Hound Island (PET-12) in favor of Sumner Strait, Strait island (PET-40); however, it was not directly clarified in a local newspaper article until May 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 30, 1919, 5(27):4). In the same article, Jacob (Jack) Hadland reportedly left Petersburg via his vessel, "White Bear", for Strait Island (PET-40). "The White Bear was loaded with lumber and supplies of all kinds which will be used in construction of living quarters, smoke houses, store houses and necessary building for the fox ranch being operated at the place by the Cleary Bros". (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 30, 1919, 5(27):4). In January 1922, Grover Cleary, H.S. Graves, and Dr. E.H. Kaser made up the leadership of the "Sukoi Island Fox Company" (PET-13). The company operated between January 1922 and January 1927 (USDA Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). One of the partners lost the gasboat "Lou" on the Sukoi Island fur farm beach in the spring of 1923 (Petersburg Press, March 30, 1923, 10(16):1). Between 1927 and possibly 1932 the Cleary brothers were in partnership with John Sales in the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In the summer of 1932 John and Fred Cleary negotiated with Frank Rayner for the Sukoi islands. However, the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farming special use permit remained under the Cleary Brothers' name (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In December 1932, Frank Rayner and his immediate family assisted the Cleary's in pelting the remainder of their Sukoi island (PET-13) blue fox (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1932, 7(24):4; Petersburg Press, December 23, 1932, 7(26):4). Mr. Rayner planned to restock both Sukoi (PET-13) and Walter (SUM-18) islands with foxes (Petersburg Press, July 15, 1932, 6(48):1). The Rayner's planned to move on to and operate from the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) beginning January 1st, 1933 (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1932, 7(24):4). Apparently beginning in December 1938 Frank Rayner operated the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) under "shares" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The brothers sold all interest in Sukoi Islands (PET-13) in early 1940 to Frank Rayner for \$1000

and 20 pelts per year (i.e., 1938-1940) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). John and Fred Cleary then planned to relocate to Kirkland, Washington and join their brother, Ben, on his farm near Lake Washington (Petersburg Press, February 3, 1933, 7(32):8). Early in 1933, the brothers departed mid-week for Kirkland, Washington (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):8). The Cleary Brothers fur farm special use permit for Strait Island (PET-40) appears to span from November 1917 to June 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The brother's surname was sometimes misspelled as "Clary Bros." (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; U.S. Census 1910) and "Gomer and John Claire" (U.S. Census 1920). In early 1925, the Cleary Brothers' company office in Seattle's Empire Building was staffed by Frank "Pat" Healy, J.P. Heaney, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Flannigan. Mr. Harold Heaney was a company representative based in Boston, Massachusetts and Edward Donahue, a company representative based in Nassau, New York (Petersburg Herald, January 2, 1925, 11(47):2). Furthermore, Fred Cleary appears more prominently under the company's banner listing between 1925 and 1927. It also lists Carl Williams as the manager of fox breeders for the Cleary Brothers (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1915). In November 1929, the "Chapman Brothers" were making plans to purchase "on shares" the Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) improvements and fur bearers from the Cleary Brothers'. In December 1938, the Chapman Bros. advised the Cleary Brother's that they planned to leave Strait Island. At the time, all the Strait Island (PET-40) improvements were considered worthless (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See W.B. Chapman, Fred Chapman, and Orville Chapman. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cleary, Ben: (PET-13; PET-40). Ben Cleary was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1910), 1875 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920), or 1876 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birthdate is November 17, 1873 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He is the eldest of five brothers and two sisters of John and Augusta Cleary (U.S. Census 1900, 1920). Throughout his life Ben participated in a wide assortment of vocations and started by serving as a laborer in their father's Washington shingle mill (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), a self-employed merchant in the family store or mercantile (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), and handyman and farmer (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):8; U.S. Census 1940) in the Bow, Washington area. In the mid-1920's the brothers were establishing a "demonstration farm near Seattle as a new project now underway" (Petersburg Herald, January 2, 1925, 11(47):2). Currently there is minimal available information referring to Ben Cleary as a collaborator or partner in the Cleary Brothers' Alaskan fur farming organization (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):4). One such reference was In December 1926. Ben, Grover, and John Cleary are mentioned in passing as they prepared for a winter departure to Washington state (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):4). Ben Cleary is listed under the Cleary Brothers Fox Farms in the 1925 Seattle, Washington city telephone directory. At that time Ben Cleary was listed as living in the Enterprise, Washington area (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). In early 1933, John and Fred Cleary departed Alaska for Kirkland, Washington to join their brother, Ben, on his farm (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):8). This latter reference may be the reported "demonstration farm established" by the Cleary brothers in 1925 (Petersburg Herald, January 2, 1925, 11(47):2). Ben Cleary passed away May 23, 1955, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cleary, Fred: (PET-13). Fred Cleary is the fourth child born to John and Augusta Cleary in the Lincoln County area of Kansas about 1883 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1884 (U.S. Census 1920). Further research states that he was actually born July 5, 1883 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Fred Cleary started working as a laborer for his father in his Washington state shingle mill (U.S. Census 1900). He and his nuclear family also operated a store/mercantile in

the Bow, Washington area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). Fred Cleary is listed under the Cleary Brothers Fox Farms in the 1925, 1926, and 1927 Seattle, Washington city telephone directory. At that time, he was said to be located in the New Richmond Hotel, Seattle, Washington, and the Juanita Beach area (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). In early 1925 the local Petersburg newspaper lists Fred Cleary as the secretary-treasurer of the Cleary Brothers and he was said to handle "all the advertising of a local and road nature" (Petersburg Herald, January 2, 1925, 11(47):2). The brothers were also establishing a "demonstration farm near Seattle as a new project now underway" (Petersburg Herald, January 2, 1925, 11(47):2). The farm appears to be under the direction of Ben Cleary. Periodically Mr. Grover Cleary and his brothers are referenced in local Alaska newspapers as working in various capacities on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) (Petersburg Press, March 21, 1930, 4(32):6; Petersburg Press, August 21, 1931, 6(1):8). In the summer of 1932 Fred and John Cleary finalized the sale and transfer of the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) improvements to Frank Rayner (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):8). I assume that Fred Cleary also worked on and assisted his brothers on Sumner Strait, Strait (PET-40) and Keku Strait, Conclusion Islands (PET-35) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Fred Cleary appears to have died May 17, 1939, in Mount Vernon, Washington. He was interred within the Bow Cemetery, Bow, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cleary, Grover: (PET-13, PET-35, PET-38, PET-40; XMF-08). Mr. Grover Cleary was the youngest of five brothers and two sisters (U.S. Census 1910). Grover Cleary was born about 1893 in Washington (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930). He was actually born March 4, 1892, in Mount Vernon, Washington (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He initially claimed to be a fisherman based in Port Alexander, Alaska but quickly shifted to fur farming and furrier salesman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Grover, Fred, and John Cleary were reportedly the predominant on-site operators and managers for Hound (PET-12), Sukoi (PET-13), and Strait Island (PET-40) fur farms (Bower 1920:71; Hilson 1976:62; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Petersburg Press, March 21, 1930, 4(32):6; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). The three brothers (i.e., together and independently) influenced and managed the Cleary Brothers' operation. The brothers were responsible for the organizations fur farming, breeding, and sales. In the mid-1920's Grover Cleary appears to have branched out on his own and formed the "Grover Cleary Fur Farms" (circa 1926) (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). He and his company are listed according to the Seattle, Washington city telephone directory. W. S. Brewster, his father-in-law, was listed as office manager. The company reportedly had its offices in the L.C. Smith Building, Seattle, Washington (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). In 1930 he is a self-described salesman with his furrier company advertising in Oakland, California (U.S. Census 1930).

Grover Cleary briefly held the special use permitted fur farm for Ernest Sound's, Niblack Island (PET-38) between February and November 1919. He appears to have abandoned the island fur farming site in favor of Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). I theorize that he and his male siblings decided to consolidate and focus their fur farming efforts on Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40). Grover Cleary married Dorothy Brewster Cleary June 12, 1922, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, ((28):1). The Petersburg Cemetery marker for Grover Cleary states that he lived between 1892 and 1932 (Petersburg Borough 2009). Another reference specifies that he was born March 4, 1892, and died May 25, 1932 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, May 27, 1932, 6(41):1; Web: Find a Grave, 1841-2012). He was forty years old at the time of his

passing, and a major player in the commercial raising and sale of fur bearers and fur products throughout the region and lower forty-eight states. In 1922 he was featured in an interview with the local Petersburg newspaper. He detailed his early exploits in fur farming starting in 1917 on Sumner Strait, Strait Island. Cleary described his stocking of Strait (PET-40), Sukoi (PET-13), and Conclusion islands (PET-35). He reported Sukoi islands (PET-13) had 400 foxes, silver, black, and blue on the two islands..."1000 foxes on Strait Island...The silver, black foxes are kept in corrals, and the blue foxes are loose on the islands (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 21, 1922, 9(19):3. In 1922 he hoped to place 100 pair of foxes on Keku Strait, Conclusion island (PET-35) (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 7, 1922, 9(30):3). Mr. Cleary lists his four brothers and two sisters and many accomplishments in the newspaper account of his passing. (Petersburg Press, May 27, 1932, 6(41):1). Also see: American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Cleary 1924; Isto 2012: 107; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Loftus 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1922, 9(4):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Grover Cleary purchased the wooden gasboat "Islander" and fitted it with a new engine in the fall of 1923. The boat was a double ender, 45 feet in length (Blender 1999a). It served as the fur farm tender for his various island fur farming ventures (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 21, 1923, 10(41):1). The Pathfinder (1924a) published his article, "Fur Farming in Southeastern Alaska, a Basic Industry". A 1920 Census record lists a "Gomer Clarie" and his older brother (i.e., John) as fur ranchers, and their lodger (i.e., W.R. Maxfield) in the Petersburg, Alaska area. The three were said to have a fur farm on Idaho Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08). This record lists Claire's birth year as about 1893 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). His brother was listed as having been born about 1882 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cleary, John: (PET-12, PET-13, PET-40; XMF-08). Earlier I misidentified John Cleary (Roberts 2014: 40). He was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1900), 1875 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1882 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1940). He was actually born March 29, 1880, in Lincoln County, Kansas (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Initially John Cleary served as a laborer in his father's Washington state shingle mill (U.S. Census 1910), a store clerk for John E. Stewart in Port Alexander, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and a self-employed grocery store merchant/clerk with his family and independently in the Bow, Washington area (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In July 1916 John Cleary's name first appears on the USDA-Forest Service special use permit application for Hound Island (PET-12) (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1917, 3(7):4). In early 1917, "Mr. Clary, who recently came from Bellingham to start a fox ranch on Hound Island, near Kake, is reported to have had both feet badly frozen. He was taken last week to Juneau for hospital treatment (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 16, 1917, 3(12):4). The USDA-Forest Service fur farm permit for Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) was issued in August 1916, and it was relinquished in November 1917 with the following justification: "We have decided that Hound island is not satisfactory for fox raising and would like to lease Strait island" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Interchangeably John and his brother (i.e., Grover) acted as the on-site owner, manager, and caretaker of the Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm. He and his brothers were commonly referred to as the "Cleary Brothers" and appear to have been involved and active on-site fur farming throughout the region starting in July 1916 (Bower 1920:71, Isto 2012: 107; Loftus 1932, Janson 1985, Chap. 9:3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). A 1920 U.S. Census lists a "Gomer" Clarie and his older brother (i.e., John) as fur ranchers, with their lodger (i.e., W.R. Maxfield) in the Petersburg, Alaska area. The three were said to have a fur farm on Idaho Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08). This latter record lists Gomer Claire's birth year as about 1893 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). His brother was listed as having been born about 1882 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). Periodically the Cleary Brothers were mentioned and referred to within the local newspapers (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 21, 1923, 10(48): 6; Petersburg

Herald, March 7, 1924, 11(9):1). In the summer of 1927, John Cleary reported that he was a Seattle, Washington resident for the past year and merely visited Petersburg to see old friends and conduct business there (Petersburg Press, July 15, 1927, 1(48):6). He and his brothers relinquished their interest in their Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm islands in June 1929 to W.B. Chapman and sons (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). John Cleary then shifted to on-site management of Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) in 1930. In 1932 the Cleary Brothers sold the improvements on the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) to Frank Rayner (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1932, 6(40):1; Petersburg Press, July 15, 1932, 6(48):1). In early 1933, John and Fred Cleary departed for Kirkland, Washington to join their brother, Ben, on his farm (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):8). John Cleary passed away February 23, 1949, in the Sedro Woolly area, Washington and was interred within the Bow Cemetery, Bow, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cline, Dr. Vernon R.: (JUN-27). Dr. Vernon Russell Cline is the initial veterinarian and fur farm manager for the Juneau based, Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm (JUN-27) (Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5-6; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=739, UID=867). He was born in Idaho about 1901 (Idaho, Birth Index, 1861-1917; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), or 1902 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source specified the birthdate even more clearly as July 10, 1901, and passing on November 15, 1991, in the Spokane, Washington area (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was laid to rest in the Woodland Cemetery, Spokane, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He married Florence Varhaag Cline September 6, 1933, in Whatcom, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple raised at least two children: LeRoy and Arlene (U.S. Census 1940). Dr. Cline was a long-time veterinarian practicing initially in the Seattle, Washington, area. Throughout the 1920's he lectured individuals and organizations and offered professional expertise on fur bearer nutrition and diseases. He regularly advertised in local Alaska newspapers offering his services. He was also an early entrepreneur with the "Pacific Coast Fur Producers" throughout the U.S. Northwest Coast and Alaska (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):3). In the 1940's he was affiliated with the Victory Veterinary Hospital in Bothell, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cochran, William (Bill) H.: (PET-04). William (Bill) H. Cochran was a prospector, troller, and fox farmer. He was originally from the state of Maine. Mr. Cochran had lived in the Petersburg vicinity for approximately 15 years or so. He had worked several months for Gregory J. Hildebrand on his Beecher Pass, Fair Island (PET-04) Fox Ranch at the time of his passing. Mr. Cochran worked for Mr. Hildebrand intermittently over the previous four years. In the spring of 1927 Mr. Cochran died of heart failure (Petersburg Press June 3, 1927, 1(42):5). He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Colburn, Edward: (SIT-38). Mr. Edward Colburn was in partnership with Sutherland. Their Freshwater Bay, Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm business venture spanned at least 1923 to 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cole, Amos P.: (PET-10, PET-12). Apparently, the historic USDA-Forest Service staff routinely confused and mischaracterized the identity of Amos Pearl Cole with Clarence Cash Cole. I added to the confusion in my 2014 report (Roberts 2014: 41). In 1924, the local newspaper gave a brief overview and life of the real "Cash Cole" (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 1,

1924, 11(5):1). Mr. Cash Cole was actually “Clarence Cash Cole”. The now correctly identified Amos P. Cole was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1870 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). Further research now indicates that he was born February 12, 1869, in Portsmouth, Ohio (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Throughout his working life Mr. Cole was a carpenter (U.S. Census 1900), civil engineer (U.S. Census 1910; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and fur farmer and on-site manager and caretaker (U.S. Census 1930; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He married Grace Mary Hendricks Cole August 8, 1908, in Crooks, Wyoming (Wyoming, Marriage Records, 1869-1971). The couple produced two sons: James Vincent and Kenneth Amos (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827, U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Cole passed away at Swedish Hospital in Seattle, Washington following a crush fracture of her 11th dorsal vertebrae and severed spinal cord. She was said to have fallen from a cliff near Kake, Alaska (Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). She died September 15, 1927 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). According to historic files, In 1928 Mr. Cole reported that there were ... "old Indian cabins [on Clark Island (PET-10)] ...but they have not been used for several years. No garden spot on the islands." Amos and his son, James Cole, held the fur farming special use permit for Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10) in November 1928 through March 1931. The permit was then transferred to Carl Crail and Bryan Marlow between August 1932 and November 1933 when it was documented as abandoned by the Forest Service (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). The Cole's then reassumed management of the same islands in November 1933 and finally relinquished them again in February 1934. It appears that the fur farming islands were willingly transferred to Mr. Fred Haltiner in February 1934. The Haltiner's then transferred their fur farming special use permit for Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10) to Harvey Simonsen in April 1934. Mr. Simonsen's fur farming permit was closed in April 1941 and modified to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Amos P. Cole was the on-site manager/caretaker on Hound Island (PET-12) for the Blue Bell Fox Ranch (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The company was made up of the following shareholders: John Bremner, Clarence C. Cole, Tom Elsinore (i.e., Elsemore), Ernest Kirberger, E.P. Refling, and J.W. Stoff (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Conflicting information was presented in correspondence to the Forest Service, and my possible mischaracterization/confusion between Amos and Clarence Cole is an issue. Mr. Amos P. Cole reported in 1928 that he and his sons wished to continue operating the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm site. He went into detail as to why he should have the necessary permit for the island fur farm. He stated that ... "there are myself and two sons in the fox business; 4 years' experience. We have about 40 foxes; 2 gas boats; seine and seine boats; boiler and retorts; machine shop equipment; hand tools; household equipment; etc." (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In the summer of 1929, the Hound Island (PET-12) special use permit was transferred to Robert Barclay. Mr. Barclay referred to his island fur farm as “Hound Island Fox Company”. It appears that it was operational between August 1929 and January 1934. Mrs. Ruby Cole, the ex-wife of Clarence Cash Cole, assumed control of the Hound Island (PET-12) site between January and April 1934. At that time, Fred Haltiner paid \$200 to Mrs. Cole for all property on Hound Island including foxes, structures, boats, equipment, and more. Mr. Haltiner was to also take over Barclay's debt to the Cole's (\$1400), and Mrs. Cole was to agree to the transfer of the fur farm permit/lease to Fred Haltiner. Apparently, Mr. Haltiner had worked for Robert Barclay and was not paid (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Amos P. Cole retired to Juneau and passed away at the Bergmann Hotel November 14, 1947 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cole, Clarence Cash: (PET-12). Mr. Cole is commonly referred to, and self-described as Cash Cole. Clarence Cash Cole was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1892 in Washington (U. S. Census 1900, 1930, 1940). He was actually born February 12, 1891, in

Henderson Bay, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Ruby Constance Worth Cole July 27, 1915, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1888 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1920), or 1890 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised three sons: James, Thomas, and Jerry (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Cash Cole was a noted entrepreneur and proprietor of Cole Transfer and contract company in Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was also an agent for the American Railway Express and served as a Territorial representative and speaker of the Alaska Territorial House of Representatives. He campaigned for Territorial Governor, and candidate for U.S. Congress from the Alaska Territory. Mr. and Mrs. Cole appear to have been investors in the Blue Bell Fox Ranch on Hound Island (PET-12). The loose knit company or partnership applied for the island fur farming lease in May 1919 and received the necessary operating permit in July 1920. The company or partnership appears to have disintegrated prior to the abandonment and termination of the fur farm lease in August 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Amos P. Cole then applied for the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farming special use permit in October 1928. The USDA-Forest Service then appears to have issued them the necessary permit for the island fur farm in June 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In May 1929 Robert Barclay was said to have taken over the islands improvements from Ernest Kirberger and moved on to the island. Kirberger and Thomas Elsmore had interest in island. In 1928 Elsmore didn't want anything more to do with the island and company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Barclay reportedly commenced making improvements (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). There appears to have been some confusion as to who owned and controlled the islands foxes and improvements. Amos P. Cole offered to sell Barclay the lease and improvements for \$500, but the Hound Island (PET-12) improvements had already reverted to government property (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Amos P. Cole, earlier the on-site representative of the Blue Bell Fox Ranch, appears to have lost the lease due to non-payment of the annual special use permit fee (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Barclay held the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm permit between August 1929 and January 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). During the intervening years, the Cash Cole marriage appears to have disintegrated. Available information indicates that Mrs. Cole was issued her special use permit for the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm in January 1934, and she soon sold all foxes, property, and leased on Hound Island to Fred Haltiner for \$200. Mr. Haltiner would then take over \$1400 debit which Robert Barclay owed to Coles (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Ruby Constance Worth Cole divorced Cash Cole about this time, and then married William Eda Craig November 3, 1937, in Sheldon, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Cash Cole continued his transfer business (U.S. Census 1940), and married Ruth M. Gudbranson January 20, 1945, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cole, James V.: (PET-10; PET-12). James V. Cole was the youngest son of Amos P. and Grace Hendricks Cole. He was born about 1911 (U.S. Census 1930). He and his father operated the Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10), and Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm sites until he relocated to Juneau in 1934. James Cole married Esther Rae Ridout Michaelson December 25, 1936, in Pierce, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). The couple raised one son, Clifford M. (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). Amos and James Cole operated the Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10) fur farm from late 1928 to March 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The islands were relinquished to Bryan Marlow and Carl Crail in 1931 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827; Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). However, the latter pair applied for the islands in August 1932, and they abandoned them well before their official closure in November 1933 (USDA-Forest n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1933, the Cole's again applied for the islands and continued there until

February 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Cole family also managed Hound Island (PET-12) before Robert Barclay. Amos P. Cole, his father initially applied for Hound Island (PET-12) in October 1928, and it was transferred to Mr. Barclay in August 1929. Following Barclay's departure, the Hound Island (PET-12) permit was issued to Mrs. Ruby Cole [ex-wife of Clarence Cash Cole] and soon transferred to Fred E. Haltiner in April 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). James V. Cole's life spanned between September 20, 1910, and January 3, 2002 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Elizabeth, lived between March 31, 1910, and February 5, 1994. They were both interred within the Mountain View Memorial Park, Lakewood, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cole, Mrs. Rudy: (PET-12). Mrs. Ruby Constance Worth Cole was born about 1888 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1920), 1889 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1890 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930). She was more accurately born September 27, 1888, in North Dakota (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). She married Clarence Cash Cole July 27, 1915, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple were the parents of three sons: James, Thomas, and Jerry Cole (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout much of their marriage she appears to have worked with and for her husband in the Cole Transfer company, Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). She and her husband were interested in the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm prior to their formal application for the fur farming special use permit. Mrs. Cole appears to have applied for the Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farming special use permit in January 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the spring of 1934, she quickly sold the improvements and lease for \$200 to Fred Haltiner. Mr. Haltiner was to assume a \$1400 debt which Robert Barclay owed the Cole's (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mrs. Cole divorced Clarence Cash Cole sometime in the mid-1930s. She then married William Edward Eda Craig November 3, 1937, in Shelton, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Colette, George A.: (SIT-47). Mr. George Albert Colette was reportedly born November 2, 1880, in Massachusetts (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Initially he claimed to have been a Sitka area night watchman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Ida May Brenner Colette (1880-1963) February 23, 1899, in Kansas, and later Fern L. Rogers November 29, 1919, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). I assume both marriages ended in divorce. The Alaska Game Commission lists his Sitka area fur farm in 1929. He reportedly raised blue foxes in pens near Sitka (Alaska Game Commission 1929). In 1942 he was reportedly employed in some capacity at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). George A. Colette passed away July 29, 1971, in Salinas, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Collins, C.J.: (XPR-04). In 1920 to at least 1922, Mr. C.J. Collins was said to have been a partner in the fur farm located on Clarence Strait, Harris, Werlick, and Hotspur islands (XPR-04) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He was reportedly in partnership with W.H. Roselle, Arthur Propp, Dr. J.H. Mustard, Hugh Sawyer, William Holzheimer and M.J. Hennigan in their Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc. (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924,1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; Petersburg Weekly Report 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4.); Fur Farm Magazine, March 1925:21). Subsequent research suggests his name was Charles Carlton Collen, and he was born March 19,1887, in Grayling, Michigan (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or

March 19, 1886 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Other sources suggest he was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1887 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He married Minnie McKay Collen May 23, 1908, in Wolverine, Michigan (Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952). The couple produced two children before they divorced: James, and William (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Collen then married Adelaide West April 8, 1928 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1896 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She brought with her a son: Leroy F. West (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Collen first appears as a Ketchikan area “dragman” (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), soda fountain laborer (U.S. Census 1920), a USDA-Forest Service mariner (U.S. Census 1930), Juneau, Alaska, painter and house painter (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Collen’s life appears to have spanned between March 19, 1887, and October 26, 1979. His wife, Adelaide, lived between May 12, 1895, and July 3, 1976. They were both interred within the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Colp, Harry D.: (PET-55). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 45) and 1920 and 1930 U.S. Census list Harry Douglas Colp as originally from Nova Scotia, Canada and residing in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No.1, page 3). He was said to have filed for U.S. naturalization in 1927. His naturalization application states that his occupation is “fur farmer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 45; U.S. Census 1920). Chris Lando (1981) references “Colpville Farms” in his draft document. Mr. Colp was a noted 1900s gold stamper, homesteader, prospector, sawmill laborer, fisherman, fur farmer, and locally famous in Southeast Alaska for his book, “The Strangest Story Ever Told” (Petersburg Pilot 2010). His wife, Wilhelmena (Minnie) Byer Colp, and daughter, Virginia Colp (1927-2010) were instrumental in having the book published and made available. Additional research suggests Mr. Harry Colp was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1882 in Montevideo, Minnesota (Petersburg Press, June 9, 1950, 24(49):1). According to his Petersburg Cemetery grave marker he was born in 1882 and died in 1950 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, June 9, 1950, 24(49):1). Mr. Colp married Wilhelmena (Minnie) Byer Colp in 1912 (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No. 1, Page 3). The couple moved to Petersburg, Alaska, August 21, 1913 (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No. 1, Page 3). Mrs. Minnie Colp lived between September 7, 1886, and February 29, 1976 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, March 10, 1976, 3(9):4; Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No. 1, Page 3). Throughout much of her adult life Mrs. Colp continued to tend to a large garden adjacent to their former Kupreanof Island, Fivemile Creek (PET-55) fur farm. Mr. Colp’s Fivemile Creek (PET-55) fur farming business partner, according to the 1920 U.S. Census, was John E. Sales. Mr. Sales was born about 1853 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1910). The pair were issued one of their fur farming permits in August 1926, and it was said closed by Mr. Sales in January 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Sales claimed the area under permit was too wet to be successful. Mr. Colp, John Sales, and Sing Lee were also active mining prospectors in the Thomas Bay and Brown’s Cove areas near Petersburg (Nelson 2013; USDA-Forest Service 1984). Also, Harry Colp was in a Fivemile Creek (PET-55) fur farming partnership with Arnold Schneider in the 1921-1927 era. Mrs. Colp claims they employed Snyder (i.e., Schneider) as a fur farming caretaker (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No. 1, Page 3). Mr. Colp was said to be one of the first early observers of the 1910 Petersburg community fire. He and Paul Lund were said to be preparing to go to work at the Buschmann sawmill and observed the fire and sounded the alarm (Nelson 2013: 34). See Barkdull (1956: 6) for an early historic photograph of the partners with friends near Petersburg. Also, see the WWII era photograph of Mr. Colp (Nelson 2013:34). Furthermore, see the Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation (2013: 1-3) honorarium for Mr. Colp’s son, Douglas Colp. The latter piece provides minimal background information concerning the family’s historic fur farm, as well as Douglas Colp’s lengthy Alaska

mining career and accomplishments. The Colp fur farm operated a silver fox and marten business on the site from 1917 to 1927 (Alaska Mining Hall of Fame Foundation 2013; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920: 68, 71; Lando 1981; Petersburg Herald, October 17, 1924, 11(39):4; Petersburg Press, June 9, 1950, 24(49):1; Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No. 1, Page 3; Petersburg Pilot, 2010, 37(9):13; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 14, 1923, 10(40):1; Petersburg Press, January 15, 1932, 6(22):4; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Colp kept his silver fox in corrals, 10 feet high (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, Number 1, Page 3). In 1931, Mr. Colp's second son, Richard, temporarily worked on the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50), and Sukoi islands (PET-13). Harry Colp was interviewed by the local newspaper in early 1932. He described his early youth and how he settled in the Five Mile Creek (PET-55) area of Kupreanof island and silver fox raising from 1917 to 1927 (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1932, 6(22):4). The Colp family moved into their summer cottage after a house fire destroyed their main dwelling in August 1932 (Petersburg Press, August 5, 1932, 7(6):8). The local newspaper first appears to take notice of the Colp fox ranch in the 1920's. In the fall of 1923, Mr. Colp purchased at least one pair of blue foxes from Andy Anderson's Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 14, 1923, 10(40):1). He later purchased 7 pair of blue foxes and was said to strongly support the concept of hiring a regional veterinarian to assist/educate fur ranchers (Petersburg Herald, October 17, 1924, 11(39):4). Notice of Mr. Colp's homestead entry Survey #158 was first published in the local newspaper July 24, 1925 (Petersburg Herald, July 31, 1925, 11(75):5). Mr. Colp filed for a homestead entry survey for the Five Mile Creek (PET-55) property in the fall of 1925 (Petersburg Herald, September 4, 1925, 11(80):5). Harry Colp was employed by the Alaska Glacier Seafood Company between 1928 and 1943. Following his retirement, he focused primarily on prospecting in the area (Petersburg Press, June 9, 1950, 24(49):1). Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Martin were Five Mile Creek (PET-55) neighbors, and silver fox farmers (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No.1, Page 3). See John E. Sales, Arnold J. Schneider, and Olaf Martin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Compton, Ann: (SUM-12, SUM-16, SUM-24; XPA-21). Ann Mitchell Compton was born about 1900 in Texas. She was an active and involved fur farmer alongside her husband, Raymond E. Compton from 1932 to 1935 (U.S. Census 1920). She reportedly died in 1967 (Web: Washington, Find a Grave Index, 1821-2012). She married Raymond Compton in Petersburg, Alaska in the fall of 1932 (Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):4). Following the death of her husband in the fall of 1934, Mrs. Ann Compton planned to remain on her Kuiu Island, Pillar Bay, Mink Island (XPA-21) fur farm until March 1935 (Petersburg Press, January 4, 1935, 9(26):8). Final arrangements for the sale of the Mink Island (XPA-21) fox and improvements were made between Mrs. Compton and Mr. Emil Knudsen in February 1935 (Petersburg Press, March 1, 1935, 9(34):4). Historical federal agency files mention her and her husband on Stephens Passage, Five Finger Islands (SUM-16), and Akusha island (SUM-24) at least in 1932, and Gambier Bay's, Muse Island (SUM-12) as early as March 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Ray E. Compton, and Emil Knudsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Compton, Ray: (SUM-12; SUM-16, SUM-17; SUM-18; SUM-21; SUM-24; XPA-21). Mr. Ray Eldridge Compton was born October 27, 1892 (Petersburg Press, September 21, 1934, 9(12):1; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). At the time of his passing, he was said to have been born on Orcas Island, Washington. Mr. Compton was an eleven-year U.S. Army veteran. He served in the Pacific and in Europe prior to and during WWI. He came to Alaska in January 1928 and started to work with the Frank Rayner family on Port Houghton's, Walter Island (SUM-18) (Petersburg Press, January 27, 1928, 2(24):6; Petersburg Press, February 3,

1928, 2(25):6); Petersburg Press, December 6, 1929, 4(17):6). Mr. Compton is the nephew of Mrs. Frank Rayner. Compton later went to work with L. Porter Apple on Port Houghton's, Robert Island (SUM-17) (Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):6; Petersburg Press, March 21, 1930, 4(32):6; Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):6), and then with Fred Patten on Stephens Passage, Five Finger Islands (SUM-16), Akusha Island (SUM-24) and Gambier Bay's, Chapel Island (SUM-21) between September 1931 and November 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). He claimed to be in a working partnership with Lawrence Porter Apple, but USDA-Forest Service files do not list him on the available closed historical fur farm special use permit for Robert Island (SUM-17). The 1930 U.S. Census misspells Mr. Apple's given name as "Laxince P. Apple." Both men (i.e., Compton and Apple) were said to have been born about 1894. In early 1931, Mr. Compton reported harvesting 200 fox pelts from various islands he was associated with (Petersburg Press, January 16, 1931, 5(23):6). Ray Compton married Ann Mitchell Compton in the fall of 1932 (Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):4). Mr. Compton reportedly died at the Petersburg General Hospital September 17, 1934, of a "badly enlarged heart" (Petersburg Press, September 21, 1934, 9(12):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). He was survived by his widow, and his aunt, Mrs. Frank Rayner (Petersburg Press, September 21, 1934, 9(12):1). Ray and Ann Compton held a fur farm permit for Gambier Bay's, Muse Island (SUM-12) from 1933 to 1934. The Compton's felt Muse Island (SUM-12) "was not large enough". In November 1933 they sold all Muse Island holdings, including foxes, to Melvin Starkenburg (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Ray Compton and his wife were directly involved in Alaska fur farming on a few islands: Robert Island (SUM-17) between 1930 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932); Chapel Island (SUM-21) between September 1931 and November 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Beginning in 1932 Five Finger Islands (SUM-16) and Akusha Island (SUM-24) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; 1932); Mink Island (XPA-21) between 1931 and early 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). The permittee and his wife were unable to initially stock Mink Island (XPA-21) and asked for two successive year extensions. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Ann Mitchell Compton sold the livestock, improvements, and turned the lease for Mink Island (XPA-21) over to Emil Knudsen in early 1935 (Petersburg Press, March 1, 1935, 9(34):4; Roberts n.d.). See Emil Knudsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Conn, Howard Edward. Mr. Conn was first reportedly born about 1904 in Virginia (U.S. Census 1920), or 1903 in West Virginia (U.S. Census 1930), and subsequently reported to have been born about 1904 in West Virginia (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). My research suggests he was actually born April 27, 1903, in Whetstone, West Virginia, and died December 31, 1984 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2013). Without any supporting documentation, I theorize that Mr. Conn served as a laborer or caretaker on his soon to be father-in-law's Fair Island Fur Farm (PET-04). Howard E. Conn personally claimed to be a practicing fox farmer according to the young couple's application for a marriage license. He married Geraldine (Jeri) Pearl Hildebrand Conn October 24, 1924, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). A son was born to the couple the following year: Howard Hunter Conn (1925-1991) (Petersburg Herald, December 25, 1925, 11(96):1; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1906-2007; Petersburg Pilot, January 17, 1991, 17(3):2). Mr. and Mrs. Conn reportedly separated in 1927, and she moved to Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, January 24, 2002, 28(4):11). By 1930 the estranged couple were both living together and working in Seattle, Washington. He claimed to be a sawmill laborer, and she was said to be a sales lady in a department store (U.S. Census 1930). In the summer of 1937, Mr. Conn was in Petersburg, Alaska, and planning to travel to Cottage Grove, Oregon, to be with his father for the summer (Petersburg Press, June 4, 1937, 11(48):8). However, Howard E. Conn soon married Mrs. Bernice E. Kerr July 31, 1937, in Vancouver,

Washington; It was the second marriage for each (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Bernice Kerr Conn was born August 22, 1910, in Midvale, Idaho, and died April 4, 1989, in the Cottage Grove area of Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). By 1939 Mr. Conn was said to be working for the Durable Fir Lumber Company (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995), the Scott Lumber Company, of Culp Creek, Oregon (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), and as a Dorena, Oregon, logging "scaler" (U.S. Census 1940). The 1950 U.S. Census listed Mr. Conn as a barber, and his wife as a housewife (U.S. Census 1950). Sketchy, minimal information indicates the couple passed away and were buried within the Brumbaugh Cemetery, Lane County, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Geraldine (Jeri) P. Hildebrand Frink, and Gregory J. Hildebrand. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Conner, A.B.: (PET-48; PET-79). This is another example of a mistaken spelling of the surname by the local Petersburg newspaper and U.S. Census. Mr. Conner and/or Conover are one and the same person. Mr. "Conner" was first noted as a fox farmer on Jim Allen's Duncan Canal, Grief Island (PET-48) fur farm between 1925-1935 (Petersburg Press, November 5, 1926, 1(12):4; Petersburg Press, April 1, 1927, 1(33):6). He is later referred to as "A. B. Conover" a lodger with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Allen (U.S. Census 1930). In 1936 the local newspaper refers to "Capt. Conover" and Jim Allen on Grief Island (PET-48) (Petersburg Press, October 2, 1936, 11(13):8). "Before he came to Alaska he was an attorney with the Great Lakes Transportation Company". "Captain Arthur B. Conover had his captain's papers and could take any vessel on any sea. In 1898 he first came to Alaska seeking specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. He lived on Telegraph Creek, and until 1925 he continued to live there, doing trapping, guiding, and mining". In 1925 he came to Petersburg where he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Allen (i.e., Grief Island, PET-48). After the death of Mrs. Allen, in 1935, he moved to Long Island [i.e., Lung Island], and he stayed there with Mr. and Mrs. A.W. Zuver Jr. until his death (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50):4).

It appears he served as a friend and fur farm caretaker under Mr. and Mrs. James (Jim) Allen's Duncan Canal, Grief Island (PET-48). The Petersburg Cemetery houses "Arthur B. Conover's" remains and states that he lived between 1865-1941 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50):4). He was actually born September 9, 1865, in Buffalo, New York, and passed away June 6, 1941, at Mr. and Mrs. Alva Zuver's Jr. Sumner Strait, Lung Island (PET-79) home. The local newspaper in 1941 mistakenly confused "Long Island" with "Lung Island" (PET-20; PET-79) (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Conrad, Tom: (XTR-01). There is an early reference to Thomas A. Conrad listed under "Ioma Comer". This individual was listed as having been born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), 1878 (U.S. Census 1940), and 1879 (U.S. Census 1930). He was actually born July 30, 1877, in Indiana (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He claimed to be a carpenter (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), gold miner (U.S. Census 1930), and prospector and fisherman (U.S. Census 1940; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In 1931, Tom Conrad listed his fur farming work experience with Walter Maeser (e.g., Tebenkof Bay and Mendenhall Valley) and with Charles E. Zimmerman (e.g., Brothers Islands, SUM-03). By 1932, he reportedly was unable to raise necessary funds to make the required annual USDA-Forest Service lease payment for Fannie Island (XTR-01). The permittee planned to eventually stock the site with blue fox. At the close of 1933 the Port Snettisham, Fannie Island (XTR-01) fur farm was reportedly abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1940 he doesn't appear to be gainfully employed (U.S. Census 1940). He passed away at Juneau's St. Ann's hospital September 3, 1948 (Alaska, Vital

Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Conrad suffered from chronic valvular heart disease, and arthritis deformans (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred in the Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Walter and Arthur R. Maeser. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cook, Lyman. 66-year-old, Lyman Cook died of heart failure at the Arness Logging Camp May 17, 1920. He worked at the camp two days and was making plans to engage in the fur ranching business. He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 21, 1920, 6(23):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cook, P.M.: (SIT-22). William D. Cook and P.M. Cook are listed as fur farming collaborators/permittees on Sitka Sound's, Siginaka Island (SIT-22). Currently there is no relevant biographical and/or historical information concerning this individual and his/her fur farming. Minimal federal agency files and references are all that currently refer to this individual (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This may refer to Mrs. William Martin Cook. See W.M. Cook for possible clarification. Further research and reporting recommended.

Cook, William: (XPA-28). Mills (1983) mentions one of the Cook's in passing in relation to the Banvard and Mattila's Sitka Sound, Korga and Taigud Islands (XPA-28) fur farm. I theorize that this may refer to William Raymond Cook Sr. He was born September 5, 1889, in Alaska. Mr. Cook served in the military between 1917-1920. He passed away February 12, 1975, and was interred within the Sitka National Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S., Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2019). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cook, William D.: (SIT-22). There is one or multiple William Cook or merely another agency clerical error. William and P. M. Cook were listed on their Sitka Sound, Siginaka Island (SIT-22) fur farm permit between 1921 and 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). William Cook served 13 years in the Army and Navy and was listed as disabled in April 1919. He was honorably discharged from the military in January 1920 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He came to Sitka in 1919 as a Navy radioman and later engaged in fox farming and local Sitka business ventures (DeArmond 1993:119). Mr. Cook's Siginaka Island (SIT-22) fur farm special use permit was issued to him in August 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The USDA-Forest Service reported that the island had not been stocked with furbearers between 1928 and 1930. The fur farm was reportedly abandoned prior to its official closing by the Forest Service in 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See W.M. Cook for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cook, W. M.: (SIT-22). I theorize that many or most of the Sitka area fur farming references to "Cook" appear to be directly and/or indirectly referring to William Martin Cook. Mr. William Martin Cook was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1920), 1891 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1887 in Nebraska (U.S. Army, Registration of Enlistments, 1798-1914; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Further research suggests he was born December 22, 1887, in Miller, Nebraska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). He was said to have served in the U.S. Navy between 1910-1920 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). He was a self-described electrical engineer (U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Mrs. Lone Cook. She was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1890 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930). The couple produced two children: Wilma Jane (U.S. Census 1930), and William Chalmer Cook (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The young son was born June 19, 1945, and died of leukemia and "Mongolian idiocy", February 3, 1954 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963).

The youngster was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). William and P. M. Cook were listed on the Sitka Sound, Siginaka Island (SIT-22) special use fur farm permit between 1921 and 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b). The fur farm was listed as abandoned in 1930 (USDA- Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ms. Lone Janson (1985, Chap. 9: 4) briefly mentions Mr. Cook and his fur farming venture in her 1985 monograph. Mr. Cook passed away in Los Angeles, California, January 21, 1954, and was interred within the Westminister Memorial Park, Westminister, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). Many years later his wife followed him to the same cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cooper, F. A.: (PET-101). See Loftus 1931, 1932. Mr. Frank A. Cooper was born about 1865 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was married to Josephine (Josie) Cooper. She was born about 1851 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He reportedly lived in the City of Wrangell area and raised mink and marten (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1936; Petersburg Press, September 9, 1932, 7(11):5; Roberts n.d.). In the fall of 1932, Cooper appears to have made periodic trips to and from Petersburg. That same year he gave public notice in local newspapers that he was ending his cooperation with the Alaska Game Commission. He referred to the situation as an end to his acting as a "stool pigeon" for the Commission (Petersburg Press, November 25, 1932, 7(22):8). He died July 1, 1961 (deArmond 1995b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Copeland, E.J.: (KET-13). Eli Johnston Copeland was born about 1857 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1858 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Eli Copeland's death was reported February 2, 1938, in the Ketchikan Chronicle (deArmond 1995b). His wife, Anna Patterson Copeland, was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1886 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised several children: Earnest, Ray, Leah-Zoe, May, and Flossie (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920). Eli Copeland held a wide and diverse series of vocations: day laborer (U.S. Census 1900), mariner and fisherman (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), homesteader (U.S. Census 1930), and fur farmer on his Revillagigedo Channel, Slate Island (KET-13) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924). April 12, 1928, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 76 South, Range 91 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Agency files and documents indicate that Mr. Copeland operated his Slate Island (KET-13) fur farm at least during 1924 and possibly earlier (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Eli Copeland passed away February 24, 1938. His wife followed him September 13, 1957 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; deArmond 1995b). They were both interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cornelius, L.B.: (PET-54). Mr. Lorenzo "Bert" Cornelius was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930) or August 3, 1889, in Noble, Texas. A third source notes Lorenzo Bert Cornelius was born August 3, 1889, and died of a lengthy ailment November 29, 1968 (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1968, 56(6):1; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2013). He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1968, 56(6):1. Social Security Death Index, 1935-2013). Mr. Cornelius served in WWI with the Quartermasters Corps (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1968, 56(6):1). He married Ruth McCorkle Cornelius, October 28, 1921, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Ruth McCorkle Cornelius was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1930). Her actual birth was July 25, 1895, in

Sulphur Springs, Texas (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1968, 56(6):1). The pair raised three children: Thomas, Ruth and Berta (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mrs. Cornelius passed away March 8, 1982, and was interred within the Floral Hills Cemetery, Lynnwood, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Cornelius moved to Petersburg in 1921 and was employed by his uncle, Luther Hogue, of Hogue and Tveten Mercantile company. Mr. Cornelius initially served as the store's manager and as a local undertaker (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 15, 1921, 7(31):1; Petersburg Press, December 4, 1968, (6):1). He had a twin sister, Myrtle Cornelius, who also lived in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1968, (6):1). She was a registered nurse (Petersburg Press, September 23, 1971, 58(45):1). Myrtle Cornelius' grave marker lists her birth date as August 3, 1889, and death as September 18, 1971. Historic files and agency records state that Mr. Cornelius' Clarence Strait, Bluff Island (PET-54) fur farm was permitted between September 1922 and November 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). References indicate the permittee did not pay for the annual special use permit fee and may not have operated or stocked the island with furbearers. Mr. Cornelius was more focused on his Petersburg mercantile and funeral home businesses. The USDA-Forest Service special use permit file was closed and designated as abandoned (Alaska Game Commission 1924 ; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The family followed Mr. Cornelius to Seattle, Washington in the summer of 1933 where they all remained due to his ill health (Petersburg Press, July 18, 1930, 4(49):6). Throughout the intervening years, Mr. Cornelius served as a mortician and funeral director in the Seattle, Washington area (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Coulter, H.R.: (PET-76). Mr. Harry Raymond Coulter is a noted local Wrangell area businessman. Harry R. Coulter was born about 1896 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Other sources specify that he was born July 15, 1895, in Robbinsdale, Minnesota (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is said to have lived between July 15, 1895, and September 1, 1972 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Another source suggests that he died September 17, 1972 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). His wife, Neva Dodge Coulter, was born about 1897 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1940). The couple married in Wrangell, Alaska in the spring of 1925 (Petersburg Herald, June 19, 1925, 11(71):3; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). A later reference to Mrs. Coulter suggests that she was born November 12, 1895, and passed away in Montana in February 1980 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). While another source states that she lived between 1896 and February 3, 1980 (Montana, State Deaths, 1907-2016). She served as a Wrangell public-school teacher throughout her working life (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Coulter was initially noted as an engineer and seaman on his gasboat, Diamond C (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 21, 1923, 10(41):5; U.S. Census 1920, 1940). He was also noted as a self-employed butcher (U.S. Census 1930) and operating the local Wrangell cold storage and freezer facility. Reportedly, he also operated a Wrangell Island mink fur farm in the general vicinity of the Eyon and Urata fur farms; northwest of the present-day Wrangell airport (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Sundberg 2007). Currently, there is only one reference to the duration of the Coulter mink fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cowan, Clyde: (KET-07). Clyde Dalles Cowan Sr. was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1940), or 1882 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was actually born March 6, 1881, in Elks School, Kansas (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Cowan married Dora Fillmore Cowan July 15, 1914, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Dora L., was born about 1889 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). They raised several children: "Marjorie, Walter F., Doris R., and Tola M." (U.S. Census 1920), and Wanda and Clyde

Jr. (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his life Mr. Cowan served as an agricultural farmer, fisherman, sawmill laborer, logger, and brief fur farmer (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Cowan held his Carroll Inlet, Carrol Point (KET-07) fur farming permit between 1931 and 1935 (Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He reportedly used only one of the group of islands there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). His active fur farm efforts on the site were minimal between 1933 and 1934. He had his home and garden in nearby Ice House Cove. Mr. Cowan abandoned his Carrol Point (KET-07) fur farm lease in the spring of 1935; however, official agency files note closing in November 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). There were no improvements left on the fur farm site according to USDA-Forest Service representatives (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Additionally, "Fox farmer Clyde Cowan of Ketchikan reportedly began development of an oyster farm at Gnat Cove in 1927-28" (Hilson 1976:46). His son, Walter Cowan, age 24, drowned June 20, 1935, in a small freshwater lake near Ice House Cove (Petersburg Press, June 28, 1935, 9(51):2). Clyde Cowan Sr. died in in a logging accident at Carrol Point in December 1957 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Dora, died of heart failure August 4, 1959 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Both were interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cox, Roy: (JUN-21). See Loftus 1930, 1931; U.S. Census 1940. It was assumed that Mr. Cox was initially a caretaker or sharecropper with Dr. E. H. Kaser in a Juneau area fur farm (Roberts n.d.). Dr. Kaser held or was in partnership in at least seven fur farm sites throughout the region during this era (Roberts n.d.). Roy Cox was born about 1880 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1930) or 1896 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1940). He was more accurately born July 27, 1890, in Vienna, Illinois (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Roy Cox married Constance (Connie) Cox January 5, 1937, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was reportedly born about 1880 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930) or 1896 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1940). Roy Cox was noted as a Mendenhall Valley fur farmer, truck gardener, and employed at the Montana Creek CCC Camp (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The couple lived in the Loop Road area of Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Roy Cox's life reportedly spanned between July 27, 1890, and September 1967. He passed away in the Du Page area of Illinois (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Coyne, Cyril: (PET-41). In 1930, Mr. Cy Coyne and Dick Birch were planning to return to Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm for several days visit with Bert Buchanan (Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):6). Cyril R. Coyne was born about 1895 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). He was also a self-described electrician who immigrated to the U.S. in 1912 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Coyne was specifically noted as having been born February 12, 1897, and died March 17, 1946 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Another source suggests that his life spanned between 1898 and March 17, 1946 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Craig, Charles C.: (PET-50; SIT-11). According to the 1920 and 1930 U.S. Census, Charles Calvin Craig was born about 1877 in Pennsylvania. However, an earlier account suggested that he was born in 1882 (U.S. Census 1910). Another source specified that his birth was on May 5, 1875 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Charlie Craig was said to be married to Mary Craig, his spouse, and her daughter, Pauline in one of the documents (U.S. Census 1930); both women were said to be Tlingit (Raven clan). In the fall of 1931, Mrs. Charlie Craig passed away. She was 44 years of age, and was born in Killisnoo, Alaska in 1887. She married Mr. Craig about twenty years ago (Petersburg Press, September 18, 1931, 6(5):1). He officially married

Ruby E. Hudson April 16, 1932, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, April 22, 1932, 6(36):1). Charlie Craig sent word through Earl N. Ohmer Sr. that his wife passed away October 25, 1946, at Grants Pass, Oregon (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1946, page 8). The earlier couple were said to be the initial residents on the site of the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1946, page 8). Mr. Craig was a self-described fox/mink rancher and laborer (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Charlie Craig was an early partner in the Pybus Bay, San Juan (SIT-11) islands fur farm with T.S. Elsemore, C. Frank Smith, Frank and Ralph Wooton, and Ed Jahnke. The partners formed the San Juan Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Craig was also an early partner in the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50). He along with Jesse Ames, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., and Fred Porter make up what appears to be the original Alaska Yukon Fur Farm company (Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):1). He and his family lived at the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) in West Petersburg between 1924-1929 (Petersburg Press, September 18, 1931, 6(5):1). He may have seasonally employed Cyrus Catt, Chester Martin, M.B. (Slim) Pointer and Arthur Williams when they were available (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The Craig's reportedly moved from West Petersburg to Petersburg in 1929. He and his family reportedly purchased a small home there (Petersburg Press, September 18, 1931, 6(5):1). Mr. and Mrs. Craig moved to Grants Pass, Oregon in the mid-1930's (U.S. Census 1940). Charlie Craig passed away November 24, 1966, at the Parkview Nursing Home, Grants Pass, Oregon (Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1968; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Crail, Carl C.: (PET-10). I am not sure of the earlier biographical/genealogical information concerning this individual (Roberts 2014: 44). Mr. Crail was in partnership with Bryan Marlow in the Keku Strait, Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10) fur farm. The fur farm spanned late 1932 to the end of 1933. Both men worked in canneries 6 months out of the year. They reported that they... "keep a man on the place while we are absent." By the fall of 1933, the Forest Service reported the applicants had left the country. "Islands were laid idle 1932-1934" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Croman, Dorothy Young: (SUM-16, SUM-24). Ms. Croman is an author of children's adventures to biographic literature. She moved to southeast Alaska in 1933 to live with extended relatives (i.e., Fred and Gertrude Patten) following the death of their mother and father's inability to care for she and her sibling (Petersburg Press, September 29, 1933, 8(13):8; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). As a child, she and her younger brother, Ed Young Jr., were employees and companions for Mr. and Mrs. Fred Patten on their Five Finger (SUM-16) and Akusha (SUM-24) island fur farm (Croman 1985, Roberts n.d.). She was employed by several Petersburg businesses, served as a reporter for the Petersburg Press, and offered local typing services throughout the 1930s (Petersburg Press, January 25, 1935, 9(29):8; Petersburg Press, August 2, 1935, 10(4):8; Petersburg Press, November 20, 1936, 11(20):7). Dorothy Young was also an active volunteer in teaching all ages how to swim (Petersburg Press, June 12, 1936, 10(49):1). Later she attended two years at Reed College in Portland, Oregon (Petersburg Press, March 25, 1938, 12(38):6; Petersburg Press, February 17, 1939, 13(33):8). Dorothy L. Young married Harrison Croman in Petersburg in the summer of 1943 (Petersburg Press, August 6, 1943, 18(6):2). The couple later divorced, and she retained Croman as her pen name. Later she married George Rosenberg. Mrs. Croman continued to correspond with family and friends in Petersburg. Excerpts of her correspondence was soon found within short articles or features in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1954, 28(28):3; Petersburg Press, April 30, 1954, 29(43):5; Petersburg Press, August 12, 1955, 31(7):5; Petersburg Press, April 21, 1961, 48(34):8). In her life she published 13 books for children and young adults (Reed Magazine 2003). She passed away in the Vancouver, Washington area in May 2002 at age 95

(Petersburg Pilot, January 15, 2004, 30(3):13). See Fred and Gertrude Patten and Ed Young Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Crossman, Edgar H.: (JUN-04). Edgar Henry Crossman was born about 1921 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was actually born August 15, 1920, in Centralia, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Edgar Crossman is noted as being a 19-year-old fox farmer from Washington at the time of his Alaskan fur farming adventure (U.S. Census 1940). In 1939, both he and Dallas J. Kearns occupied the Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04) on a one-year sharecropper lease. Both men reportedly left the island in May 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, the fur farm permit remained under the sisters Leila Ptack Lane and Edna Ptack Melvin (U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Crowell, Fred: (XMF-02). Apparently, there was miscommunication or some misunderstanding with the given name for this individual (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Loftus 1931). His name appears throughout historic files, circulars and literature as Mr. Fred B. Crowell. Fred Burges Crowell was born about 1881 in Nova Scotia, Canada (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and more explicitly, November 24, 1879, in Hantz County, Nova Scotia, Canada (WWII Draft Regulations Cards, 1942). He passed away May 17, 1949, and was interred in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He died of cerebral thrombosis and arteriosclerosis (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Crowell served as a carpenter and unskilled laborer throughout much of his working life. Fred Crowell married Marie Kytherine Farretti January 20, 1916, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2003; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1930), 1884 (U.S. Census 1940) or November 13, 1886, in Steamboat Springs, Nevada and passed away in June 1964 in Juneau, Alaska (Newspapers.com Obituary Index, 1800s-current; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised one child: Marian C. Crowell (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Initially, Mr. Crowell first appears as a seasonal cannery worker in Gambier Bay, Alaska, while his wife lived in Juneau (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Crowell was in fur farming partnership with Gardner Sullivan (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; U.S. Census 1930; Loftus 1931). The partners held their Cross Sound, Inian Islands (XMF-02) fur farm permit from April 1928 to February 1933 (Loftus 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In February 1933, the partners sold all the improvements and livestock to "Carson and Townsend" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1942 Crowell was a self-described employee with Juneau's federal jail (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cruden, William: (CRG-05). In 1925, William Cruden and Earl Turpin were caretakers on the Clarence Strait, Onslow Island (CRG-05) fur farm. The pair was employed by Lewis Stockley, general manager for the Fur Farms Finance Company. In 1925 Cruden and Turpin were directed to kill at least twenty deer on the island for winter human consumption. According to an October 28, 1925, statement by Mr. Turpin, in the District Court stated that they were directed by Lewis Stockley to kill the deer. It appears the three were in court for feeding deer to island fur farm foxes. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Culbert, John J.: (XPA-37). Reference to John Joseph Culbert appear in U.S. Census and Selective Service documents. He was identified as "Jack Culvert" in the 1940 U.S. Census. John J. Culbert was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1884 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and more accurately January 24, 1884 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Nettie Pattison Culbert June 2, 1910, in Kootenai, Idaho (Idaho, County Marriages, 1864-1950). The couple raised at least one daughter, Bonnie Jean (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. "Culvert" self-described himself as a Port Alexander "mink farm manager" (U.S. Census 1940). I

assume he is affiliated with the A.C. Carlson (XPA-37) mink fur farm. By 1942 he and his family are Sitka, Alaska residents (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Cunningham, Frank. Mr. & Mrs. Frank Cunningham of Wood Island, Washington, will dispose of 200 blue fox this fall (Petersburg Herald, September 4, 1925, 11(80):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Curtis, A.M.: (SIT-37). Munroe Arnold Curtis commonly referred to himself as Arnold M. Curtis. He was born in 1886 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1891 in Canada (U.S. Census 1940). Another source suggests that he was born January 5, 1885, in Cobourg, Ontario, Canada (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research indicates that he was actually born January 5, 1881 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Throughout his adult life he consistently referred to himself as a Sitka, Alaska, based fisherman and steam fitter (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Alice Sully Curtis married Arnold Curtis October 5, 1928, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Curtis was born about 1898 in England (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Curtis served within the U.S. Army between 1917 and 1919 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). Mr. Curtis held the Portlock Harbor, Triplet Islands (SIT-37) fur farm special use permit from January 1925 to the August 1928. USDA-Forest Service notes, and file indicate the permittee relinquished the fur farm island by non-payment of the annual lease fee in August 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Initially Curtis was in some form of collaboration and/or partnership with Edwin Sholin in the island fur farming venture. The Triplet Island (SIT-37) fur farming special use permit was transferred from Sholin to Curtis (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Curtis passed away October 14, 1961, and was interred within the Green Mountain Cemetery (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970), or Woodbine Cemetery, Rainer, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, Chris: (KET-10, PET-72, XPA-17). Chris [Kristian] Dahl was born about 1906 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950), July 6, 1908 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), or July 6, 1905, in Norway (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He died of pancreatic cancer March 5, 1975, in Bothell, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1907-2017), and was interred within the First Lutheran Church Cemetery, Poulsbo, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1907-2017; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Chris Dahl married Nina Anderson Dahl August 30, 1929, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1906 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Mrs. Dahl was born February 19, 1901, in Douglas, Alaska and died at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home March 13, 1989 (Petersburg Pilot, May 11, 1989, 14(19):10). The couple raised one child: Clara Dahl (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Chris Dahl reportedly first appeared in the Petersburg newspapers in 1925 and was a noted halibut fisherman (U.S. Census 1930; Petersburg Press, June 12, 1968, (33):1). Mrs. Nina Anderson Dahl (1983) shared her oral history memories about their life together and some of their experiences. The couple appears to have operated at least two fur farms. One was the "Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm" (PET-72). This is a similar named fur farm site identified as John C. Allen's, "Anchor Point Ranch" (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 8, 1921, 7(17):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Over time, the John Allen site was further identified in the "Green Rocks" area approximately ten miles south of Petersburg along the Wrangell Narrows of Kupreanof Island. The Chris Dahl site (PET-72) is situated near the mouth of Petersburg Creek, Kupreanof Island. Mrs. Nina Dahl (1983) reported the couple "moved to the [i.e., Kaser] island in 1930, and then moved to town [i.e., Petersburg] in 1937" so their daughter could attend public school. In 1933, the Chris Dahl family went to work on the

Tebenkof Bay, Kaser island (XPA-17) (Petersburg Press, November 24, 1933, 8(21):8). At that time, Chris Dahl was referenced as a former Petersburg resident but currently living on a fox ranch in Tebenkof Bay (Petersburg Press, November 24, 1933, 8(21):8). Mr. and Mrs. Dahl served as on-site managers and caretakers on the Kaser Island (XPA-17) for A. R. Maeser. In 1934 Mr. Dahl was awarded the USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permit for Kaser Island (XPA-17) in a legal matter against A.R. Maeser, and in 1941 the Kaser Island permit was transferred from the Dahl's to Margaret and Sam Hansen and Frank Wyant (Chipperfield 1945). In early 1935, Maeser was required to "pay \$1000 at public auction ordered by courts" for interest, foxes, and improvements on Kaser island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1936, Chris Dahl and his family were reportedly returning to their Tebenkof Bay fur farm aboard their vessel, "Blue Fox" (Petersburg Press, September 18, 1936, 11(11):1). Between 1934 and 1936 Mr. Chris Dahl is referenced on Nichols Passage, Blank Island (KET-10) (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1936). At that time, Chris Dahl was reportedly raising mink in West Petersburg between 1936 and 1943 (Petersburg Press, June 12, 1968, (33):1). In 1940, Chris Dahl and his wife were self-described mink fur farmers (U.S. Census 1940). In a 1941 newspaper want ad, Mr. Dahl asked for scrap fish for mink farm feed (Petersburg Press, September 26, 1941, 16(13):5). At that time the couple utilized the gasboat "Gordon D" (Blender 1999a). Both Nina Dahl (1983) and Cora Johnson (1983) report that Mr. Dahl's West Petersburg fur farm (PET-72) was sold to Frank Rozich (Petersburg Press, August 25, 1944, 19(8):6). In 1944 Chris Dahl leased Petersburg industrial space in order to process clams, shrimp, and crab for the fresh seafood market (Petersburg Press, August 18, 1944, 19(7):1; Petersburg Press, June 12, 1968, 55(33):1). In 1946, Chris Dahl and Dean Kayler formed their partnership: Kayler-Dahl Fish Company [later Chatham Straits Seafoods] in Petersburg, Alaska (Nelson 2013:148; U.S. Census 1950; Petersburg Pilot, May 11, 1989, 14(19):10). In 1961 Chris Dahl states that he bought out Dean Kayler's share in their company (Petersburg Press, June 12, 1968, (33):1). Mr. and Mrs. Dahl soon spent their winters in the Seattle/Snohomish, Washington area and summers in Alaska. See John Allen, A.R. Maeser, W.C. Maeser, Margaret and Sam Hansen, Frank Wyant, and Frank Rozich. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, Conrad: (PET-82). Noted boat captain, fish buyer and packer, and fur farmer, Emil Conrad Dahl was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1900), 1864 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), 1865 (U.S. Census 1920), and 1865 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggests he was born October 11, 1881, in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1914-1915, WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Additional data state that he was born June 27, 1864, in Trondhjem, Norway. Mr. Dahl immigrated to the U.S. in 1882 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930). He died in Petersburg, Alaska, January 19, 1943 (Petersburg Press, January 29, 1943, 17(31):5). He is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, January 29, 1943, 17(31):5; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His life spanned from 1864 to 1943 according to his grave marker (Petersburg Borough 2009). He married Inger Tollefsen Dahl in 1887 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was born about 1860 (U.S. Census 1900), 1861 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), or 1865 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in December 1937 (Petersburg Press, December 10, 1937, 12(23):1). She passed away in 1938 and is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, June 24, 1938, 12(51):1). The couple moved to Petersburg seasonally in 1906 and lived in West Petersburg until 1914 (Petersburg Press, January 29, 1943, 17(31):5). The couple once again became permanent, year-round residents of West Petersburg in 1922 (Petersburg Press, January 29, 1943, 17(31):5). An earlier account states that the couple moved to Petersburg in 1921 and lived in West Petersburg throughout their tenure in southeast Alaska. They also commenced fur farming at that time according to early newspaper accounts (Petersburg Press, June 24, 1938, 12(51):1). Mr. Dahl was accurately listed as widowed by the 1940 U.S. Census. Mr. Dahl reportedly operated the launch

(i.e., gasboat) Trygve and later sold it to Mr. Hogue in 1915 (Forrest 1984:24; Petersburg Weekly Report, August 14, 1915, 1(37):1). Conrad Dahl's West Petersburg fur farm spanned from at least 1922 through 1925. However, the 1929 Alaska Game Commission and USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey circulars lists his name as an active fur farmer in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1929). He pen raised silver, red, and cross fox, as well as mink (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 6; Roberts n.d.). Conrad Dahl's fur farming reference first appears in the local newspaper in the fall of 1922. He is described as an early fur farmer. He also brought back from the State of Maine foxes he proposed to use as breeding stock (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). That same year he employed his nephew, Trygve Strom, commercial salmon fishing and on his West Petersburg fur farm. After that year, the nephew returned to his home in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 1, 1922, 9(41):6). By 1924, Mr. Dahl regularly advertised his fur bearer products and fur farm in the local newspaper (Petersburg Herald, June 27, 1924, 11(25):5.). That summer he also advertised for the purchase or trade of two Maine fox in exchange for two Alaska foxes (Petersburg Herald, July 18, 1924, 11(28):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, D.J.: (SIT-15). Currently, limited reference to a D.J. Dahl, and the Sitka Sound, Crow and Middle Islands (SIT-15) fur farm, is found within historical USDA-Forest Service files, circulars, and correspondence, and Roberts (2014:45). One reference refers to a D. J. Dahl. He was naturalized in Ketchikan, and in 1925 a resident and homeported in Wrangell, Alaska. This individual was originally from Sweden and was the owner of the "Barbro D", a wooden gasboat 30.3' in length, 8.6' width, and 3.8' depth (Alaska, Masters and Owners of Vessels Oaths, 1893-1997). Historical files mention the following as members of the Middle Island Fur Farm: D.J. Dahl, Otto E. Dahl, John Ottosen, Edward Dromnes, and Sivert Sivertsen (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see G.E. Banvard, and Wm. Mattila. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, Gustov: (JUN-05, JUN-06). Gustov J. Dahl passed away in Juneau in the fall of 1925. He was 60 years of age and originally from Sweden (Petersburg Herald, September 18, 1925, 11(82):3). Gustov Dahl held a special use permit for Suedla Island (JUN-06) between February 1913 and January 1917. He reportedly raised rabbits on the island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Dahl is mentioned in passing in the fall of 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 29, 1922, 9(33):3). He once had a farm on Spuhn Island (JUN-05) and sold his private property to Eugene E. Weschenfelder for \$1500 (154 acres) (Petersburg Herald, September 18, 1925, 11(82):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, H.A.: (SIT-10). Henry Adolph Dahl was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950), or 1888 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940); his nickname was "Heinie" (Petersburg Press, December 30, 1960, 48(18):1). Mr. Dahl was born in 1886 and died December 28, 1960, in Petersburg, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, December 30, 1960, 48(18):1). He was actually born November 26, 1886, in Menomonie, Wisconsin (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research and reporting suggest Mr. Dahl was born in 1886 and died of a heart attack December 28, 1960, in Petersburg, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, December 30, 1960, 48(18):1). He married Elsie Bellgardt Dahl October 21, 1911, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950), or 1891 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mrs. Elsie Dahl actually lived between December 3, 1889, and July 4, 1982 (Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). However, her grave marker suggests she

lived between December 3, 1899, and July 4, 1982 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). She was buried in the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. and Mrs. Dahl raised a daughter, Henrietta (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Miss Dahl married Trygve Strom in late 1935 (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1935, 10(22):1). Mr. Strom is the nephew of Conrad Dahl (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). The young couple made their life in the Seattle, Washington area (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Throughout his working life Henry Adolph Dahl served exclusively as a general store clerk and salesman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950), and eventually as the co-owner of the Petersburg Trading Union, a mercantile store (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1928-1929 H.A. Dahl served as the Petersburg Volunteer Fire Chief (Petersburg Press, April 20, 1928, 2(36):4). Henry A. Dahl, R.V. Elliot, and Russell York appear to be the early partners in the Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm site. The partners were issued their initial island fur farm special use permit in March 1920 under the "Pybus Bay Fox Company". Mr. Dahl's name appears on the initial special use permit for the island fur farm site (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The company officially ceased to exist in 1936 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:68; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). See R.V. Elliot, and Russell York. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, Ingebright Martin: (PET-67). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 49) misspells or misinterprets his name as "Engbright Martinus Dahl" and notes that he petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1922. Mr. Ingebright Martin Dahl was born about 1892 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Further research indicates he was born April 23, 1891, in Sogendal, Norway (Petersburg Press, January 24, 1947, 21(30):1), or Egersund, Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). According to his grave marker, Mr. Dahl's life spanned from 1891 to 1947 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009). He passed away of a heart attack January 22, 1947, at his Petersburg home (Petersburg Press, January 24, 1947, 21(30):1). I.M. Dahl is the original owner and developer of his Point Agassiz homestead parcel. I refer to it as North Muddy River (PET-67), but he was also said to be in some form of partnership and/or collaboration with Mr. "John" Vahl (Lund 1997) or O. Void (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 30, 1916, 2(44):4).. The two men reportedly raised "goats and silver fox in pens" on the homestead (Lund 1997). The 160-acre Point Agassiz homestead property was developed and eventually sold in 1926 to the Andrew Ask family (Lund 1997, Roberts n.d.). The Point Agassiz property was originally surveyed in 1919 under U.S. Survey No. 1352 (Bunge 2007; Roberts n.d.). The local newspaper and U.S. General Land Office gave notice that "Ingebright M. Dahl" has submitted proof on his homestead June 29, 1922. The public notice first appeared in the newspaper July 14, 1922, and last published September 8, 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):2). Also, he spent considerable time exploring for potential mineral deposits throughout the area with Harry Colp and Earl Ohmer Sr. (Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):5). Mr. Dahl operated a Petersburg, Alaska, main street liquor store (i.e., Dahl's Liquor Store) (Nelson 2013: 120-121; Petersburg Press, January 24, 1947, 21(30):1; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1927 I.M. Dahl and Erling Johansen planned to open a new drug store in Petersburg. It was to open on/about June 1st (Petersburg Press, May 6, 1927, 1(38):1). Mr. Dahl also was said to be in partnership with J.W. Skei in their early Petersburg "People's Drug Company" (Nelson 2013: 121). Dahl was not a pharmacist and had to hire a trained professional to staff the drugstore. Ingebright Martin Dahl married Barbara M. Ullman Dahl October 20, 1941, in Petersburg, Alaska. She was a teacher in the local Petersburg school system. The couple produced one son: Martin Selmer Dahl (Alaska,

Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, October 31, 1941, 16(18):7; Petersburg Press, January 24, 1947, 21(30):1). Mrs. Dahl served as the executor of her husband's estate (Petersburg Press, November 21, 1947, 21(21):4). She eventually retired and relocated to a retirement community in Napa, California (Petersburg Pilot, January 23, 1997, 23(4):5). See Martin I. Dahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, Martin I.: (PET-67; PET-88). This appears to be a universal and USDA-Forest Service misspelling, misinterpretation, and/or mischaracterization of "Ingebrigh M. Dahl". It could also be a means to "Americanize" Mr. Dahl's given name (see above for reference and clarification). Mr. "Martin Dahl" was reportedly an early settler and occupied his Muddy River, Point Agassiz fur farm site prior to 1915 (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 10, 1915, 1(32):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 16, 1915, 1(46):4; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). He settled in Petersburg in 1912 and was first a commercial salmon fisherman between 1912-1914. He established his Point Agassiz homestead in 1914 (Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):5). This individual reportedly pen raised silver fox and goats between 1922-1926 (Lund 1997; Roberts n.d.). In 1916 M. Dahl was said to be in partnership with Mr. Carl Wold in their Muddy River ranch (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 11, 1916, 2(50):4). Mr. Dahl reportedly moved from Petersburg to the Muddy River area of Point Agassiz to start his fur farm ranch (Forrest 1984:25). It is theorized that there is only one fur farming site rather than two as depicted here and above. I believe the accurate site number and reference for the one site should be under my site number PET-67. See Ingebright Martin Dahl above. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, Otto: (SIT-15). This may refer to Otto Eugene Olsen Dahl. He was said to have been born in 1896 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates he was actually born January 30, 1890, in Nittedal, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Naturalization Records, 1940-1957; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; Reports of Deaths of American Citizens Abroad, 1935-1974). He continued to serve as a commercial salmon fisherman throughout southeastern Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was naturalized November 7, 1918, in the Tacoma, Washington, District Court (Naturalization Records, 1940-1957). Mr. Dahl reportedly was involved in Sitka Sounds', Crow and the Middle Islands (SIT-15) through his "Middle Islands Fur Farm" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924). He appears to have been in collaboration with D.J. Dahl, G.E. Westerlund, John Ottosen, Edward Dromnes, and Sivert Sivertsen in their two-island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1922, this loose knit partnership applied for its fur farming special use permit. Their permit was reportedly issued in June 1923. Various members of the group appear to have continued there until January 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Crow island proved not as desirable an island for fur farming. The island proved to serve as an escape route for foxes to adjacent, nearby islands. The partners appear to have primarily utilized the Middle Islands (SIT-15) for their fur farming enterprise (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The islands appeared to have poor denning grounds (which limit number of foxes), and an extensive area "unhandy" for feeding foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Otto Dahl died December 24, 1958, in Bryn, Oslo, Norway. He was buried within the Ostre Gravlund Cemetery, Oslo, Norway (Reports of Deaths of American Citizens Abroad, 1935-1974). See D.J. Dahl, G.E. Westerlund, John Ottosen, Edward Dromnes, and Sivert Sivertsen. Also G.E. Banvard, and Wm. Mattila. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dahl, Roy: (PET-05). In 1940, Roy Oswald Dahl replaced Bernard Shimondle as the assistant to Dr. Jule B. Loftus at the Petersburg Territorial Experimental Fur Farm (Petersburg Press

1940, 15(14):6). Roy Dahl was said to have been born about 1916 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was actually born May 11, 1915 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Roy Dahl married Florence Sylvia Johnson Dahl August 26, 1938, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and they were the parents of two sons: Brian John Dahl (U.S. Census 1940), and Barry Eugene Dahl (Montana, States Deaths, 1907-2016). In 1940, Roy Dahl was a self-described warehouseman with a local Petersburg cold storage facility (U.S. Census 1940). Later Roy Dahl was listed as an employee with the University of Alaska Territorial Experimental Fur Farm (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He started work there in 1940 (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1940, 15(14):6). By 1945 he is mentioned as the skipper/captain on the fishing vessel "Curlew" (Petersburg Press, March 2, 1945, 19(35):2). Roy O. Dahl passed away in rural Seattle, Washington, March 23, 1950, at age 34 (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1950, 24(38):1; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). See Dr. James R. Leekley, Dr. Jule B. Loftus, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Bernard Shimondle, Erling Thynes, Frank Wooton, and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Daly, Matthew: (SIT-53). Mr. Matthew Daly was born about 1869 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1900, 1910) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1891 (U.S. Census 1900). He is listed as a merchant in the mines and a prospector (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). In 1924 he petitioned for U.S. naturalization and listed himself as a "fox rancher" in the Sitka, Alaska area (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 50). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Danielson, Herman: (PET-32). "The body of Wrangell area fisherman, Joe Johnson, missing for six weeks, was found twenty feet above the high-water line near the Liesnoi fox farm owned by Nicklas Engdal"... "The body was found by Herman Danielson while on his rounds to the feed house on the island" (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):2). Herman John Danielson was born August 5, 1887, in Bergen, Norway and passed away in April 1971 (Social Security Index, 1935-2014; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was a laborer (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), fur farm caretaker (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):2), and fisherman in the Kuiu Island, Saginaw Bay area (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dapcevich, William (Bill): (JUN-66). He and his wife, Helen Radunovich Dapcevich, were noted as Juneau's Tee Harbor entrepreneurs, and fur farmers. He was a Juneau resident for 83 years. Mr. Dapcevich was born March 27, 1924, in Hazleton, Pennsylvania and died December 3, 2011. He passed away at the Juneau Alaska Pioneer's Home after a long battle with Parkinson's Disease. In 1949 he married Billings, Montana resident, Helen Radunovich Dapcevich. The couple produced a daughter. After WWII he went to work for the DOI-Bureau of Indian Affairs and worked there until his retirement in 1972 (Juneau Empire, December 8-15, 2011b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Darrell, Andy: (PET-13; PET-40). In 1923, Andy Darrell was a coworker/caretaker on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13), while Ed Miller worked on the Sumner Strait, Strait Islands (PET-40) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 5, 1923, 10(43):1). The pair were employed by Grover Cleary and the Cleary Brothers. In the fall 1923 Mr. Darrell participated in the search for the missing Ed Miller in the Snow Pass area of Zarembo Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 12, 1923, 10(44):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

David, Robert: (XPA-24). Mr. Robert David or Robert Daryl was reportedly born about 1922 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. David or Daryl was employed as a fur farm

laborer/caretaker on the Olaf Tenfjord Tebenkof Bay, Mira Island (XPA-24) fur farm. It isn't currently known if he also worked on Tebenkof Bay, Pacific Island (XPA-16). Mr. David or Daryl is referenced as an employee only within the 1940 U.S. Census document. A Robert "Jeff" David reportedly died September 6, 1986, at age 62, in Sitka, Alaska (DeArmond 1993:202). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Davidson: (PET-27). I theorize that the surname may refer to Mr. Carl W. Davidson. Carl Wilhelm Davidson was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1890 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). Additional data indicate he was actually born May 28, 1888, in Fredrickstad, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1914 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Throughout his adult life he claimed to be a salmon fisherman in Alaska and Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). His wife, "Thea", was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1890 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Thea Mary Knutsen Davidson married Mr. Davidson October 16, 1917, in Port Orchard, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). Mr. "Davidson" was in partnership with Frawley, Millican or Millison, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing. In February 1924, the USDA-Forest Service received a letter signed by Guy C. Wing. In the letter, Mr. Wing requested that the West Islands (PET-27) fur farm permit be changed from the "Snow Pass Fox Company" to "West Island Fur Company". Their fur farm special use permit was to cover the use of all the major and minor West Islands in Kashevarof Strait (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Hilson 1976:54; Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924, 11(29):5; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service special use permit was issued in October 1922 and relinquished in March 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This "Davidson" passed away April 4, 1953, in Seattle, Washington (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). See Frawley, Millican or Millison, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Davidson, Henry G.: (SIT-26). Mr. Henry Greive Davidson was born about 1884 in Scotland (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Three other sources specified his birth as April 3, 1883 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1910 (U.S. Census 1930). His U.S. Naturalization was documented February 24, 1914 (U.S. Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). By 1940 he was listed as divorced (U.S. Census 1940). In early 1922 Mr. Davidson applied for and was granted a fur farming special use permit for his Stephens Passage, South Island (SIT-26), but withdrew or closed his enterprise in September 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historic files indicate the permittee withdrew his application, declaring that he couldn't acquire the necessary furbearers in order to stock the island. The USDA-Forest Service noted several disadvantages for the island fur farm site: there is no fresh water, relatively small useable area, and no viable harbor. Mr. Davidson's primary vocation appears to be a night watchman, and watchman at one of Juneau's gold mines (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He passed away January 18, 1946, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Davies: (XPR-03). Minimal information is all that is currently available concerning East Islands and its permittees (Lando 1981; Hilson 1976; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). "Davies and Stackpole" were noted as "applicants" for Revillagiedo Channel's East Islands (XPR-03) in the fall of 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Mr. Thomas Davies is the possible fur farmer described here. He was said to have been born about 1877 (U. S. Census 1920, 1940), 1878 (U. S. Census 1930), or September 27, 1876, in Wales, England (WWI Draft

Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In 1921 Mr. Davies and Stackpole “applied” for a fur farming special use permit for East Islands, near Duke Island, Dixon Entrance area (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). This Mr. Davies was a self-employed real estate agent and broker, and owner of a Ketchikan, Alaska, plumbing business (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He died of alcoholism October 4, 1940, and was buried within Ketchikan’s Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Davis (next entry), and Stackpole for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Davis: (XPR-03). See Lando (1981). Reportedly Davis was in partnership with Rockport in Revillagigedo Channel’s East Islands (XPR-03) near Duke Island (Hilson 1976; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See the above entry for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Davis, H.C.: (SIT-01). Mr. Davis was reportedly in partnership with George Franklin. In 1924 the pair appear in the historic USDA-Forest Service circular claiming they operated their Cannery Cove Island (SIT-01) fur farm (Hilson 1976: 68; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c; Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1). “H. Davis of the Pybus Bay Fox Company recently brought several pair of fine blue fox pups to town” (Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1). See George Franklin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Davis, H.T. (Pat): (XPA-15). Early historic files and agency circulars appear to have transposed Mr. Davis’s first two initials in his name (Alaska Game Commission 1933; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a) or more likely it was his personal preference. Theodore Harold Davis was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1920), 1894 (U.S. Census 1930), 1893 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1892 (U.S. Census 1950). He appears to have preferred Harold Theodore Davis in all formal reference to his name, and “Pat” for all informal communication (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Loftus 1931; Chipperfield 1945). Subsequent research indicates he was actually born July 31, 1890 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or July 31, 1891, on Decatur Island, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Marion F. Birnof Davis April 2, 1930, in Mt. Vernon, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1954-2013). Mrs. Davis was born about 1896 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1940), or 1887 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1950). H.T. (Pat) Davis was a captain of a gasboat with the “Carheen Packing Company, in Carheen, Alaska” (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). This probably refers to the Tenakee Superior Packing Company. Mr. Davis was also a self-employed salmon fisherman based in the Security Bay area throughout much of his Alaskan tenure (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Davis’s nickname appears to be “Pat”. He is called “Pat” throughout the available historic agency files and literature (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Pat Davis sold his Cedar Bight (XPA-15) fur farming site improvements to Ray H. Brixner sometime in 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Loftus 1931; Chipperfield 1945). However, they are both seen in Petersburg and Security Bay area in 1937 and 1942 (Petersburg Press, March 19, 1937, 11(37):8; Petersburg Press, February 20, 1942, 16(34):5). In the fall of 1940, Pat Davis reported the disappearance of “Jack” Halterman at Security Bay. Davis indicated that Mr. Halterman drowned (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1940, 15(18):6). Mr. Davis’s last residence was in the Seattle, Washington area. He died there in July 1970 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He reportedly lived between July 31, 1891, and July 19, 1970 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Davis, L.C.: (PET-28, PET-31; PET-44). Mr. Davis and his working partner, Alfred Farrow, appear in the literature as active fur farmers in the spring of 1930, and his two special use permits were closed by the Forest Service by June 1931. The two-fur farm special use permits were for his Clarence Strait, Marsh (PET-28) and Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31). In the late spring of 1930, he and Alfred Farrow worked on Douglas Bay's, Moss Island (PET-44) fur farm for the Reyburn Brothers (Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):6; Petersburg Press, April 11, 1930, 4(35):6). Davis and Farrow operated the gasboat "T-2079" (Petersburg Press January 16, 1931, 5(23):1; February 6, 1931, 5(26):4). Mr. Davis and Alfred Farrow disappeared in the Exchange Cove area of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. Apparently, no trace of the men was ever found (Petersburg Press January 16, 1931, 5(23):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The pair were believed murdered. Clarence Langton and Charles Anderson were suspected as potential culprits in their disappearance (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):4). Langton and Anderson were held in Juneau awaiting a grand jury trial. "They were arrested last week charged with violating the National Prohibition Act and bail set at \$10,000 each (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):6). See Alfred Farrow and Don Reyburn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dawes: (JUN-31). Historical federal and territorial Alaska circulars indicate this refers to Jorgensen-Dawes and the Juneau area. It appears the working arrangement spanned from at least 1924 through 1929 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929; Walker 1929). It's not clear if this refers to Dr. L. P. and/or H.F. Dawes and George Jorgensen. One source mentions a Dawes utilizing "Torse Island" for Alaska island blue fox farming (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). The latter named island is probably a misspelling of Lynn Canal's, "Horse" island (JUN-26). See Dr. L. P. Dawes, H. F. Dawes, George Jorgensen, and E. L. Lovell (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dawes, H.F.: (XPA-08). Harold Frank Dawes was born about 1890 in Adams, Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source specified that he was born June 1, 1889, and died in July 1970 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Harold F. Dawes is the younger brother of Dr. Leonard P. Dawes. Mr. Harold F. Dawes followed his older brother to Alaska. The H. F. Dawes family initially settled in Wrangell, Alaska in the early 1900s. He reportedly operated the Wrangell Sentinel newspaper during his stay in the community. Mr. Dawes and his wife, Minnie Hazel Oleston Dawes, eventually moved to Petersburg. Minnie Dawes was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1930). She lived between 1894 and 1973. Phillip was their only child listed in the early U.S. Census (U.S. Census 1930). Ten years later Rdeath Dawes joined the family (U.S. Census 1940; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=838). While in Petersburg, Mr. Dawes served as an attorney, U.S. Commissioner, and Customs Officer. He was reportedly a law partner with Mr. Henry Roden while in Petersburg and Juneau (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 8, 1919, 5(37):4). The Dawes family moved to Juneau in 1946, where he also served as the Adjudication Officer for the Federal Veterans Affairs. He retired in 1952 to Everett, Washington. H.F. Dawes was a partner/investor with his brother in their Sitka Sound, Torsar Islands (XPA-08) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). The brothers arranged for John (Jack) Clausen to serve as their on-site fur farm manager there between 1923-1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1922, according to historical federal agency correspondence, the brothers purchased interest in the lease, structures, equipment, and foxes from the Chris Houger's Torsar Islands (XPA-08) estate; they reportedly paid \$5300. Total income from their island fur farm between 1922-1926 was reportedly \$2657.82. Their Island fur farm enterprise was "informally" abandoned in 1934. Between 1933-1936 they were delinquent in their annual lease payments to the federal government. Their Torsar island fur farm special use permit was formally closed by the Forest

Service and listed as abandoned in April 1937 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Harold Dawes was the first elected temporary chairman and Board member of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In the fall of 1923, he gave notice to all members of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association concerning a planned Informal meeting for nominating and instructing candidates for director positions (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):5). See L. P. Dawes, and John (Jack) Clausen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dawes, Dr. Leonard P.: (XPA-08). Dr. Leonard Pratt Dawes was born about 1875 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or 1876 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He died November 12, 1951 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Another source states that he was born in Adams, Wisconsin on April 1, 1875 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=838). His wife, "Anona", was born about 1876 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that his wife was Effie Lenore Buzard Dawes (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=838). She was said to have lived between 1871 and March 3, 1961 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple reportedly raised at least one child: Bertha. According to the 1920 U.S. Census they also housed his sister and brother-in-law: John C. and Merrill Lang. In 1946 Dr. Dawes retired from his Juneau medical and surgical practice on his 71st birthday. He was elected and served in the Alaska Territorial Senate from 1947 to 1951 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=838). Spouses lived and died in Juneau and were both interred within the city's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Dr. Dawes and his younger brother, Harold F. Dawes, reportedly became involved in their Sitka Sound, Torsar Island (XPA-08) fur farm in late 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In October 1922 Dr. Dawes "bought interest in lease, structures, equipment, and foxes from Chris Houger's estate" for \$5300 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Dawes brothers funded the fur farm between 1922 and 1934. The brothers arranged for John (Jack) Clausen to serve as their on-site fur farm manager there between 1923-1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Dawes reported total income for the fur farm for the years 1922-1926, \$2657.82 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Island was "informally" abandoned in 1934. The Forest Service noted lease non-payment for the years 1933-1936. The fur farm permit was officially closed by the Forest Service, April 6, 1937 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924: De Armond 1993:50; Easley 2012; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Loftus 1930, 1932, Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). See H. F. Dawes, and John (Jack) Clausen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Daymond, Joe M.: (CRG-13). Joseph Mitchell Daymond was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1940), 1883 (U.S. Census 1950), or March 10, 1883, in Gram County, Texas (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Another source noted the same March birth date and his passing on November 18, 1966 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He passed away in Seattle, Washington, and was interred within the Holyrood Cemetery, Shoreline, King County, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1940, Joseph Daymond was divorced and said to be a salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). Also "in 1940, he imported two raccoons from a breeding farm in Albany, Indiana, intent on releasing them on the Coronados Islands south of Craig" (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 10(15):3; Reamer 2022). Tewkesbury (1947:187) mentions the special use permittee on his Port St. Nicholas, Coronados Islands (Roberts n.d., 2012, 2014; USDA- Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. J.H. Hibbs is mentioned in possible connection with the Port St. Nicholas' Coronado Islands (CRG-13) fur farm; however, a minimal basic mentioning is all that is currently available (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). This minimal information is all that is

currently available concerning Mr. Daymond's, and potentially others, actual and potential fur farming exploits here (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See J.H. Hibbs. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dean, Mary Elmira: (SIT-51). Mrs. Mary Elmira Dean was reportedly born about 1885 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). Ms. Dean appears to actually have been born October 15, 1895, and died in August 1983 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She was noted as being widowed. Her deceased husband was identified as Mr. Highland Dean and born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1873 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920). In 1930 she was described as in partnership with Thomas Barns. The partners employed Gordon Barrett as a laborer (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Game Commission (1933, 1934) mentions her in minimal fur farming terms. She and her partner were referred to as mink fur farmers in the Sitka area (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). On February 7, 1934, Ms. Dean was issued title to lands within Township 54 South, Range 64 East, Section 20, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Thomas Barns, and Gordon Barrett. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Delgard, Andrew: (JUN-58). Throughout historical literature and various Alaska federal and territorial agency circulars, and correspondence, the surnames for this individual vary significantly: Delgard, Dellgards, Dalgard, Dahlggard, Dahlgaard (Loftus 1931; U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). At this time, I believe it does not shed any light on the relationship and working collaboration of the two Juneau area brothers (e.g., Andrew and Peter Delgard). Mr. Andrew Delgard was born in Denmark about 1868 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). Another source suggests that he was born about 1861 (U.S. Census 1930). Lloyd Bayers (n.d.) suggests Andrew Delgard was born in February 1866, and that he came to the Juneau area about 1895. However, his death certificate states that he was actually born in 1867 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Delgard immigrated to the U.S. in 1894 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). Another source states that he was born February 28, 1867, in Herning, Denmark, and immigrated to the U.S. in 1890. His citizenship papers were issued to him April 6, 1918, in Juneau, Alaska's District Court (U.S. Naturalization Records-original documents 1795-1972). In the 1930s he is a self-described farm and general laborer on a Mendenhall Valley dairy farm (U.S. Census 1930); this is the Smith Family Dairy (Bayers n.d.;). Andrew Delgard was found dead near his home on the Smith Dairy Farm. He died at age 88 of arteriosclerotic heart disease on November 6, 1955, and was interred in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Alaska's Territorial Veterinarian, Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931), noted the Delgard's surnames as well established Juneau area mink fur farmers. See Peter Delgard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Delgard, Peter (Pete): (JUN-58). Spelling for this individual surname and his brother vary significantly over time. Throughout the early twentieth century historical literature and various Alaska federal and territorial agency circulars and correspondence document the name in various configurations: Delgard, Dellgards, Dalgard, Dahlggard, Dahlgaard (Loftus 1931; U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). At this time, I believe it does not shed much light on the relationship of the two Juneau area brothers (e.g., Andrew and Peter Delgard). Mr. Pedar Dalgard was born in Demark in 1863 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1864 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). He was single and immigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1900, 1930). Other sources suggests he was born August 20, 1863, and passed away at Juneau's St. Ann's hospital June 1, 1953 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Bayers n.d.; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In historic Alaskan State Records, he is listed as 89 years old at the time of his passing. He died of arteriosclerotic heart disease (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). It also lists his birth in 1863

and death June 1, 1953. He was interred in the I.O.O.F. (i.e., Independent Order of Odd Fellows) plot, Evergreen Cemetery, Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His death certificate states that he was a retired miner (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931), Alaska Territorial Veterinarian, noted the Delgard brother's as well established mink fur farmers in Juneau's Mendenhall Valley. See Andrew Delgard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

DeLong, Royce. Mr. Royce DeLong was "a resident of the Seward area over the past three years and was in the fox raising business there with his father". He passed away in a Seattle hospital in early 1923 of an undisclosed condition (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 9, 1923, 10(9):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Demidoff, T. F.: (SIT-18; XPA-04). Earlier research indicates two possible T.F. Demidoff's. In July 1919, the first person by that name applied for a fur farming special use permit for Sitka Sound's, Gavanski Island (SIT-18), and it was issued to him in March 1920. The island fur farming site was reportedly abandoned by April 1921 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). This initial Mr. T. F. Demidoff appears to have reportedly died May 10, 1929 (deArmond 1993:59, 1995b). The second possible person may refer to Mr. Titus F. Demidoff. He was said to have been born about 1903 in Alabama (U.S. Census 1930), or 1903 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). In the fall of 1936, he was mauled by a brown bear along Sitka's Indian River (Bayers, n.d.; DeArmond 1993: 72). According to the 1930 U.S. Census, Titus F. Demidoff was once employed as a laborer by Dr. Frederick Goddard. Mr. Demidoff appears to have briefly served as a caretaker/laborer on Dr. Frederick Goddard's Kolosh (i.e., Doctor) island (XPA-04) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ten years later he is said to be a carpenter's helper in Sitka, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Later Mr. Demidoff was a noted carpenter associated with historical construction and reconstruction projects in and around Sitka (Antonson and Hanable 1987). Mr. Demidoff was also noted as a wood boat builder, and builder of the replica Russian American blockhouse in Sitka (DeArmond 1993: 59). Dr. Frederick Goddard operated his Kolosh (i.e., Doctor) island (XPA-04) fur farm at least between October 1924 and November 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). See Dr. Frederick Goddard and Carl G. Hill. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Demmert: (CRG-01). This historical reference appears to refer to the Demmert Brothers. The family is identified as a well-known and respected indigenous Native American (Tlingit) family from the Ketchikan and Klawock areas of Southeastern Alaska. The Demmert Brothers (i.e., Charles and George) were first noted as saw and shingle mill operators near Bay View, Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 1, 1921, 7(16):3), and cannery operators in Klawock, Alaska (Petersburg Press, September 21, 1928, 3(6):3). In the early 1920's there is very limited historical information indicating the brothers were minimally involved in fur farming on Abess Island (CRG-01) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924c). See reference to the brothers in the November 1, 1924, circular "Revised List of Fur Farm Permits-Tongass National Forest". Charles Demmert was born about 1879 in Alaska. Their father was reportedly from Germany, and his mother was an indigenous Native American (Tlingit) from Southeastern Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). George Demmert was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1910,1920) or 1885 and described as a Alaska Native (U.S. Census 1930). Another source states that George Demmert was actually born October 15, 1882 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Both men were said to have been born in the Shakan area of Kosciusko Island (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) and were pupils in Sitka in 1900 (U.S. Census 1900). Additionally, both lived in the Klawock and Ketchikan areas with their extended families at least during the fur farming era. George William Demmert's grave marker lists his life span between October 16, 1883, and May 4, 1958 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Charles W. Demmert passed away in the fall of 1962. He was a

noted salmon cannery builder and operator. He owned and operated the Klawock cannery for 27 years before selling it to the Klawock Cooperative Association. He was also well-known in the logging and sawmill circles (Petersburg Press, November 30, 1962, (11):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

DeStaffany, Lyman. In April 1935 Lyman DeStaffany was a Seattle fur trader found guilty in a Ketchikan District Court. He and Frank Dorbandt, an aviator, both plead guilty to illegal possession of furs. A third defendant in Oregon, James A. Pierce, was found to be outside of the court's jurisdiction (Petersburg Press, May 3, 1935, 9(43):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Deverell, Louis: (SKG-16). Mr. Louis Henry Deverell was born about 1878 in New Jersey (U.S. Census 1930); however, differing birth dates appear for him throughout his life: 1872 (U.S. Census 1940); 1875 (U.S. Census 1920), 1877 (U.S. Census 1910), and 1878 (U.S. Census 1930). However, there is a more probable birth date of September 10, 1876, in Lakehurst, New Jersey (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Lewis Henry Deverell's life appears to have spanned between 1876 and March 19, 1947 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The 1910 and 1920 U.S. Census reports his mother, Fannie or Fanny, lived with him. She was reportedly born about 1838 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent research indicates she was actually born in Alsace, France in 1837 and died in 1923 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Both mother and son were interred within Skagway's Pioneer Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Throughout much of his life Mr. Deverell is listed in U.S. Census documents as single and the head of household. He appears to have been directly employed in various capacities as a laborer, freight checker, and yardman with the White Pass & Yukon Railroad in Skagway, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Minimal references indicate he was interested in mink fur farming at least between 1929 and 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933). See A.J. Achison, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

DeZordo, Jack. There is currently minimal information suggesting DeZordo may have been directly or indirectly involved in historical Alaskan fur farming. John Cliff "Jack" DeZordo was born about 1894 in San Francisco, California (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to Bessie Dahl DeZordo (1929-1951), and Viola Sivertsen DeZordo (1900-1977). During WWI (1917-1919) Mr. DeZordo served in France in the U.S. Army (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1861-1985). Throughout his adult life Mr. DeZordo appears to focus on construction and construction management oriented vocations (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1940). He served as the Petersburg, Alaska, city superintendent of public works, a CCC foreman, construction on the Petersburg hospital, and operator of pile driver equipment (Petersburg Press, July 9, 1969, 56, page 1). In 1931 in Juneau, Mr. DeZordo filed a claim for non-payment of wages against Alaska fur farmer Cyrus Catt (Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):6). This same newspaper account mistakenly misspells his surname as "Jack DeSarto" (Petersburg Press January 30, 1931, 5(25):6). In the summer of 1936 Jack DeZordo was mentioned in the local Petersburg newspaper... "The steel work has been installed at the Fall Creek bridge, and the decking is now being laid. Jack DeZordo did the riveting on the steel work. 73,000 lbs. of steel was used in the bridge" (Petersburg Press, June 12, 1936, 10(49):8). Jack DeZordo passed away July 4, 1969 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1861-1985: Petersburg Press, July 9, 1969,

56, page 1) and was buried in the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Cyrus Catt. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dickerson, H.: (XTR-01). Mr. Harry Gorden Dickerson was born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1904 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). He married Helen T. Wilson Dickerson March 2, 1935, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). That same document further identified her as Mrs. Thea Helena Peterson Dickerson (1888-1971) (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Harry G. Dickerson was in partnership with S. P. May in their Port Snettisham, Fannie Island (XTR-01) fur farm. In 1927 the partners were issued their island fur farm special use permit. The pair purchased the improvements on Fannie Island (XTR-01) from John (Jack) Johnson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners planned to raise mink and marten on the island fur farming site. In 1929 the partners were reportedly collecting drinking water from a rain barrel for their furbearers. By the fall of 1931 they were hoping to sell the islands improvements to "William Englehart" of Juneau but didn't hear anymore from him. At the close of 1931, the partners requested their fur farm permit to be cancelled (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Dickerson passed away October 9, 1989, in Grand Junction, Colorado (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See S. P. May, and John (Jack) Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dickman, H. A.: (SKG-01, SKG-03). Mr. Harry August Dickman was said to have been born about 1896 in Nebraska (Montana, U.S. Military Records, 1904-1918), and more specifically April 28, 1896, in Omaha, Nebraska (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). He served in the U.S. military between 1917-1919 from his Butte, Montana residence (Montana, U.S. Military Records, 1904-1918; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). Mr. Dickman and W. H. Marrett have at least a five-year history of partnership, falling out, and conflicting complaints concerning each other and their Alaskan fur farming activities. The partners appear to have collaborated at the outset in the on-site operation and management of their Yakutat Bay, Kataguni and Shikosi Islands (SKG-01), and Taisani Island (SKG-03) fur farms (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1925 Marrett initially offered Mr. Dickman half interest in the three islands fur farm. The partnership dissolved by early 1928. In the summer of 1929 Historical USDA-Forest Service files and correspondence report that Mr. Dickman transferred all interest in their enterprise to Mr. Marrett. The three islands reportedly remained vacant of fox between 1928-1929. In 1928, the Forest Service received word that there was an active moonshine still on Taisani Island (SKG-03). The moonshine still was reportedly operated by James Lloyd (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Harry August Dickman married Anna Marie Powell Dickman July 20, 1933, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013), and he passed away there December 5, 1933 (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Didriksen, Jorgen: (SIT-23). A local newspaper makes a passing reference to "Johan Dedricksen" (Petersburg Herald, June 26, 1925, 11(72):6). It is a public notice of his death and advisement to possible creditors. Twice the legal notice spelled his surname as "Dedricksen", and his wife signed as administrator under "Marie Dedrickson" (Petersburg Herald, June 26, 1925, 11(72):6). In the fall of 1926, Marie Dedrickson was adjudged insane and committed to the Morningside Sanitarium in Portland, Oregon (Petersburg Press, October 15, 1926, 1(8):6). USDA-Forest Service files indicate that Jorgen R. Didriksen was the named special use permittee for a proposed fur farm on Krestof Sound's, Sound Island (SIT-23) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The 1930 U.S. Census referenced Johan Didriksen as being born about 1872 in Norway. He was referred to as a fisherman (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, "Polly", was

born about 1880. The couple reportedly raised several children: Ben, Elizabeth, John, George, and Charles (U.S. Census 1930). A second source refers to Jorgan R. Didriksen. He was said to be a Juneau area fisherman born December 3, 1881 (WWI Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He listed a brother in Sitka, Chris Didriksen, as knowledgeable concerning his whereabouts (WWI Draft Regulation Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Didriksen applied for his Sound Island (SIT-23) fur farm in September 1922 and by December of the same year he appears to have “abandoned” all plans for the enterprise and the permit was closed by the Forest Service (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dominick, Frank: (JUN-59). Mr. Dominick was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in France (U.S. Census 1930). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1909 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Dominick was once a self-described Juneau area gold miner (U.S. Census 1920), and fur farm manager (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Dominick divorced Alice Nelson prior to his marriage to Jennie James April 16, 1937 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). References indicate he was an active mink and fox fur farm manager in the Thane area south of Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Loftus 1931, 1932; U.S. Census 1930). Ted Sherzberg and John Durand were nearby Thane residents, and possible caretakers under Mr. Dominick (U.S. Census 1930). See John Durand and Ted Sherzberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dooley: (PET-28). This reference may refer to Mr. George Dooley, who reportedly died October 18, 1924 (deArmond 1995b). Another possibility candidate is Robert L. Dooley of Ketchikan. He was said to have been born about 1886 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). “Dooley” was reportedly in partnership with “Robillard” in their Clarence Strait, Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm. The two partners appear on a 1924 Alaska Game Commission circular noting active blue fox fur farmers (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.). There is the possibility that the pair were merely caretakers or sharecroppers on the Marsh and Screen Islands (PET-28) fur farm. The site was formally held by Frank S. Barnes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Services 1924; Petersburg Herald, 1925, 11, Page 1.). See Robillard, and Frank S. Barnes. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dorbandt, Frank. In April 1935 Frank Dorbandt, an aviator, was found guilty in the Ketchikan District Court. He and Lyman DeStaffany, a Seattle Fur Trader, both plead guilty to illegal possession of fur. A third defendant in Oregon, James A. Pierce, was found to be outside of the court’s jurisdiction (Petersburg Press, May 3, 1935, 9(43):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dorr, Frank E.: (XPR-01). Francis “Frank” Edmond Dorr was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1900), 1874 (U.S. Census 1920), or March 8, 1876, in Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In 1918, Frank Dorr appears to be a fisherman and based in Ketchikan, Alaska (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In June 1924 historical USDA-Forest Service files note Mr. Dorr was issued a fur farming special use permit for the Revillagigedo Channel, Kelp Island (XPR-01). The island was referenced as “near Duke Island” (USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c). Additional research and interpretation indicate “Frank” Dorr, and two others were briefly involved in their Kelp Island (XPR-01) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924). Clarence D. Bailey, also a Ketchikan fisherman, was one of those mentioned at that time in relation to Kelp Island (XPR-01) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924). P.R. McGuire is another name referenced in historical files concerning the Kelp Island (XPR-01) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). I theorize that the

three individuals formed a loose knit island fur farming business that appears to have been short lived. In 1924 and possibly earlier, minimally available historic files and circulars reference the three individual contributions to the Kelp Island (XPR-01) fur farm (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See Clarence D. Bailey, and P.R. McGuire. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dott, H.F.: (JUN-53). Henry "Harry" Flood Dott was born about 1870 in California (U.S. Census 1880, 1920, 1940, 1950), or 1871 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Caroline Dethiefs Dott, was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920), 1892 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1891 (U.S. Census 1950). The couple married December 10, 1918, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple raised one daughter: Dorothy (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). During his life Harry Dott minimally worked as a motorman for a goldmine, insurance agent, insurance salesman, and fur farming investor (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). It appears H.S. Graves and his partners started the Glacier Fur Farm Company. His partners include the following: Harry F. Dott, Dave B. Housel and John Reck. The 115-acre Mendenhall Valley homestead of George W. Mock served as the original location for this fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, Chap.13:5-6). By 1927, the Harry Dott family appear to have relocated to the Seattle, Washington area (Bates McNeely Family Tree; U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Mr. Dott's life spanned between 1871 and December 8, 1951 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). However, the state of Washington claims he was born December 16, 1870, and passed away December 8, 1951 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). The widow, Mrs. Dott then married Grover W. Jensen August 31, 1958, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She passed away February 18, 1965 (Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). Both Mr. Dott and his wife were buried within the Queen Anne Columbarium in Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See H. S. Graves, Dave B. Housel, and John Reck. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Double, V.G.: (PET-03). Historic USDA-Forest Service files refer to a Mr. V.G. Double but, following extensive research and the local Petersburg newspaper lead to the correct individual and that individual is Ulysses Grant Doble. Ulysses Grant Doble was born June 15, 1869, in Lincoln, Maine (Peterson Family Tree; U.S. Census 1870, 1900), or 1870 (U.S. Census 1880). Another source states his birth date and place of birth as June 30, 1870, in Maine (Petersburg Press, June 11, 1937, 11(49):5). In 1900 he is a self-described Washington logger (U.S. Census 1900). The Petersburg Borough (2009) and Find a Grave Index (1600s-current) list this individual in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery as a "U.G. Doble" as being interred there; however, there is no headstone associated with the burial site/plot. It now appears the federal agency administrators and local cemetery misspelled or misinterpreted this person's given and surname. Mr. Double (i.e., as his name appears in federal/territorial agency files and correspondence) was issued his fur farm permit for Keku Strait, Horseshoe Island (PET-03) in the fall of 1935 and abandoned the venture by March 1936 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Chipperfield 1945a). In his rationale for abandoning the business venture he was concerned because the saltwater surrounding Horseshoe Island (PET-03) freezes solidly in winter. "Thus, letting the foxes escape, also through carelessness in the past the ground has become foul with worms". Grant Doble was admitted to the Petersburg Hospital February 14, 1937 (Petersburg Press, February 19, 1937, 11(33):8). The Forest Service also reported in May 1937 that the permittee was in the hospital with an "incurable disease" (Chipperfield 1945; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In his obituary, Mr. Doble "lived on the Stedman Island near Kake where he engaged in fur farming, trapping, and prospecting" (Petersburg Press, June 11, 1937, 11(49):5). He passed away June 8 and was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery June 9, 1937 (Petersburg Press, June 11, 1937, 11(49):5). Additionally, Mr. Doble reportedly applied for Keku Strait, Entrance Island (PET-11) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, minimal information is

all that is currently available concerning his application request. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Douglas, William T. William Thomas Douglas was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1887 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). However, he was actually born August 1, 1886, in Michigan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He served in the U.S Army between May 1918 and July 1919 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). He married Opal Archer Douglas January 14, 1929, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1899 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Additional information indicates that she was born May 15, 1898, and passed away September 8, 1977. She was buried within the Mountain View Cemetery, Walla Walla, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). In the 1920's Mr. Douglas claimed to be an "engineer" and probable fisherman in the Juneau area (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In 1930, Mr. William T. Douglas was noted as a laborer on a Juneau area fur farm, but the site is not explicitly named or located (U.S. Census 1930). I theorize that the unnamed fur farm may be the Albert Forsythe's Stephens Passage, Colt Island (JUN-55) and his possible Juneau area land based fur farm. Throughout the 1940's and the 1950's Mr. Douglas was a gillnet fisherman and self-described beer parlor manager in Juneau and at the James Brennan Cocktail Bar in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, May 28, 1954, 29(47):3; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registrations, 1942). Mr. Douglas passed away in Juneau November 26, 1957, and was interred within the Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Drake: (KET-11). I theorized that "George Lincoln Drake" was the individual referred to with the Felice Strait, Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation (Roberts 2014: 51). Reportedly, Mr. Drake was in partnership with R. T. Graham, Charles Ingersoll, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt in their Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation. The partnership held their Cat Island (KET-11) fur farm special use permit in 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.b; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). Indigenous Alaska Natives, Joseph Starr (1869-1943) and Joseph McKay (1914-1920) each claimed the ancestral claims to Cat Islands (Roberts n.d.; Wyckoff 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). George Lincoln Drake was reportedly born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1940, 1950), or 1890 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was born April 7, 1889, in Laconia, New Hampshire (WWI Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Dora Amanda Polley Drake September 28, 1915, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940, 1950), or 1894 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent research indicates she was actually born May 26, 1892, in Aitkin County, Minnesota (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised three children: Robert, Donald, and Barbara (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Drake appears to have accepted a forester position with the USDA-Forest Service in Ketchikan, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). After 1920, he and his family were relocated with the USDA-Forest Service to the Portland, Oregon area (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). By 1940 he had pursued private sector supervisory employment opportunities with the Simpson Logging Company in Shelton, Washington (U.S. Census 1940, 1950; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mrs. Dora Drake's life spanned between May 26, 1892, and April 4, 1978 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mr. Drake lived between April 7, 1889, and April 5, 1979 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Both were interred within the Dearborn Memorial Park, Poway, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See R. T.

Graham, Charles Ingersoll, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Drake, James: (SUM-03). James Scott Drake was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1900), 1875 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), 1879 (U.S. Census 1930), 1882 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1878 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1950). He was actually born October 23, 1874, in Van Wert, Ohio (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). However, a later reference states that he was born October 23, 1877 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). James Drake married Claudia “Marie” Slater Drake December 9, 1897, in Van Wert, Ohio (Ohio, County Marriage Records, 1774-1993). She was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1900), 1878 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1884 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1930). She was born February 13, 1878, in Van Wert, Ohio (Ohio, Birth and Christening Index, 1774-1973). Mr. Drake’s working life appears to have commenced as a U.S. Postal Service clerk in Ohio (U.S. Census 1910). Later he served as a “Mill Oiler” with the Allen and Nelson Mill in Maushan, King County, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Between, at least, 1924 and 1926, Mr. Drake was an early partner with Charles E. Zimmerman and Henry L. Arnold in the Zimmerman Blue Fox Farm. The fur farm was located on Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Drake and Arnold agreed to a contract to provide improvements on the Brothers (SUM-03) East Island and care for the blue foxes. After 2 years, Zimmerman was to retain 25 pairs of the foxes and have 1/3 interest in the East Island improvements. By 1930, Mr. Drake was said to be a Juneau, Alaska, area federal public roads construction “checker” (i.e., a possible “truck driver” and “traffic control flagman”?) (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). In 1959 at the time of his death, he was said to have been a Juneau area retail grocery store clerk, as well as a maintenance person with the federal public roads department (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was also a self-proclaimed “rancher” (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Initially, Mrs. Marie Drake served as a secretary with the Alaska Territorial Education Department (U.S. Census 1930) but quickly advanced to a Deputy Commissioner of Education (U.S. Census 1940). James Drake lived between October 23, 1874, and August 25, 1959 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Marie, lived between February 13, 1878, and March 3, 1963. They were both interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Charles E. Zimmerman and Henry L. Arnold. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dromnes, Edward C.: (SIT-15). Edward Christian Dromnes was born November 6, 1888, in Dromnes, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). A later version suggested he was born in 1889 (U.S. Census 1920). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1910 and was a resident in the Tillamook, Oregon, area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was naturalized July 11, 1911, in Tillamook, Washington (Oregon, County Court Naturalization Records, 1840-1982). By 1920 he was in a fishing partnership with John Hansen, and Henry Nelson (U.S. Census 1920). He fished throughout southeastern Alaska (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). In February 1921 he was said to have initially applied for the Sitka Sound, Middle Islands (SIT-15). His fur farming special use permit was issued to him in July 1921 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1923 he was reportedly in fur farming collaboration with Otto E. Dahl, D.J. Dahl, G.E. Westerlund, John Ottosen, and Sivert Sivertsen in the two-island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1922, the latter loose-knit partnership is believed to have applied for its fur farming special use permit for both Crow and Middle islands (SIT-15). Their special use permit was reportedly issued to them in June 1923. Mr. Dromnes was reportedly involved in the Sitka Sound, Crow and the Middle Islands (SIT-15) through the “Middle Islands Fur Farm” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game

Commission 1924). The islands appeared to have poor denning grounds (which limit number of foxes), and an extensive area "unhandy" for feeding foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Various (unnamed) members of the group appear to have continued there until January 1931 when their special use permit was relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Dromnes passed away January 4, 1929, and was interred within the Sitka Alaska National Cemetery (National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962; Veterans Gravesites Index, ca. 1775-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Otto E. Dahl, D.J. Dahl, G.E. Westerlund, John Ottosen, and Sivert Sivertsen. Also G.E. Banvard, and Wm. Mattila. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dugdell, W.H.: (YAK-01). William Henry Dugdell was born about 1862 (U.S. Census 1970), or 1863 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1880,1910,1930). Minimally, his surname is misspelled as "Dugdale" (U.S. Census 1910) and "Lemdell" (U.S. Census 1930) in various historical references. It appears Mr. Dugdell was issued his initial Yakutat Bay, Knight Island (YAK-01) fur farm special use permit in June 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18,1921, 7(48):1). His Knight Island site also included the small adjacent island located towards the mainland. Later Mr. Dugdell was noted as being in partnership with Leonard "Hardy" Trefzger in their island fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). According to USDA-Forest Service historical files, in the summer of 1925, Mr. Dugdell contracted with Jack Ellis (i.e., Krutoi Island, YAK-02) to furnish him with blue fox livestock. Mr. Dugdell relinquished his Knight Island (YAK-01) fur farm permit in early 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Incomplete files indicate Mr. Dugdell may have misunderstood USDA-Forest Service lease terms. He was to remove all foxes and agree to not stock the fur farm island if it's classed under a recreational "residence" special use permit. Dugdell then states that he planned to give the island a "rest" for a couple of years (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). I assume Hardy Trefzger individually continued to operate the Knight Island fur farm, and currently available files and records note he was issued a fur farming special use permit for the island in November 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See a photograph of the two fur farming partners in Isto (2012: 44). In 1933, Mr. Dugdell served as an Alaska Territorial "commissioner" for Yakutat (Petersburg Press, October 13, 1933, 8(15):1). William H. Dugdell passed away June 7, 1936, in Alameda, California (California, Death Index, 1905-1939). However, another source suggests he lived between 1863 and July 9, 1936, and was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, Alameda County, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Leonard "Hardy" Trefzger, and Jack Ellis. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Duncan, Pete: (SKG-08, SKG-17). Mr. Peter Duncan was an initial partner with A. C. Smith at the Duncan-Smith (SKG-17) fur farm. Their partnership appears to have commenced at least by 1914 in the Wells area of the Chilkat Valley, Haines, Alaska. In approximately 1917 the partnership was dissolved for undisclosed reasons when each partner established his own separate, individual fur farm in the Chilkat Valley (Bower and Aller 1918: 64). Mr. Duncan reportedly raised "red fox" on his latter fur farm site (SKG-08) (Bower and Aller 1918: 64). Peter Duncan is an indigenous Alaska Native born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1910), 1875 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1867 (U.S. Census 1950). Further research suggests he may have been born May 24, 1885, in Klukwan, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His first wife, Mary Williams Duncan (1875-?), was born in Alaska about 1875 (U.S. Census 1910), Mr. and Mrs. Duncan raised several children from her previous relationship: William, Jemmile, and Billy (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). In Sitka sometime in 1922 Mr. Duncan appears to have married Emma Davis Willis Duncan. She was born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1930), 1903 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1910 (U.S. Census 1950). The latter couple raised several more children together: Irene, Robert, Anita, Albert, and John (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Throughout much of his

life he appears to have served as a commercial fisherman and cannery warehouseman in northern southeast Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). By 1942 he is said to be a warehouseman with the Astoria & Puget Sound Canning Company in Excursion Inlet, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away March 20, 1963, and was interred within the Excursion Inlet Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See A.C. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dunn, A.L.: (SIT-37). Mr. Archer, or Archie L. Dunn was born about 1881 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920). According to the 1920 U.S. Census, he was said to be in partnership with “John Pahlilzser”. Mr. Pahlilzser was said to have been born about 1899 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). Both men were said to be fishermen and employed by a Juneau area cannery company (U.S. Census 1920). Also in 1920, Mr. Dunn was listed as being in some form of collaboration or partnership with Sidney D. Charles, Fred Jacobson, and probably August Buschmann in their Portlock Harbor, Triplet Island (SIT-37) fur farm. The latter four men were said to be involved in their Triplet Island (SIT-37) fur farm. Their fur farming special use permit was issued to them in mid-1920 and closed by the end of 1921 for an undisclosed rationale (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See Sidney D. Charles, Fred Jacobson, and August Buschmann. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Durand, John W.: (JUN-52). Mr. Durand was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1900), 1864 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1862 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Another source specified he was born March 31, 1863, in Saint-Quay, France and arrived in the U.S. by 1890 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920, 1930). August 9, 1919, he appears to have completed his naturalization process in the Juneau District Court (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1840-1957, and 1795-1972). Research suggests he once served as a laborer and woodsman for the Jwellen or Juetin Gold Mine in the Berners Bay area north of Juneau (U.S. Census 1900). Later he was a self-described fisherman (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930 Mr. Durand was referenced as a caretaker and laborer on an unnamed Thane, Alaska fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). He may have worked on or for fellow francophone, Frank Dominick (U. S. Census 1930). About the same time Mr. Durand is noted as a mink farmer in the Juneau area (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Mr. Durand lived between 1863 and 1940. Late in his life he lived at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer’s Home and eventually died and was buried in its cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Census 1940). See Frank Dominick and Ted Sherzberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Durgan, C.L.: (SIT-27, SIT-35). Initially, Clarence Leroy Durgan is self-described as an engineer and fisherman aboard his Alaskan gasboat. He was said to have been born October 21, 1889, in Saginaw, Michigan (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Subsequently he was said to have been born about 1890 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Durgan first appears married to Margery Harvie Durgan (1889-1990) on May 8, 1909, in Whatcom, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriages Records, 1854-2018). His second wife, Lillian Mae Larson Durgan (1906-1990), was born about 1906 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). They were married November 16, 1923, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriages Records, 1854-2018). The latter couple produced three children: “Lavade” F., Clarence Jr., and Alfred W. (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). By 1930 Mr. Durgan claimed to be an Alaska blue fox rancher (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Durgan was rumored to have married a third time in the spring of 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical federal agency files and correspondence indicate he was primarily a commercial Alaska salmon troller (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Durgan planned to ask his unnamed brother to join him and Charles C. Robitch in their Slocum Arm, Baird Island (SIT-27) fur farm. Their Baird

Island (SIT-27) special use permit spanned from April to October 1930. In August 1930 Mr. Robitch paid Mr. Durgan \$500 and 6 pups for half-interest for the Baird Island (SIT-27) fur farm and Durgan accepted a note for \$650 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). At least between 1930-1932 the Durgan brothers hoped to be active on their Slocum Arm's Leonhardt Islands (SIT-35). But Leonhardt Island (SIT-35) was formerly abandoned at the end of 1932 (Roppel 2010; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In 1934 Mr. Durgan killed all the blue foxes from his remaining half-interest in the Baird Islands (SIT-27) fur farm. Durgan claimed that all the furbearers got mange and other maladies. He then intended to make the latter island his home and requested a recreational residence special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Durgan planned to eventually restock his Baird Islands when the islands are free from disease (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1940 he was once again reportedly divorced, and a self-described Sitka carpenter in partnership with his son and Mr. Andy Johnson (U.S. Census 1940). Clarence Durgan passed away December 18, 1940, and was interred within Sitka's Old Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Charles C. Robitch. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Dyrdahl, Louis: (JUN-60). Louis Dyrdahl is a noted mink fur farmer in the Juneau area (Loftus 1932). He is correctly listed as Louis Dyrdahl and was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950), or 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Another source specifies that he was born March 12, 1882, in Bergen, Norway. (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Throughout much of his life he claimed to be a fisherman (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), prospector, and a carpenter (U.S. Census 1930, 1950; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His surname was incorrectly referenced in Loftus (1932) as "Derdahl". Between 1920 and 1933 Mr. Dyrdahl was a noted visitor at Petersburg's Arctic Hotel (Petersburg Weekly Press, May 14, 1920, 6(22):1; Petersburg Press, April 21, 1933, 7(43):8). He died December 11, 1959, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Eastman, T.C.: (KET-06). Thomas Carl Eastman was born about 1888 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920), or Nebraska (U.S. Census 1910, 1940). He was actually born October 11, 1887, in Tilden, Nebraska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Mr. Eastman married Mattie Wilkes Eastman August 23, 1919, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Mattie Eastman was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1889 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1920). The pair raised at least one son, "Genie" (i.e., George) (U.S. Census 1920). Throughout his working life, Mr. Eastman claimed to be a radio operator (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), electrician (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), and inspector with the U.S. Immigration Service (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). There is inconsistent and incomplete historical documentation for this individual and his reported utilization of Behm Canal's, Rudyerd Island (KET-06) fur farm (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). Conflicting documents indicate that the Rudyerd Fur Farm Company permit was issued in March 1922 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b) and officially abandoned in June 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Hilson (1976:46) reported Mr. Eastman was operating a fox farm on Rudyerd Island at least in 1924. According to Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.) the permittee continued to utilize the Rudyerd island (KET-06) fur farm through 1932. His special use permit was officially closed in June 1934 and listed as abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). "Jack"

Eastman is noted as a commercial fisherman throughout the era and vilified as fishing during the 1931 Strike (Petersburg Press, January 29, 1932, 6(24):5; Petersburg Press, February 26, 1932, 6(28):4). Thomas C. Eastman passed away in Seattle, Washington, January 15, 1971. His wife lived between 1887 and 1975. The couple were interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Eberly: (PET-83). Initially I theorized that Mr. William A. Eberly may have been the individual referenced here. However, I am not thoroughly convinced that he is the correctly identified individual associated with this fur farming site(s). Mr. Eberly was physically and predominantly located in northern reaches of the Alaska Territory throughout this era (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). This individual was said to have been born about 1859 in Pennsylvania. One of his early partners was Steve Jackson. Mr. Jackson was born about 1865 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1910). A second source states that Mr. William A. Eberly was born about 1853 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920). In 1923-1924 multiple references indicate a Mr. Eberly was in a fur farming partnership with a Mr. Carlson in the Zimovia Strait area (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The partners' fur farm permit appears to have been initially issued in September 1923 (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b). Currently there is little, if any, specific information associated with either of these individuals or their partnership. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Eberly, W.A.: (PET-83). See the above individual. Multiple sources indicate Zimovia Strait fur farming efforts focusing on pen raising of muskrat and blue fox furbearers (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Edwards, O.J.: (CRG-25). This may refer to Ole John Edwards. If so, he was born December 23, 1892, in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917- 1918). His Tlevak Strait, McFarland Islands (CRG-25) fur farm permit was issued in September 1922, and several agency circulars also mention the name as late as 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Eilertsen, Sofus: (JUN-07). Historical genealogical information indicates Peder Sofus Joachin Eilertsen was born June 25, 1873, in Bruburk, Hadsel, Norway (Norway, Select Baptism, 1634-1927; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Norway Census 1920). Mr. Eilertsen was said to have been born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1902 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Based on historical references throughout his adult life he appears to have exclusively functioned as a commercial fisherman and cannery watchman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He reportedly died at his home December 22, 1950, in Bellingham, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-1996). Furthermore, his grave marker lists his life span between November 25, 1873, and December 22, 1950. He was interred within the Mountain View Memorial Park, Lakewood, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Johan Makinen sold his Port Frederick, Halibut Island (JUN-07) improvements to Sofus Eilertsen for \$100, but Makinen claims in a 1924 letter to the Forest Service he was never paid by Mr. Eilertsen. Mr. Makinen requested the Forest Service throw Mr. Eilertsen off the island. Eilertsen's Halibut Island (JUN-07) fur farm permit was issued to him in January 1923 and closed by October 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Apparently, Mr. Henry Moy planned to purchase Mr. Eilertsen's island improvements and livestock (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b) Also, Mr. Karl O. Johnson

appears as an early caretaker and quasi partner with “Sofus Eilertsen” in the Halibut Island (JUN-07) fur farm (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.). The “Eilertson-Johnson” Fur Farm may have spanned between at least 1923 and 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). An early reference spell his surname: “Eilertson”, and a partner with Karl O. Johnson (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d). See Karl O. Johnson, and Johan Makinen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ekoos, Harry: (SUM-19). In 1933 Harry Ekoos worked as a caretaker for several months on the Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, August 11, 1933, 8(6):8). In the summer of 1931, his name appears as “Harry Echoos”, an Arctic Hotel visitor in Petersburg, Alaska. In October 1931, the local newspaper spells his name as “Harry Koos” (Petersburg Press, October 9, 1931, 6(8):8). It is also spelled as “Harry Eckoes” and he is mentioned in passing as a visitor at Charlie Elliott’s camp and homestead along the southern reaches of Wrangell Narrows, Kupreanof Island (Petersburg Press, November 27, 1931, 6(15):4). See Charlie Elliott and Bob Robinson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Elliott: (CRG-07). Historical files, correspondence, and circulars note Elliott and these named partners Robert L. Petty, Shaver, and Wellier that make up the Kasaan Bay, (i.e., Kasaan Island, CRG-07) “Long Island Fur Company”. It may refer to Mr. Roy Elliott. However, further research will be necessary to confirm or refute this theory. The group applied for their fur farming special use permit in late 1921, and it appears to have continued until at least the spring of 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report , November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Additionally, Ed J. Williams was mentioned separately in 1924 historical files and correspondence. He and the others were mentioned elsewhere as members, representatives, and/or caretakers for the company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Holbrook 1926:41; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The last reference to Mr. Williams and the fur farm company appears in February 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Holbrook 1926:41). See Roy Elliott. All or most of the named individuals here and within the Long Island Fur Company deserve further investigation(s) and reporting.

Elliott, Charles William. Mr. Elliott is the younger brother of Rowdon V. Elliott. Charles W. Elliott lived on his homestead south of Petersburg along the Wrangell Narrows and may have once practiced small scale fur farming there, and elsewhere. He was a popular and admired local resident (Petersburg Press, July 5, 1929, 3(47):4). It is assumed, with minimal supporting information, that he and his older brother are the “Elliott’s” referred to in the Pybus Bay area on Elliot Island (SIT-10) (Orth 1967: 311). Mr. Elliott was reportedly born in Scotland in 1875 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1876 (U.S. Census 1940). He immigrated in 1915 (U.S. Census 1930). Additional research suggests he was born July 7, 1874, in Cathcart, Renfrew, Scotland (Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950). Elliott moved to the Sitka Alaska Pioneer Home in the summer of 1951 (Petersburg Press, June 8, 1951, 25(49):1). He passed away there in 1953 and was buried within its cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In the 1930’s he reportedly served as a host for several months for the Marvin Kimberg [i.e., Kinberg] family at his Wrangell Narrows home (Petersburg Press, December 2, 1932, 7(23):4). Later the local newspaper referred to Mr. Elliott as a “rancher” south of town along Wrangell Narrows (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1934, 8(46):8). In the summer of 1934, he requested homestead status and classification for his parcel of land. He claimed a 35.64-acre homestead. Notice of the homestead selection was first published June 8, 1934 (Petersburg Press, June 15, 1934,

8(50):7). Later in life he served as a night watchman at the Kayler-Otness Fish Company, and possibly the Kayler-Dahl facility (Petersburg Pilot, July 12, 1984, 10(28):5). See R. V. Elliott, Russell York, Henry A. Dahl, and Marvin Kimberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Elliott, R.V.: (SIT-10). This reference refers to “Rowdon Varsel Elliott”. His friends all called him “Rod” (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):1). He was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1872 in Scotland (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):1). He immigrated in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. “Rawdon” V. Elliott is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Mr. Elliott is the older brother of Charles W. Elliott. His life spanned from July 24, 1872, to November 7, 1925. He died of an apparent heart attack October 7, 1925, at the Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm. He married his wife in 1899 (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):1), or September 14, 1904, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife, Nellie C. Thompson, was born about 1885 in Canada and immigrated in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). He came to the Klondike over the Edmonton Trail in 1897; He was a prospector and trapper. He and his wife were constant companions. They spent several years prospecting in the Unik River country. Later they lived for several years in Kupreanof Island’s Duncan Canal, where he built several cabins. In 1921, Mr. Elliot went into formal partnership in the “fox business” with his wife, Russell York, and Henry A. Dahl (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):1). According to historical federal agency files their company applied for their Elliot Island fur farm (SIT-10) permit in January 1920. Other incomplete historical files suggest that they were issued their fur farm permit in March 1920. The company [Pybus Bay Fox Company] appears to have formed or commenced sometime in 1920 and spanned until February 1929 (Bower 1920:68; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Herald, September 19, 1924, 11(35):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923). The partners reportedly used only a small boat to deliver feed to the foxes, and to go to the local cannery for fox feed (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see Charles W. Elliott, Russell York, and Henry A. Dahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Elliott, Roy. In early 1929, Mr. Roy Elliott, a troller and fur buyer with the Alaska Fur Company of Ketchikan, Alaska, experienced a gasboat fire and loss of valuable furs (Petersburg Press, January 25, 1929, 3(24):1). This may refer to the above individual, and the “Long Island Fur Company”? Roy Berry Elliott was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1893 (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequent research indicates Mr. Elliott was actually born December 2, 1891, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Birth Records, 1907-1920; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He married Bessie Rosina Swanson Elliott July 11, 1918, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1891 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout his early youth Roy Elliott served as a marine engineer with the Northwest Fisheries Company at its Dundas Bay Cannery (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He then was a self-employed fisherman aboard his gasboat “Harry” throughout much of southeastern Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away in February 1974 and was interred within the Old City Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Bessie Elliott lived between June 7, 1889, and January 1989. She was laid to rest within the Sitka Memorial Park (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ellis, Jack: (YAK-02). Mr. John (Jack) Ellis is an indigenous Alaska Native and lifelong resident of the community of Yakutat. He was a noted local troller and fur farmer (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Jack Rogan Ellis was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950; WWII Draft Registration Cards,

1942), or 1893 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research indicate he was actually born May 20, 1892 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was married to Emma Johnson Ellis. She was an indigenous Alaska Native woman born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920), 1896 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1897 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1950). The couple raised several children: Violet, Charles, Lily, Maggie (U.S. Census 1920), and John (U.S. Census 1930), as well as a nephew: George Ramos (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Ellis initially stocked Yakutat Bay's, Krutoi island (YAK-02) with silver and cross fox in 1916, and blue fox in 1923. He was issued one of his early USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permits in September 1923. In the summer of 1925, the USDA-Forest Service (n.d.a, n.d.b) reports the permittee "never took care of them" and "only killed 6 foxes in all. There is no improvements on the island". Mr. Ellis "caught red fox from near Icy Bay...they received practically no care" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In October 1941 he sold all of his livestock to John Bremner and J.B. (Joseph Byron) Mallott (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1948 the Forest Service modified his Krutoi island (YAK-02) fur farm permit to a recreational residence special use permit (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946: 76; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1924c, 1932, 1938). Throughout his life Mr. Ellis' chief occupation was noted as a commercial salmon fisherman and later as a retail general store clerk (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). His wife worked as a housewife and local salmon cannery worker (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Jack Ellis lived between May 20, 1892, and May 11, 1952, and was interred within Yakutat's Ankau Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Ellis life ranged between September 30, 1896, and May 5, 1973 (Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She appears to have been hospitalized at the Tacoma Indian Hospital when she passed away. She was also laid to rest within Yakutat's Ankau Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John Bremner and J.B. (Joseph Byron) Mallott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ellis, R.V.: (KET-05). I was in error in my initial interpretation and personal profile for Dr. Remaldo Vinton Ellis (Roberts 2014: 54). He was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1890 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was actually born December 5, 1888, in Akron, Iowa (WWI, Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His first wife, Flora Beck Ellis, was born about 1890 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). The couple produced a daughter, Annabel (U.S. Census 1920). His second wife, Mary Myhre Ellis, was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1898 in Hawaii (U.S. Census 1940). The latter couple were married December 17, 1921, in Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Together they raised George, John (U.S. Census 1930), and Robert (U.S. Census 1940). Dr. R. V. Ellis was mentioned in a 1923 newspaper column (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923) and in a 1924 Alaska Game Commission circular. He was noted there as raising blue fox on the Nichols Passage, Bronaugh Island (KET-05) (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.). It is assumed that he was an investor, rather than an on-site fur farmer on Bronaugh Island (KET-05). He was also mentioned in passing as a physician-surgeon at the Ketchikan Memorial Hospital (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 1, 1924, 11(5):4). Dr. R.V. Ellis passed away August 10, 1942. His latter wife, Mary, lived between 1896 and 1974. Both were interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ellsworth, Lyman R.: (XTR-01). Mr. Lyman Robert Ellsworth was born about 1909 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1912 in Alabama (U.S. Census 1950). But subsequent research indicates he was actually born July 4, 1908, in Moulton, Alabama (Geneanet Community Trees Index; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), and he died June 12, 1993, in Juneau, Alaska (Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Social Security Death Index, 1934-2014; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Find a Grave Index,

1600s-current). He married Hansine Alberta Campen Ellsworth September 26, 1937, in Juneau, Alaska. He was said to be a miner, and she was a teacher (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). At that time Mr. Ellsworth was a self-described Juneau miner with the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mrs. Hansine A. Ellsworth was born November 8, 1909, in Tacoma, Washington (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She died April 6, 1939, in Juneau, Alaska (Campen Family Tree; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She succumbed to pulmonary tuberculosis, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1936 Mr. Ellsworth was reportedly in partnership with Curtis R. Kirchhofer during their brief fur farming venture. The partners were issued their Port Snettisham, Fannie Island (XTR-01) fur farm permit in the fall of 1936, and it was officially relinquished in June of 1938. In March 1937, the partners were planning to stock the island with 12 blue foxes, and 30 mink (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). November 2, 1942, Ellsworth was issued a parcel of land within Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 23, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In the summer of 1947, Mr. Ellsworth was in partnership with Horace R. Blood in their vessel "Logger"; The ship was home ported in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Masters and Owners of Vessels Oaths, 1893-1997). In California on October 11, 1948, Lyman Ellsworth married registered nurse Patricia R. Campbell Ellsworth (California, County Birth, Marriage, and Death Records, 1849-1980). She was born about 1926 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1922 in Wyoming (U.S. Census 1950). Another source suggests she lived between 1934 and 1989 (U.S., Obituary Collection, 1930-current). In 1950 Lyman R. Ellsworth claimed to be a common laborer at a Longview, Washington, pulp mill (U.S. Census 1950). He died June 12, 1993, and was buried in Juneau's Alaska Memorial Park (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Social Security Death Index, 1934-2014; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). See Curtis R. Kirchhofer. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Elsinore, T.S.: (PET-12; SIT-11). This surname was incorrectly misinterpreted and often misspelled throughout early historical newspapers, files, correspondence, and literature. In 1912 Thomas Stillman Elsemore arrived in Petersburg and appears to have been an important and influential business and civic leader there and elsewhere throughout his life (Nelson 2013: 171; Petersburg Press, May 31, 1940, 14(48):1). He was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1885 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Further research suggests that he was actually born February 1, 1884, in the Grand Lake Stream area, Washington County, Maine (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Mr. Elsemore served as an early Petersburg community trustee, mayor, deputy marshal, bank bookkeeper, bank cashier/manager, Notary Public, city clerk, magistrate, first deputy director of customs, and secretary for the Petersburg Volunteer Fire Department (Forrest 1984:33; Nelson 2013:171; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Herald, February 13, 1925, 11(53)2). He married Pansy Cleantha Foss Elsemore June 29, 1907, in Charlotte, New Brunswick, Canada (New Brunswick, Canada Marriages, 1789-1950). The couple raised at least two adopted children: Gerald S. and [Linda] Thomasine (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mrs. Pansy Cleantha Elsemore or "Phaury", was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1885 in Maine (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Subsequent research suggests that she was actually born May 27, 1883 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Nelson (2013: 94) notes that she was a long-time nurse at the local Petersburg hospital. She was also active in civic affairs and served on the local school board (Forrest 1984:33). In the early 1920's Thomas S. Elsemore was reportedly one of the original fur farm investor/partners in the Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) and Pybus Bay, Sisters (i.e., San Juan, SIT-11) fur farm islands (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1922 Mr. Elsemore was named the initial Treasurer, and then formerly elected Treasurer for the

Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 11, 1924, 11(2):2). In early 1924, Mr. Elsmore authored an article in the Fur Farmers Bulletin, titled "Fur Farmers Income Tax Returns" (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):6). Mr. Elsmore, along with Charles C. Craig, Charles "Frank" Smith, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Yanke (i.e., Jahnke) were the principal shareholders in the Sisters (i.e., San Juan) islands (SIT-11) fur farm under the "San Juan Fox Company". Their company was issued their fur farm special use permit for the islands in March 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In the summer of 1925, Mr. Elsmore spent several days inspecting Sisters (i.e., San Juan) (SIT-11) and "Belle" Islands (i.e., Hound island, PET-12) fox ranches (Petersburg Press, June 21, 1935, 9(50):7). Mr. Elsmore sold his shares in the Sisters (i.e., San Juan) Islands (SIT-11) fur farm to Ed "Jahnke" (Petersburg Press, January 16, 1931, 5(23):3). The company officially spanned from 1920 to 1941. Mr. Elsmore along with John Bremner, Amos P. Cole, Ernest Kirberger, E. P. Refling, and J.W. Stoft comprised the company/partnership in charge of the Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm. They went by the name, "Blue Bell Fox Ranch" and "Blue Bell Fox Company". The company officially spanned between 1920 and 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bower 1920:1; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1; Lando 1981; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1938). In November 1928 Ernest Kirberger and Thomas Elsmore were mentioned in historic files as having the remaining vested interest in the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm, and at that time "Mr. Elsmore doesn't want anything more to do with the island and company" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the spring of 1933 Mr. Elsmore reported to the local newspaper information from the C.M. Lampson & Company in London. A record setting price was reported by the company for a blue fox pelt (Petersburg Press, March 10, 1933, 7(37):1). The next week's newspaper identified 'William B. Chapman's (i.e., Walter Benjamin Chapman) Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40), as the fur rancher with the highest priced pelt (Petersburg Press, March 17, 1933, 7(38):1). Mr. Thomas S. Elsmore passed away following surgery May 29, 1940 at the Maynard Hospital, Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, May 31, 1940, 14(48):1), and his wife, Pansy, passed away July 14, 1978 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). They were both interred within the Crown Hill Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Charles C. Craig, Charles "Frank" Smith, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, Ed Yanke (i.e., Jahnke), John Bremner, Amos P. Cole, Ernest Kirberger, E. P. Refling, and J.W. Stoft. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Engdahl, Nels: (SIT-11). In 1925 "Nels Engdahl came to town last week from The Sisters" [i.e., San Juan, SIT-11] Fox Island" (Petersburg Herald, September 18, 1925, 11(82):5). His name is correctly spelled Engdal (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Engdal claimed to be a halibut fisherman born about 1900 in Norway. He was said to have immigrated in 1924 (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates he was actually born September 24, 1899, and died December 1, 1929 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). Conflicting information suggests he was naturalized July 15, 1920, in Port Townsend, Washington (Naturalization Records Indexes, 1791-1992). He married Magda Walderhaug Engdal June 4, 1924, in the Mission Building, Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Herald, June 20, 1924, 11(24):1). However, another source suggests an alternative date of June 3, 1924 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), Mrs. Engdal was born about 1903 in Norway and immigrated in 1911 (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised his stepson, Hans Engdal (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nels Engdal was a master merchant seaman. He died of pulmonary tuberculosis December 1, 1929, in the U.S. Marine Hospital, Port Townsend, Washington (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). He was interred within the Redmen's

Cemetery in Port Townsend (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Engdal, Ben N.: (PET-32). Early references incorrectly spell his surname Engdall or Engdahl (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts 2011, 2013, 2014). Benhart (Ben) Nicholas Engdal is the son of Nicholas and Bertha Engdal, and brother to Olga Engdal (U.S. Census 1930). He was born April 23, 1911, in Empire, Michigan (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Mr. Engdal married Leona V. Almquist Engdal February 7, 1938, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born August 4, 1913, and passed away in Washington February 4, 2006 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). The 1930 U.S. Census states that Mr. Engdal was 18 and living with his parents in Michigan and was employed as a “trimmer” at a motor body company. In November 1930 Nicholas Engdal applied for a USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permit for the Sumner Strait, Liesnoi Island (PET-32) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ben Engdal served as the on-site fur farm manager/caretaker (Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). He was in partnership with his father (i.e., Nicholas or Nick Engdal). Their Liesnoi island fur farm permit was issued in December 1930 and relinquished in May 1941. In November 1930, the father and son purchased the 20 blue fox on the island, all the islands improvements, and title from Martin Todal & Lars Stokke for \$3700 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In the summer of 1939, the body of Wrangell fisherman, Joe Johnson, was found by Herman Danielson, while on his rounds to the fox feed house on the Liesnoi Island fox farm. At the time, the fox and improvements on the island were still owned by N. Engdal (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):2). The 1940 U.S. Census lists both father and son residing in Wrangell and commercial fishing, and there was no mention of fur farming. In October 1940, the Engdal’s had hoped to sell the remaining foxes and improvements on the island to Mr. and Mrs. Al Zuver Jr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). November 7, 1940, the Zuver’s barely survived a house fire that destroyed the Liesnoi Islands (PET-32) residence (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1940, 15(23):4). Soon afterwards the Zuver’s decided against purchasing the Engdal’s remaining Liesnoi Island (PET-32) fur farm improvements. At the time, all the improvements were reportedly in poor condition. In May 1941, the Engdal’s special use permit was reportedly relinquished (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1949, Ben Engdal and his partner, Harry Sundberg, built and operated the Harbor Seafoods, Inc. in Wrangell to process and can shrimp, salmon, and crab. In 1974 they sold their seafood processing enterprise (Wrangell Sentinel 2017). Ben Engdal passed away in Seattle, Washington October 14, 1992, at age 81 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). See Martin Todal, Erick Todal, Lars Stokke, Nicholas Engdal, Mr. and Mrs. Al Zuver, and Herman Danielson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Engdal, Nicholas: (PET-32). Early federal and territorial agency references incorrectly or mistakenly referenced the senior or elder Mr. Engdal as Benhart Engdal (Roberts n.d., 2011, 2013, 2014; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Nicholas Engdal is the father of Benhart (i.e., Ben) and Olga Engdal. Nicholas N. Engdal was born about 1873 in Norway. He was married to Bertha Engdal (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She was also born about 1873 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In November 1930, the father (i.e., Nicholas) and son (i.e., Benhart or Ben) familial and business partnership purchased 20 blue foxes on Sumner Strait, Liesnoi island, all improvements, and title from Martin Todal and Lars Stokke for \$3700 (Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; n.d.b). In the summer of 1939, the body of Wrangell fisherman, Joe Johnson, was found by Herman Danielson, while on his rounds to the fox feed house on Liesnoi Island fox farm. At the time, the island was still owned by Nicholas Engdal (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):2). By October 1940, the Engdal’s

were all living in the community of Wrangell (U.S. Census 1940) and hoped to sell the remaining blue foxes, and the islands improvements to Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Zuver Jr. The principal residence or house on the island burned November 7, 1940 (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1940, 15(23):4). Following the fire, the Zuver's decided against purchasing the fur farm and what improvements remained there. In early 1940 the Forest Service reported the island's improvements were in poor condition and worth very little (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Engdal fur farm permit was officially listed as relinquished in May 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; n.d.b). The 1940 U.S. Census lists both father and son as Wrangell residents and commercial fishermen. Nicholas Engdal died in 1962 and was buried within the Evergreen Cemetery, Lansing, Michigan (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Martin Todal, Erick Todal, Lars Stokke, Nicholas Engdal, Mr. and Mrs. Al Zuver, and Herman Danielson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Enge, Rasmus: (PET-07, PET-09). Rasmus M. Enge arrived in Petersburg, Alaska in early 1901 (Nelson 2013: 32; Petersburg Press, January 1, 1932, 6(20:4). Earlier references state that he immigrated to the US from Norway in 1900 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Rasmus Enge was born about 1862 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). According to his grave marker he was born August 28, 1861, and died June 22, 1942 (Petersburg Press, June 26, 1942, 16(52): 2; Petersburg Borough 2009). His first wife was Guri Dorothea Enge (1863-1898). The couple delivered three sons: Martin, John and one who died as a youngster (Blender 1999b: 112). His second wife, Anna K. Ewig Enge, was born about 1861 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Her grave marker and other sources suggest that she was born in 1860 and died November 7, 1941 (Petersburg Press, November 7, 1941, 16(19): 8; Petersburg Borough 2009). The latter couple was married March 14, 1903, in Everett, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mr. Enge was a noted pioneer entrepreneur in Petersburg and laborer with Peter Buschmann, fisherman, fish buyer, early settler/resident, and local businessman. He and his son, Martin, operated the halibut schooner "Augusta" during the era (Blender 1999a). He was also a noted owner/operator of the vessels Hohop and Urania (Blender 1999a). Historically Mr. Enge was noted as operating a skating rink, then theater, and mild cure scow business (Forrest 1984:33). Mr. Enge was a partner in the Sumner Strait, Grey's Island Fox Company. The company consisted of Mr. Enge, Oscar Peterson and Roy Peterson in the two-island fur farm: (i.e., Grey's (PET-07) and Rynda (PET-09) Islands). Actual dates for the two permits vary slightly but encompass December 1922 through May 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Chipperfield (1945a) claims that Rasmus Enge and Peter Peterson were issued their fur farm permit for Grey's Island (PET-07) in December 1922. See Oscar Peterson, Peter Peterson, and Roy Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Erickson, Agnes: (PET-41). Mrs. Agnes Carlson Stolpe Erickson was born December 21, 1890, in Sweden and passed away in Petersburg, Alaska, July 23, 1972 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014, Petersburg Press, July 27, 1972, 37(July):6). She married Axel Stolpe in Spokane, Washington September 23, 1913 (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple produced three children: Clara, Alice, and Harold (Petersburg Press, July 27, 1972, 37(July):6). Alex Stolpe died during the WWI flu pandemic (Petersburg Press, July 27, 1972, 37(July):6). Mrs. Stolpe then married Ole Erickson in Tacoma, Washington September 23, 1925 (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mr. Erickson reportedly died, and she and her family relocated to southeastern Alaska. It is assumed the family accompanied her son (i.e., Harold Stolpe) and then son-in-law (i.e., Kurt

Nordgren) to the Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fox farm in the late 1930s. In 1940 the entire extended family relocated to Petersburg where she and her family remained (Petersburg Press, July 27, 1972, 37(July):6). See Harold Stolpe, and Kurt Nordgren. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Evans, Hjlmer. Hjlmer Evans, Anchorage fur buyer, recovered \$1500 in recently stolen fur cached near Lake Spenard Road. He paid Howard Sheehan \$150 as a reward for their recovery (Petersburg Herald, April 11, 1924, 11(15):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Eylar, F.B.: (CRG-29). Seattle resident, Fenton Burgess Eylar was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1920). However, several earlier and subsequent editions state that he was actually born in 1879 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1880, 1910, 1930, 1940, 1950). A specific birth date was listed on March 25, 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Eylar was married to Grace V. Eylar. She was born about 1887 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Eylar first appears as a manager of a typewriter company (U.S. Census 1910), manager of a Royal typewriter company (U.S. Census 1920), owner/manager of handmade liners (U.S. Census 1930), owner of a typewriter store (U.S. Census 1940), and apparently a clerk with a retail nursery (U.S. Census 1950). Fenton B. Eylar died of a metastatic carcinoma March 5, 1962, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017), and was buried within the Denton Cemetery, Denton, Kansas (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1923 F. B. Eylar is noted as one of three partners making up the White Cliff Fox Company. He was in partnership with one long-term Alaskan sourdough: Ed Mullen, and Dr. Harry Caldwell. The partners planned to purchase twenty-five pairs of select quality blue foxes from the Cleary Brothers' Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b). Conflicting information suggests that the Sea Otter Sound White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm site may have also been occupied by F.E. Whelpley in 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1923). Mr. Whelpley could have been in collaboration with the company and/or served as a caretaker for the aforementioned company. During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial uncertainty in the documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm. See Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, John Lund, J.A. Parks, William Markle, Ed Mullen, J.R. Shelp, and F.E. Whelpley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Eyon, Jessi: (PET-73). Mrs. Jessi Eyon is an indigenous Alaska Native (Tlingit) born about 1892 in Kake, Alaska (Haaseth 2007, 2010). A second source specified that she was born Jessi Kake, September 27, 1891, in Auke Bay, Alaska Territory (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Reportedly she was the daughter of Barney Kake and Annie Jackson (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Mrs. Eyon married her husband, John, at fourteen years of age (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). She was referred to as "Josie" Eyon in the 1910 U.S. Census and said to have been born about 1892. Her exact date of birth was said to be September 27, 1891, and she died June 19, 1986 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. and Mrs. Eyon were longtime halibut fishermen on their vessel "Jessie", operated a bakery in Wrangell, and managed their dark mink fur farm in the area northwest of the present-day Wrangell airport, Wrangell Island (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Haaseth 2007, 2013, 2014). The couple raised several children: Alice, Margaret, Edna, and John (Haaseth 2007, 2010). Another source states that she was the mother of two sons and six daughters (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Their fur farm was located at present day 729 Wrangell Airport Loop Road (Haaseth 2014). See Johnny Eyon. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Eyon, Johnny: (PET-73): John or Johnny Aitaro Yamaski Eyon was born about 1880 in Japan according to the 1910 U.S. Census. His actual birth date and place is November 20, 1879, in Shinsu, Japan. He died November 6, 1944, at Camp Minidoka, a WWII Japanese Internment Camp near Hunt, Idaho, and 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Haaseth 2007, 2010, 2013, 2014; Wrangell Sentinel 1944,1983,1986). He was the husband of Jessi or Jessie Eyon. John Eyon and his wife, Jessi, were longtime halibut fishermen. He owned and captained his gasboat “Jesse” or “Jessie” as a long-line halibut vessel (Blender 1999a). Mr. and Mrs. Eyon and their family moved from Petersburg to Wrangell in 1927 (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1934, 9(13):2). John Eyon and his wife operated a Wrangell bakery and also managed their dark mink fur farm in the area northwest of the present-day Wrangell airport (Haaseth 2014). They raised several children: Alice, Margaret, Edna, and John (Haaseth 2007, 2010). Another source states that he and his wife were the parents of two sons and six daughters (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). One of his grandsons, Einar Haaseth (2013), states that “I remember seeing pictures of my mother and my aunt working the mink farm after my grandmother and grandfather were sent to internment in Hunt, Idaho. I was born in 1941 and remember my mother telling me later that my grandfather put me in a gunny sack and hung it on a nail in the living room wall, so I wasn’t underfoot. My grandparents were sent out in 1942 I guess, and my dad and uncle joined the Army transport service in that same year that is what I was told as a child. Later, in the years to come “they started selling off the mink to fur buyers and also some of the stock to Ingvald Nore to increase his farm” (Haaseth 2014, 2013). I personally accompanied Einar Haaseth (2014) on a brief and cursory tour of two of the historic era Wrangell mink fur farms (i.e., Eyon and Urata). Both historic mink fur farming sites have been largely eliminated by time, subsequent tenants and development over time. The John Eyon mink farm was located at 729 Wrangell Airport Loop Road, and the Urata fur farm property was located immediately (south) across the street from the Eyon property. Haaseth (2014) mentioned that his grandparents’ property was originally much larger and consisted of lands to the nearby secondary road (west) and the existing house at 729 Wrangell Airport Loop Road. Haaseth said that his grandparent’s mink fur farm pens were located behind the existing house on the property. Earlier, Haaseth (2007) commented that his grandfather had five mink structures on the property. The structure or structures were all approximately 20’ to 25’ wide, and 75’ to 100’ in length. Mr. Eyon reportedly raised only dark mink. John and Jessie Eyon operated their mink fur farm throughout the 1930s and it closed at the beginning of WWII (Haaseth 2007, 2013, 2014). In 2014, Einar Haaseth stated that there were “five double mink enclosures (stacked atop one another). Haaseth estimated that each of the structures were fifty feet in length, and he wasn’t sure about their width. He also remembered that they smelled horrible all the time; it was due to the scraps of decaying ground fish fed to the mink. Einar’s mother and another aunt cared for the mink when his grandparents were sent to the Idaho Internment Camp during WWII. The family pelted off many but also sold some to Ingvald Nore (Haaseth 2014). See Jessi Eyon. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fagerlie, Al: (KET-05). Alfred Fagerlie was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1882 in Montana (U.S. Census 1950). A more accurate birth date is September 12, 1881, in Helena, Montana (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Barbara Julia Nicholl Fagerlie. She was born about 1884 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates she was born July 5, 1884, in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (1901 Census of Canada). Initially Mr. Fagerlie was noted as a salmon fisherman based in the community of Kasaan, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). By 1942 he was self-described as a fish trap operator for the P.F. Harris Company on Gravina Island (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His active blue fox fur farming spanned at least 1933 and 1934 on Ketchikan’s Bronaugh Island (KET-05) (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934). By 1936, he

was noted as operating a blue fox farm on “Cravina Island” (i.e., Gravina Island) (Alaska Game Commission 1936). By 1950 he was reportedly a retired fisherman living in the Centralia, Washington area (U.S. Census 1950). According to his grave marker Al Fagerlie lived between September 12, 1882, and March 15, 1957. Barbara Fagerlie’s life spanned between July 5, 1884, and January 4, 1964. They were both laid to rest in the Mountain View Cemetery, Centralia, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fahey, J.J. In the summer of 1922, J.J. Fahey appeared to be an interested attendee at the initial organizational meeting of the Alaska Blue Fox Breeders Association in Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 11, 1922, 9(35):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fanning, John: (PET-51). Mr. John Robert Fanning was born about 1867 in Texas (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Further research has brought to light that he was actually born August 16, 1865, in Gainesville, Texas (Geneanet Community Trees Index). He appears to have once been married to Doris Dollie Bell Paschal Wilson Underwood and divorced. They produced at least one child early in life (Geneanet Community Trees Index). Historic agency literature and files note the permittee’s three year fur farming experiment (circa 1915-1918) on the islet. Mr. Fanning reportedly had abandoned his McHenry Inlet (PET-51) fur farm island by 1918 (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 13, 1923, 10(18):1). “The animals he had in captivity are reported to have escaped”. The marten he had stocked on the small island within McHenry Inlet were probably trapped by others (Bower & Aller 1917a:137; Bower & Aller 1917b:116; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Roberts n.d.). In April 1923 Fanning relocated his taxidermist and shoe making business from Wrangell to Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 13, 1923, 10(18):1). In the spring of 1931, Mr. Fanning planned to depart for the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home via the Pacific Steamship Company’s liner Queen (Petersburg Press, March 6, 1931, 5(30):1). He passed away there May 31, 1932 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1978, The U.S. Board of Geographic Names formerly classified and identified the former fur farming 0.2 acre island as “McHenry Islet” (Petersburg Pilot, August 24, 1978, 5(33):4; Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Farrow, Albert: (PET-28; PET-31; PET-44). Mr. Farrow and his working partner, L.C. Davis, appeared in the literature as active fur farmers in the fall of 1930, and their two individual Forest Service special use permits for Marsh (PET-28) and Barrier Islands (PET-31) were closed by the Forest Service in June 1931. In the late fall of 1930, he and Mr. Davis were also interested, and possibly exploring options for their Douglas Bay, Moss Island (PET-44) fur farm operated by the Reyburn Brothers (Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):6; Petersburg Press, March 14, 1930, 4(31):6). Farrow and Davis operated the gasboat “T-2079”, but it was owned by Farrow and Clarence Langton (Petersburg Press January 16, 1931, 5(23):1; February 6, 1931, 5(26):4). Mr. Farrow and L.C. Davis disappeared in the Exchange Cove area of Prince of Wales Island. Apparently, no trace of the men was ever found (Petersburg Press January 16, 1931, 5(23):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). and they were possibly murdered, and Clarence Langton and Charles Anderson were suspected as potential culprits (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):4). Langton and Anderson were held in Juneau awaiting a grand jury trial. “They were arrested last week charged with violating the National Prohibition Act and bail set at \$10,000 each (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):6). See L.C. Davis. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Farrow, John:(PET-44). I theorize that there was an error in the 1930 local Petersburg newspaper identifying John Farrow among a group of fur farmers visiting Douglas Bay’s, Moss

Island (PET-44). Instead, I theorize the individual should properly be identified as Albert Farrow. Albert Farrow, Don Reyburn, and L.C. Davis were reportedly business associates and recent visitors to the Douglas Bay, Moss Island (PET-44) fox farm (Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):6; Petersburg Press, March 14, 1930, 4(31):6). See Albert Farrow, Don Reyburn, Ed Reyburn, and L.C. Davis. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Feller, Art: (PET-13). In early 1924 Art Feller and his family traveled to Petersburg from Grover Cleary's Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fox ranch. The family was accompanied by "J.A. Parks" (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1). Currently there is no additional information concerning this individual and family. This referenced person may actually refer to Wrangell, Alaska resident Otto A. Feller? Otto A. Feller was said to have been born about 1883 in Germany (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was actually born February 1, 1882, in Danzig, Germany (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Subtle 1920 U.S. census notes suggest he and his small family may have once lived on an unnamed Alaskan island while he was a gillnet fisherman (U.S. Census 1920). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fels, William S.: (PET-92). William S. Fels was living in the Juneau area as a single lodger according to the 1910 U.S. Census. He was also listed as born about 1877 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910). Another three sources state that he was born April 4, 1876 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). In 1910, William "Fells" was appointed the first U.S. Deputy Marshal in Petersburg, Alaska (Nelson 2013:171; Petersburg Herald, May 26, 1926, Page 1). He was later a partner in the "Woewodski fox ranch" along with E.E. Harvey and James Allen. The three partners appear to have been active fur farmers there at least between 1922 and 1926. By 1930, Mr. Fels was working as a "master mechanic" in a soda ash plant in Inyo County, California (U.S. Census 1930). In 1940, William Fels described himself as a machinist in the Los Angeles area (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Fels passed away in Los Angeles, California October 17, 1956 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See E.E. Harvey, and James Allen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Felton, Samuel: (XMF-05). In 1927, John A. Johnson and four partners: Sam Felton, Gunnar Bloomgreen, Alfred Singer, and Ernest Robinson obtained a special use permit to begin fox farming in 1928 at Port Althorp's Three Hill Island (XMF-05). The partnership eventually failed in March 1932 (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932), and the partners' permit was relinquished and cancelled (Kurtz 1995:58). However, further research indicates a majority of these latter named partners were misidentified. They are correctly identified as: Samuel L. Feldon, Gunnar G. Blomgren, Alfred L. Zenger Sr., and Ernest Robinson (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Samuel Loy Feldon was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920), 1881 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or May 21, 1879, in England (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) and declared his intension to become a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1917 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). Mr. Feldon was married to Olive Lilly Feldon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). She was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920), 1882 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1881 in England (U.S. Census 1940), and immigrated in 1908 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1915 (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his working life Mr. Feldon appears to have served as an entrepreneur, restaurant owner (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Naturalization Records, 1840-1957), grocery store salesman and proprietor (U.S. Census 1930), and apartment house owner/proprietor (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). According to currently available information it appears Mr. Feldon lived between May 21, 1879, in Worcestershire, England, and died August 26, 1951, in San Francisco, California. He was buried in the Oak View Memorial

Park, Antioch, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife appears to have returned to England and died there in May 1964 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current)

Fenn, Clifford C.: (PET-48). Clifford C. Fenn was born about 1914 (U.S. Census 1920), 1911 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1913 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1940). Further research has revealed that he was born July 26, 1912, in Rodman, Iowa (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Additional information suggests his life spanned between July 12, 1912, and September 23, 1970 (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012). Furthermore, Clifford Charles Fenn reportedly died September 23, 1970, in Juneau, Alaska and was interred within the Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He married Helen R. Elkins Fenn June 28, 1934, in Lamar, Colorado (Colorado, County Marriage Records and State Index, 1862-2006). She was said to have been born about 1914 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1940). In 1930 he was described as a hired man/lodger/laborer in Sligo, Colorado (U.S. Census 1930). Between October 1937 and July 1940 Clifford Fenn held his fur farming special use permit for the Duncan Canal, Grief Island (PET-48) fur farm. His special use permit was officially closed due to non-compliance with Forest Service special use provisions. Historical USDA-Forest Service files indicate the permit was closed due to "non-operation" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Apparently Mr. Fenn didn't seriously operate the island fur farm. Also in the fall of 1937, the local Petersburg newspaper indicates the permittee soon applied for and was accepted as a deputy city marshal or city policeman there (Petersburg Press, October 8, 1937, 12(14):1; U.S. Census 1940). Additional information suggests the Fenn's moved away from Petersburg sometime in 1938 and spent 1939 in Idaho (Petersburg Press, April 25, 1947, 21(43):5). In 1946 he was the new owner of Petersburg's Red Top Taxi service (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1946, 21(14):1). In 1954, as an Army Corps of Engineers, he was ordered to Haines, Alaska. His wife, Helen, was a successful local and regional retail business owner and operator throughout her life (Petersburg Pilot, June 20, 1975, 2(20):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fenswick, Arne. Mr. Arne Fenswick, a former Petersburg resident, spent several days visiting town. He reportedly once operated a fox ranch north of Petersburg (Petersburg Press, January 5, 1934, 8(27):8). Earlier, he was said to be a watchman at the Washington Bay, Kuiu Island, cannery (Petersburg Herald, May 29, 1926, 1(2):1; Petersburg Press, November 11, 1932, 7(20):8; Petersburg Press, May 19, 1933, 7(47):8). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Field, Michael: (JUN-34). Michael James Field was born about 1873 in England (Alaska Alien Arrivals, 1906-1956). An additional source states that he was born October 29, 1872, and lived in Douglas City, Alaska. Mr. Field was employed as a foundry core maker with the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He reportedly arrived in the U.S. October 7, 1913, and was estimated to be forty years of age (Alaska Alien Arrivals, 1906-1956). Mr. Field appears to have been issued his Juneau area mink fur farming permit in November 1934, and it was closed in November 1943. Historic USDA-Forest Service files indicate the permit was closed because the permittee was deceased (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Field resided at USDA-Forest Service homesite selection #485. The fur farm permit noted the permittee raised mink in pens (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ficken, B. F.: (SIT-43). In the fall of 1927 Mr. Ben Ficken and his partners John Maurstad and Linus Carlson planned to build a sawmill at Kasnyku Bay (Hidden Falls), Baranof Island, during the winter. "They are now getting pipe from Treadwell. They plan a 15,000 to 20,000 daily output and can get 400 h.p. hydro power from the lake. Maurstad & Carlson have been logging in Chatham Straits and Ben Ficken was with the Alaska Mild Cure plant and store at Killisnoo"

(Bayers n.d.). B [Ben]. F. Ficken is said to have collaborated with and may have been in some form of partnership with Linus Carlson between late 1927 and early 1930. The pair were said to have been loggers and may have been employed by Sawyer & Reynolds, and they had planned to stock the Little Lake (SIT-43) site with muskrat. However, the partners quickly abandoned all plans after having difficulty acquiring breeding stock. The two applicants reportedly lived and worked at the Hidden Falls sawmill, Baranof Island. In February 1930, the USDA Forest Service listed their proposed fur farm as abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See John R. Maurstad and Linus Carlson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fitzgerald, Charles H.: (SUM-19). Mr. Charles Henry Fitzgerald was born about 1912 (U.S. Census 1920), 1907 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940), or August 4, 1906, in Troutdale, Oregon (Petersburg Pilot, March 3, 1982, 8(9):9; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Charles H. Fitzgerald passed away February 14, 1982, and is interred within the Grand Mound Cemetery, Rochester, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He married Olive Marie Fitzgerald December 8, 1928, in Chehalis, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1910 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1909 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). Her life spanned between May 1, 1909, and April 17, 1988 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The couple had two daughters, Janet, and Jo Ann. In 1946 JoAnn died in infancy and was interred within the Wrangell Memorial Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Ms. Janet Fitzgerald married Billy D. White June 30, 1962, in the Petersburg Presbyterian Church (Petersburg Press, July 6, 1962, (21):1). Charles "Chuck" Fitzgerald is the nephew of Bob and Claire Robinson (Roberts n.d.). By March 1926 Fitzgerald appears to have joined his uncle in the Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fur farm. In early 1927 Robinson described the poor financial condition of the Island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). At that time, Bob and Claire Robinson were planning major changes in their island fur farm and its management. First, the Robinson's planned to return to the island fur farm from their Grants Pass, Oregon home in May 1935. Charles Fitzgerald and his wife were to assume on-site management of Turnabout Island (SUM-19) under the Robinson's initial guidance and direction (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):1). According to Blender (1999a) Mr. Fitzgerald utilized the wooden, flat bottom, boat "Josephine" as an island fur farm tender. It was later used by Joseph (Joe) Johnson on his West Petersburg mink ranch (PET-71). In 1938 Mr. Fitzgerald purchased the Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fur farm livestock and improvements from his uncle (i.e., Bob Robinson) for \$6000. He reportedly made one payment of \$1000 on a ten year contract (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald moved from Turnabout Island (SUM-19) to Petersburg in order to make it their home (Petersburg Press, September 11, 1942, 17(11):8). Fitzgerald described his fur farm situation as follows: "Due to difficulties obtaining prepared fox feed and the depressed fox fur conditions I will trap all foxes from island this winter". In November 1943 he reportedly was "unable to trap all foxes" and was planning to try again. In March 1945, the island fur farm was reportedly abandoned, and the Forest Service closed the file on the permit (Chipperfield 1945; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Over the next five years, he and his family seasonally worked and lived in Oregon and Washington in order to assist his extended family members in their difficult times. In early 1950, Mr. Fitzgerald made application for a 5.16-acre West Petersburg homesite. It is Lot 5, Section 28, T. 58 S., R. 79 E. Copper River Meridian. U.S. Survey #2480 (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1950, 24(32):7). The General Land Office issued him title to his parcel August 11, 1950 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In the fall of 1956, Fitzgerald's purchased the "Colp's Cash Grocery" (Petersburg Press, November 2, 1956, 32(18):3). The family departed Petersburg in the fall of 1962 and eventually settled in Centralia, Washington. In 1962 the couple sold his trolling vessel and their "Chuck's Cash Grocery"

(Petersburg Press, November 2, 1962, 50(11):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fleming, J.W. In the spring of 1921, J.W. Fleming was a noted fox farmer on Crafton Island in Prince William Sound, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 22, 1921, 7(19):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fleming, Thomas A., (Tom): (JUN-35). I mistakenly identified this individual in my earlier report (Roberts 2014: 57). Thomas Aloysius Fleming was born about 1913 in West Virginia (U.S. Census 1930,1940). Additional research makes clear he was born September 8, 1912 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Anna Crawford Fleming June 8, 1936, in Oakland, Maryland (Virginia, Divorce Records, 1918-2014). She was born about 1919 in West Virginia (U.S. Census 1940). The couple produced two sons: Thomas and Terrence (U.S. Census 1940). The family resided in the Juneau, Fritz Cove Road area, and he was a self-described gold miner (U.S. Census 1940). Fleming was issued his Juneau area fur farm permit in June 1937. He resided on Forest Service homesite selection #482. His fur farm improvements on the homesite consisted of a 16'X150' mink pen. In December 1940, the Thomas A. Fleming family were reportedly Seattle, Washington residents, and he claimed to be unemployed (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In January 1941, Anna Crawford Fleming claimed her husband deserted the family in Seattle, Washington. She was granted a divorce April 15, 1946, in Arlington, Virginia (Virginia, Divorce Records, 1918-2014). In 1941 their Alaska land parcel was valued at \$500. In February 1942, their land parcel was designated by the Forest Service as a homestead property (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). September 18, 1946, Mrs. Anna Fleming was issued title to the tract of land within Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 35, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Fleming died April 16, 1952, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fletcher: (PET-24). There are two possible individuals that may refer to “Fletcher”. One is Thomas H. Fletcher. He was born about 1861 in Louisiana. A second possible name, William C. Fletcher was born about 1873 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). “Fletcher” was said to be in partnership with “Brown”, Henry and/or Charles F. Kletsch, and John A. Hadland Sr. in their Alaska Blue Fox Company’s Bushy Island (PET-24) fur farm. In July 1922, the company was issued their Clarence Strait, Bushy (PET-24) Island fur farm permit. It was reportedly abandoned, but the official closing of the special use permit was at the end of 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932). See Brown, Henry and/or Charles F. Kletsch, and John A. Hadland Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Forbes, William: (PET-94). This is a composite of several possible individuals named William Forbes. One individual is referred to as William Forbes. He was said to have been born about 1872 in Washington (U.S. Census 1900). He claimed to be a fisherman and a cook by profession. Mr. Forbes also gave Vancouver, British Columbia as his postal address (U.S. Census 1900). In 1900 he was said to be living in the Shakan Bay area of Prince of Wales Island, Alaska (U.S. Census 1900). A second possible individual, William H. Forbes, was said to have been born in 1871. He married Lucy M. White on May 25, 1901, in Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia, compiled marriage index, 1830-1921). This same individual was described as Canadian and a passenger aboard the vessel Princess Mary and arrived in Ketchikan, Alaska, February 24, 1925 (Alaska, Passenger and Crew Manifest, 1906-1963). A final possible individual was identified as William Ashburn Forbes. He was reportedly born about 1871 and

died April 3, 1957, in Salmon Arm (British Columbia, Canada, Death Index, 1872-1990). Sarah Isto (2013; 2012: 48) briefly discussed the William Forbes skunk fur farm (PET-94). It was reportedly situated in the Shakan Bay area, along the northwest coast of Prince of Wales Island. In personal communications (Isto 2013) she refers to a February 5, 1904, newspaper article in an edition of the Skagway Daily Alaskan. The newspaper article was reportedly written by E. A. Chase. Mr. Chase described the Forbes skunk fur farm site he gleaned from a Puget Sound, Washington, newspaper. Mr. Chase then visited the site in 1904 and described the scene: "When Forbes and I landed on the beach at their feeding ground, he began calling and hundreds of the animals ran out of the forest. I stampeded, but Forbes fed them...fish". Mr. Forbes appears to hope to be able to deliver 1,000 skunk pelts per year. He envisioned being able to accomplish this goal within three years (Isto 2012: 48). Based on this information, and viewing USGS topographic maps, I theorized that the aforementioned fur farm site may have been located on (west) Barrier Islands (PET-31) (Stearns 2013); however, further on-site anthropological/archaeological field survey, research and reporting is recommended.

Ford, L. L.: (XPA-33). Cursory reference information regarding this person is all that appears to be available at this time. According to historical USDA-Forest Service files and correspondence, Mr. Ford initially applied for his Kuiu Island, Band Cove (XPA-33) fur farming special use permit in December 1931. He was issued the permit in September 1932. In 1931-32 he was reportedly a logger employed by the Owens Brothers in Kuiu Island's, Security Bay. By December 1932 he reported to the Forest Service that he planned to leave the area as soon as he pelts his mink there (Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The fur farm permit was relinquished at the close of 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Forrest, A.J.: (JUN-41). Albert James Forrest was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1887 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born January 11, 1886, in Mount Carmel, Quebec, Canada (Naturalization Records, 1940-1957; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, "Parmelia Amelia Joyal", is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philippe "Joyal" of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. "Parmelia" reportedly died of a heart attack June 29, 1947, at age 58. Census data listed her as from Merrill, Wisconsin (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Following his wife's death in June 1947, Albert Forrest moved to Washington. He died July 28, 1955, and was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Everett, Washington (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=858; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised several children: "Wallen W., Leonard Emile, Yvonne, and Phillip Gilbert" (U.S. Census 1930; WWII Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1930, Mr. Forrest was employed as a Linotype operator with the Daily Alaska Empire in Juneau, Alaska. In the spring of 1934, Mr. Forrest was issued a tract of land within Township 41 South, Range 67 East, Section 15, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). By 1942, he was employed by George Simpkins at "Simpkins Company" (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He moved his family "two miles north on Glacier Highway". It was more specifically located in the "Glacier Highway-Norway Point Camp-Salmon Creek" area (U.S. Census 1940). "For several years Albert raised silver foxes for the fur market" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=858). Historical fur farm circulars refer to the permittee at least during 1929 and 1934. He reportedly raised silver, black, cross, and red fox (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1934; Loftus 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Forsythe, Albert: (JUN-55). Mr. Albert Lenard Forsythe first appears as a "rancher" on Colt Island. According to a newspaper account, he at least raised strawberries there and sold them in Juneau (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 12, 1921, 7(341/2):3). Currently, there is only a hint of Mr. Forsythe's fur farming exploits on Stephens Passage, Colt Island (JUN-55). Available

information indicates that he was a managing proprietor of a fur and poultry farm (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was born about 1893 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). However, several other sources state that he was actually born December 17, 1892, in Duluth, Minnesota (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Forsythe was married to his wife, Ida. She was born about 1887 in Georgia (U.S. Census 1920) or Arkansas (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised at least one child together, William (U.S. Census 1920). In 1917 Mr. Forsythe was a machinist employed by the Alaska Juneau Gold Mine (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). During the 1920s and 1930s he is noted as a vegetable, fur and poultry manager (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In 1940 he was a self-described carpenter employed by the USDA-Forest Service (U.S. Census 1940). By 1942, Mr. Albert Forsythe was described as a self-employed carpenter in Ashland, Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). July 10, 1931, he was issued two land parcels within southeast Alaska. The first was located within Township 41 South, Range 65 East, East half of Section 35. The second parcel was located within Township 42 South, Range 65 East, North half, North Half, Northeast one quarter, Northeast quarter Section 2 Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In September 24, 1935, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 40 South, Range 66 East, South half Section 18, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mrs. Ida Forsythe died January 15, 1964 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017), and her husband died December 27, 1968, and both were buried within the Haven of Rest Cemetery, Gig Harbor, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fosland: (PET-97). Carl Fosland was born about 1879 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910). He reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1910). In 1930, he was employed at the Knutsen Brothers sawmill and lives in West Petersburg (Petersburg Press, November 28, 1930, 5(16):5). Mr. Fosland was said to have raised mink on his West Petersburg property (Loftus 1930,1931; Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Foster, Mrs. Frances: (JUN-01). Currently there is little or no reference information concerning Mrs. Foster. I have examined historical and genealogical sources for any relevant materials without success. Mrs. Foster was noted as a business partner with Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack, Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn in the "Lincoln Fox Company". The company reportedly commenced operations "about 1923" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Their first Forest Service fur farming island fur farm lease was reportedly issued for their Lynn Canal, Lincoln Island (JUN-01) December 1925. A few fox pelts were taken prior to 1926. However, the island remained idle until October 1928 when 22 foxes were placed there. In 1929 Mr. Pollack [i.e., Ptack] was convicted of violating the Alaska Bone Dry Act & National Prohibition Act. The company's island fur farm permit was officially relinquished in July 1932 (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). See Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fournie, Peter W. Fur farmer, Peter W. Fournie first appears in the 1930 U.S. Census. However, there is no specific geographic reference as to where he practiced his vocation. He was said to be married and living in the Juneau and Icy Strait region of Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). The same reference claims he lived in the Sitka area and was divorced (U.S. Census 1930). His surname is spelled variously as Fovnica (U.S. Census 1880), Foneni (U.S. Census 1910), Fournia (Furry Family Tree), Fownie (U.S. Census 1900,1930), and Fournie (U.S. Census 1900, 1930). Mr. Fournie was said to have been born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1870 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). Five-year-old Josephine Cordon Fournie died in

Juneau of pulmonary tuberculosis April 7, 1920. She was said to be the product of Alfred Gordon and Selina Dowling (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). June 21, 1927, Peter W. Fournie, Jr. accidentally drowned near the Hoonah, Alaska, ferry float. He was nine years of age (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The youngster's parents were identified as Peter Fournie Sr. and Selina Dowling (Fournie). The youngster's siblings were noted as Laura, Clara, John, and Mary Fournie (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Peter W. Fournie Sr. lived and later died at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home. He was interred in its cemetery. His grave marker noted that his life spanned between 1868 and 1939 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Franklin, George: (PET-11, SIT-01). George Francis Franklin was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940), or 1880 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1930). He was actually born May 7, 1880, in Haynesburg, Pennsylvania (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). A third source specified that his full name is George Francis Franklin (WWII Civil Draft Registrations, 1942). Mr. Franklin appears to have focused almost exclusively on the salmon cannery industry and as a cannery watchman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930), and fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). In 1942, he was employed by the Todd Packing Company of Seattle, Washington at Todd, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Franklin was in partnership with Martin Kildalh (or correctly "Kildall") on their Keku Strait, Entrance Island (PET-11) fur farm. The pair initially applied for their island fur farm permit in October 1924 and relinquished it officially in May 1928. According to USDA-Forest Service files the permittees did not stock the island with furbearers and did not pay the required annual USDA-Forest Service lease fee. Foxes were reportedly able to walk or swim off to nearby Kupreanof Island due to its extensive tidal flats. In April 1930, the partners sold the islands improvements to W.E. Ross, but instead the islands USDA-Forest Service lease was taken up by P.J. Mullen (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Franklin was also in partnership with H. C. Davis on the Cannery Cove Island (SIT-01) fur farm. Their Cannery Cove Island (SIT-01) fur farm permit was issued in October 1924. "H. Davis of the Pybus Bay Fox Company recently brought several pair of fine blue fox pups to town" (Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1). No further information is currently available concerning the latter fur farming island permit or partnership (Hilson 1976:68; Hilson 1997; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c). Both fur farming islands were in reasonably close proximity to one another: Entrance Island (PET-11) is in the Keku Strait area, and Cannery Cove Island (SIT-01) is within Pybus Bay. Mr. Franklin reportedly passed away in January 1950 and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Martin Kildall, W.E. Ross, P.J. Mullen, H.C. Davis. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Franks, Ben T.: (CRG-28) and/or **Ben Frankes:** (SUM-03); Perhaps these individuals are one and the same person, and merely victims of a clerical or administrative error? Roberts (n.d.) notes that Ben Franks or Frankes applied for the fur farming special use permit for Stephens Passage's, Brothers islands (SUM-03) December 1, 1914. It was reportedly issued to him the same day, and it was closed May 31, 1918 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ben T. Franks reportedly operated Arriaga Passage's, St. Joseph Island (CRG-28) fur farm and minimal background information (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). A Benjamin Frankes is mentioned in a 1917 newspaper reference in Miller (1991). Further research and clarification concerning both named individuals and fur farms is recommended.

Franzen, A.: (JUN-61). In 1914, Bayers (n.d.) first notes Arvid Franzen as a Juneau area Arctic Curio Dealer in conflict with other local merchants. Mr. Arvid Robert Hugo Franzen was born about 1877 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920). However, later documentation suggest that he was

actually born August 18, 1878 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), 1879 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1880 in Australia (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). More specifically, he was said to have been born August 18, 1880, and died April 20, 1966, in Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mr. Franzen was married to “Abalen” Franzen. She was reportedly born about 1889 in Alaska (Sertterh-Fisk Family Tree; U.S. Census 1920). The couple appears to have raised ten children: “Hilda, Beda, Naima, Sylvia, Anna, Emam, and Mary”; all born in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). By the 1930 U.S. Census, Mr. Franzen is listed as widowed, and several children still resided with him: Hilda, Naima, Arvid H. Jr., Victor, and Viola (U.S. Census 1930). Initially, the family appears to have lived in the Juneau area according to the 1920 U.S. Census and in the Seattle, Washington, area by the 1930 U.S. Census. According to Rachel Myron’s (n.d.) database, Mr. Franzen applied for an Alaska tract of land, 51.71 acres. The USDA-Forest Service application specifies he requested an “Agricultural” special use permit. His Forest Service application was dated May 20, 1916, issued May 25, 1916, and closed April 20, 1921. In the fall of 1920, Mr. Franzen is described as a “rancher” living in Admiralty Island’s, “Doty Cove”, (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 5, 1920, 6(47):4). Mr. Franzen was charged with perjury in June 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 9, 1922, 9(26):5). Following Mr. Franzen, Kelly and Ludden applied for a special use permit for the Doty Cove parcel on September 21, 1921, but the latter permit appears to not been issued (Myron n.d.). Furthermore, Lloyd H. Bayers (n.d.) reports that Mr. Franzen shot and killed his fugitive partner, and serial killer, Edward Krause, in Doty Cove in the spring of 1939 (Nelson 2013; Petersburg Press, April 28, 1939, 13(43):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Frawley: (PET-27). I theorize the surname may refer to Herbert Welcome Frawley. A “Frawley” held one-eighth interest in the Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was reportedly born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1889 in Connecticut (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Subsequent research suggests he was actually born April 27, 1888 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). His wife, Mindza, was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930). A second reference lists Mrs. Marie Theresa Reinwald Frawley was born in 1889 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920), 1885 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930), or 1888 in Germany (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised two sons: Herbert Jr. and Allen (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In 1920 Herbert W. Frawley is employed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930 he is classified as a “soldier” based at Ft. Myers, Virginia (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Frawley continued his military service at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Frawley appears to have made the U.S. Army his primary adult life career. In 1922 “Frawley” was in partnership with Davidson, Millican or Millison, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing in the Snow Pass Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In February 1924, the U.S. Forest Service received a letter signed by Guy C. Wing. In the letter Mr. Wing requested that the fur farm permit be modified from the Snow Pass Fox Company to West Island Fur Company. The requested permit was to cover the use of West Island (PET-27) and adjacent islands in Kashevarof Strait (The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Roberts n.d.). The company’s fur farm permit was relinquished in March 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Hilson 1976:54; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c). Herbert Welcome Frawley’s life spanned between April 27, 1888, and May 15, 1954 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). His wife, Marie Theresa Reinwald Frawley lived between March 11, 1888, and January 22, 1988 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). See Davidson, Millican or Millison, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Frederickson, F.L.: (SUM-02). In 1924 F.L. Frederickson returned from Stephens Passage, Whitney Island (SUM-02) fur farm after serving as a caretaker there. He planned to resume work in Petersburg as a carpenter (Petersburg Herald, July 11, 1924, 11(27):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Freeburger, Dr. George F.: (XPA-10, XPA-12). Dr. George Frank Freeburger was a noted Juneau, Alaska, dentist born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940) or 1895 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). He was actually born May 1, 1893, and passed away January 23, 1944 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. and Mrs. Freeburger were married January 1, 1916, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Edna Crary Freeburger, was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1897 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930). She lived between December 8, 1894, and April 6, 1983 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). The couple raised at least one child, Doris (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The Alaska Weekly reported Dr. Freeburger's passing on January 28, 1944, at St. Ann's hospital in Juneau of a hemorrhage of the carotid artery due to an earlier surgery (deArmond 1995b; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple were eventually both reunited within the Lincoln Memorial Park, Portland, Oregon (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Dr. Freeburger appears to be the principle investor and probably quiet collaborator with E. (Ted) W. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings in the Gornoi and unnamed islets (XPA-12) fur farm enterprise. Freeburger and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings joined E. (Ted) W. Harris in the island fur farm business in early 1926. The partners were issued their Gornoi and islets (XPA-12) fur farming permit in February 1926. They relinquished the permit at the end of 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By October 1930, Mr. Harris reported that no profits have been gained from the islands between 1927-1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Dr. Freeburger was also reportedly involved in Sitka Sound's, Jackknife Island (XPA-10) (Pathfinder 1925b:14). See E. (Ted) W. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Frink, Geraldine Hildebrand: (PET-04, PET-49). Geraldine (Jeri) Pearl Hildebrand Frink is the eldest of two daughters by Gregory and Etta Pearl Hildebrand. She and her parents and one sister, Emma Jewel, were the principal fur farmers on Fair, Pearl, Jewell and one small unnamed islets (PET-04), in Beecher's Pass, Alaska (Mobley 2025; Roberts 2014). Mrs. Frink was born about 1906 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910), or more accurately March 3, 1906, in Olympia, Washington (Washington, King County Delayed Births, 1869-1950). Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand Frink lived between 1906 and 2002 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, January 24, 2002, 28(4):11). Ms. Frink "was 12 years old when I got to Petersburg. My parents, my sister, and I came up from Olympia, near Seattle in 1918, on a boat my father built down there. It was a houseboat, to be lived on—it was our home for years. My father had been in the Interior during the gold rush days, and he always wanted to get back to Alaska, so he finally made it. A cousin (i.e., Helen) and her husband (i.e., Robert M. Allen) owned and lived on the floating machine shop at the [Petersburg] harbor. It belonged to them, so we tied the boat up to the machine shop, and I went to school from there. The boat was named the Kloshe. That's a Chinook word—it means good, or satisfactory. And it was" (Mobley 2025). "The Kloshe was equipped with a 60-horsepower Scripps gas engine with six cylinders" (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). Her father, Gregory Hildebrand, began to work for Mr. Allen before or at the time he started his Beecher's Pass, Fair Island (PET-04) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). Currently, there is no information to suggest or indicate Mr. Robert M. Allen was invested or directly involved in the Hildebrand's Fair Island (PET-30) fur farm. Mr. Allen was involved in blue fox farming from at least 1919 until late 1955 (Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 19, 1919, 5(43):4;

Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In 1928, Ms. Frink is pictured in a black and white photograph from Pearl Island (Petersburg Pilot, September 9, 1999, 25(36):6). Ms. Frink first married fox farmer Howard Edward Conn October 24, 1924, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple had one son: Howard Hunter Conn (1925-1991) (Petersburg Herald, December 25, 1925, Page 1; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1906-2007). The couple separated in 1927, and she moved to Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, January 24, 2002, 28(4):11). In 1930 she was a self-described sales lady at a Seattle jewelry store (U.S. Census 1930). That same year she met Marion L. Frink (Petersburg Pilot, January 24, 2002, 28(4):11). Mr. Frink was born about 1905 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), 1906 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1907 in Washington (Ancestry.com, Frost Family Tree). His life appears to have spanned between April 24, 1905, and January 1978 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Borough 2009). Further research refined his vital statistics and life. Mr. Marion Leslie Frink actually lived between April 10, 1905, and January 9, 1978. He was born in Sprague, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, January 25, 1978, 5(4):6). In 1933 the couple moved to Beecher's Pass to help her parents with their established fox farm, service and maintain Wrangell Narrows navigation and lighting aids with the U.S. Department of Commerce, and commercial fishing and packing (Petersburg Pilot, August 12, 2004, 30(33):11,14). The two started shrimp and salmon fishing to help cover their expenses and provide fox feed for her parents fox farm (Petersburg Pilot, January 24, 2002, 28(4):11). Between 1936 and 1937 the pair were self-described sharecroppers and operated the Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). By 1940 Ms. Frink served as a cook aboard a local Petersburg shrimp boat (U.S. Census 1940). She married Marion Leslie Frink either April 17 or April 22, 1948 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Nelson 2013:69-70). By 1940, the couple reported their family included his son Leslie V. Frink (1924-1942), and Mr. Frink's stepson, Howard Hunter Conn (1925-1991) (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. and Mrs. Frink and their children operated the "Fair Island Fox Farm" (PET-04) at least during the fall of 1934 and early winter of 1935 (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1934, 9(19):5; Petersburg Press, January 4, 1935, 9(26):8). It is assumed that the family continued to intermittently assist Ms. Frink's parents when she and her husband were not commercially fishing or busy with other employment opportunities. Throughout the era Geraldine (Jeri) and Marion Frink operated a number of vessels, one of the notable and well known vessels is the "Bernice A" (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, October 27, 1967, 55(52):7). The "Bernice A" was a wooden herring seine and shrimp trawl vessel that measured 60 feet in length (Blender 1999a). Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand Frink's life spanned between March 3, 1906, and January 19, 2002 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Pilot, January 24, 2002, 28(4):11). Ms. Frink states the couple purchased her parents' fur farming [Pearl] island furbearing livestock and improvements in 1960..."It had about 250 foxes in those days" (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). However, her father had sold their Pearl Island two-story wood frame house to Rudolph Williams; Williams and Johnny Samuelson moved it to 1206 Mitkof Highway in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). Eventually, Mr. and Mrs. Frink purchased the house sometime in 1963 (Petersburg Press, June 28, 1963, 50(25):5). In the summer of 1984, Ms. Jeri Frink was among a group of local Petersburg women experts invited to the 18th Annual Festival of American Folklife, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. She spoke on her expertise as an "expert lady skipper in her trawl shrimp shipping boat" (Petersburg Pilot, July 26, 1984, 10(30):1). See Robert M. Allen, Earl Irving Benitz Sr., D.I. and Robert H. Campbell, Gregory J. Hildebrand, S.V.B. Miller, and Howard E. Conn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Fritz, Bill: (XPA-02). In June 1923 Bill Fritz was reported missing and feared drowned. He was reportedly on his way to Sitka from Sitka Sound's, Peisar Island (XPA-02) when he experienced

outboard engine difficulty. He was presumed to have drowned (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 15, 1923, 10(27):5). See Sam Butts, Don R. McGraw, J.A. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Frolander, J.L.: (SKG-28). Mr. Jonas Ludwig Frolander was born about 1881 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Additional sources state that he was actually born September 17, 1880, and died October 15, 1968 (WWI Draft Regulation Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Yakutat Borough n.d.). Jonas Frolander immigrated to the U.S. in 1906 (U.S. Census 1930). Jonas L. Frolander married Evelyn May Potter Frolander July 27, 1927, in Douglas, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1910), 1886 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1901 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1940). Another source suggests that she was born May 14, 1883, and died September 15, 1974 (Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Yakutat Borough n.d.). She served within the U.S. military between September 1917 and August 1919 (Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). She also served as a school teacher (U.S. Census 1910), hospital nurse (U.S. Census 1930), and housewife (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Frolander served as a machinist when he was employed (U.S. Census 1930), and as a road foreman with the Alaska Road Commission (Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park n.d.b; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). On March 7, 1946, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 28 South, Range 59 East, Section 11, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Frolander was mentioned at least once as a Skagway mink fur farmer in an Alaska Game Commission (1933) circular. Mr. Frolander's younger brother, Gustav (1887-1940), lived with the couple in 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). The young man claimed to be a logger when employed (U.S. Census 1930), and boiler makers-helper with the Pacific and Arctic Railway & Navigation Company (U.S. Census 1940). The three Frolander's resided in Skagway to the end of their days and are all interred within its Pioneer Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Yakutat Borough n.d.). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Frolic, John: (JUN-42). John Frolich was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). He was born August 13, 1870, in Hochstadt, Germany (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His name is spelled variously in the historical literature and files: John Frolic, Johann Frolick, John Fralich, John Frolich (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; U.S. Census 1920, 1940; U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992). Mr. Frolic immigrated to the U.S. in 1899 (U.S. Census 1920). He completed the naturalization process and was confirmed March 8, 1916 (U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992). Historical literature and circular indicate Mr. Frolich was an active Juneau area fur farmer at least during 1924. He reportedly raised blue foxes in pens (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). He was said to reside in the Juneau's Salmon Creek Road area (U.S. Census 1920). Throughout his life, Mr. Frolich was a self-described miner and prospector (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Mr. Frolich lived in Juneau in the 1920's and Tenakee Springs in the 1940's (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1920, 1940). He received medical attention at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital prior to his passing March 11, 1955 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gallagher: (JUN-17). This refers to a multigenerational family involvement in the Lynn Canal's Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm. It begins with Captain Cornelius "Condy", "Cunday", or

“Con” Gallagher. He was born about 1844 (U.S. Census 1870), 1847 (U.S. Census 1880), 1848 (U.S. Census 1900), 1852 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1848 in Donegal, Ireland (U.S. Census 1920). He immigrated to the U.S in 1877 (U.S. Census 1900), 1876 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1873 (U.S. Census 1920). It appears he was naturalized in 1880 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Gallagher was married to Rose Rodgers Gallagher. She was born about 1847 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1880) and passed away in the Lake Michigan area, October 29, 1887 (O’Donnell/Reddy Family Tree; Williams Family Tree). The couple produced seven offspring: John, Phillip Con, Mary, Neil, Isabella Elizabeth (“Lyla”), Rose, and Cornelius Con Gallagher (U.S. Census 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920; Williams Family Tree). Throughout his life, Capitan Con Gallagher was a “rock man”, fisherman, logger, cannery man, pile driver, fishtrap owner, and fur farmer. The local Petersburg newspaper spelled his surname “Gallager” in the article of Captain Con Gallagher’s passing and queasy obituary (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 13, 1923, 10(18):2). The local Petersburg newspaper reported that Captain Con Gallagher was born about 1847 in County Donegal Ireland. He was 21 years old when he came to the U.S. and initially settled at Beaver Lake, Michigan. He appears to have relocated to Alaska about 1898 when he worked for the Alaska Packers and made his home in Alaska. He reportedly drove the first fish trap pilings in southeast Alaska about 1900 in Excursion Inlet. He continued with the Alaska Packers and the Alaska Fisheries Union for several years. He was the outside foreman in 1903 for the Sanborn Cutting Plant in Kake, Alaska. In 1920, he owned an Alaska fish trap (U.S. Census 1920). For a brief reference to Capitan Con Gallagher’s early fish trap enterprise see Roberts (2010:16). Further research states that he passed away at his daughter’s Seattle, Washington residence in the spring of 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 13, 1923, 10(18):2). His referenced daughter, Mrs. Mary Joyce, states that he died from “stomach trouble and a general breakdown”. Capitan Con Gallagher collaborated with his immediate and extended family in his fur farming and other southeastern Alaska business ventures. Mrs. Mary Gallagher Joyce, Phillip R. and Neil C. Gallagher, “Lyla” Gallagher Whalen, and her husband Michael Henry Whalen continued in the family enterprise (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gallagher, Neil C.: (JUN-17). The USDA-Forest Service agency historical file information concerning this individual, and his extended family, is confusing and contradictory. It appears that federal agency administrators and field going personnel mistakenly incorporated rumor and/or erroneous information concerning the individual(s) discussed here. Further research and reporting on this individual and his extended family are recommended. Federal and Territorial agency files, correspondence, and local newspapers spell these individuals surname as Gallagher and Gallagher. Mr. Neil Gallagher was born November 27, 1878, and was referred to as a “laborer” and a self-described salmon fisherman and “logger” based out of the Hoonah, Alaska area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). By 1942, he is an employee working in the Juneau, Alaska, U.S Department of Justice, federal jail (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was also a fur farmer at least on Gallagher Island (JUN-17) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Limited reference materials differ concerning his actual birth year: 1877 (U.S. Census 1900; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), 1878 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), and 1879 (U.S. Census 1930). Files and literature indicate that he was born November 27, 1877, and passed away in May 1965 (deArmond 1995b; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Neil Gallagher is the younger brother of Phillip R. Gallagher (U.S. Census 1920, 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to erroneous USDA-Forest Service historic agency files, Neil C. Gallagher was married to Mrs. Mary Joyce (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). These same files describe her as the “widow” of Neil C. Gallagher (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, other reference materials specify that his wife’s name was Mrs. Grace Mooney

Gallagher (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). The couple married November 26, 1902, in St. James, Michigan (Michigan, County Marriage Records, 1822-1940). The couple divorced November 28, 1911, in Charlevoix, Michigan (Michigan, Divorce Records, 1897-1952). It is not clear as to why she lived and died in Hoonah, Alaska, August 10, 1919. Her death certificate notes two surviving children, but no named husband. She was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery as "Mrs. Grace Gallagher" (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Neil Gallagher was self-described as widowed (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). I theorize that Neil C. Gallagher was a silent partner in the families Phillip Gallagher and Pat Mulvaney Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm. Following the death of his brother, Neil Gallagher appears to have collaborated with his sister Lyla and her husband (i.e., Lyla and Michael Whalen) in the Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Gallagher was noted as having blue fox in pens, and his mailing address was listed as Funter Bay, Admiralty Island (Alaska Game Commission 1929). The partners fur farm activities predate the formal USDA-Forest Service special use permit "application" (i.e., prior to 1924). Again, the USDA-Forest Service mistakenly reports that his "widow", described as Mrs. Mary Joyce, sold her inherited shares in the fur farm in 1928 to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Whalen for \$1. However, the Alaska Game Commission listed Mr. Gallagher in its 1929 summary listing of currently operating fur farms (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Mrs. Mary Joyce and Mrs. Lyla Whalen are sisters of Neil Gallagher. The USDA-Forest Service reported that Mrs. Mary Joyce "sold the fur farm to Mr. and Mrs. Whalen". In April 1928, the Whalen's sold the livestock, improvements, and interest in Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) to Mr. August Goodman (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Neil Gallagher used Mrs. A. J. Goodman as a personal reference on his 1942 draft registration card (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). See Gallagher, Phillip R. (Con) Gallagher, Mrs. Mary Gallagher Joyce, and Lylia Gallagher Whalen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gallagher, Phillip R. (Con or Don): (JUN-17). I would like to attempt to clarify earlier misinformation and related confusion concerning Captain Cornelius Con Gallagher, and Phillip R. Gallagher and their extended and related families. In previous reports I tried to clarify and shed some light on the convoluted, confusing, and hearsay information from federal, and territorial files, correspondence, and various regional newspaper sources (Roberts 2014:61; 2013:57; 2011:43; USDA-Forest n.d.b). Contemporary research has brought to light relevant familial and historical information concerning this multigenerational family. It appears the confusion starts with the USDA-Forest Service historical files, correspondence, and circulars concerning Lynn Canal's, Gallagher Island (JUN-17) and a "Con or Don Gallagher". Conflicting U.S. census information indicate a senior Cornelius "Condy" Gallagher (U.S. Census 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920). He was born about 1847 (U.S. Census 1880, 1900), 1852 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1848 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1920), and immigrated to the U.S. in 1876 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1873 (U.S. Census 1920). It appears he was naturalized in 1880 (U.S. Census 1920). He and his wife produced seven children: John, Phillip, Mary, Neil, Isabella Elizabeth "Lyla", Rose, and Cornelius (U.S. Census 1880,1920; O'Donnell/Reddy Family Tree; Williams Family Tree), Phillip R. Gallagher was born about 1873 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920), or December 25, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Official records note that a Phillip R. Gallagher probably died of carbon monoxide poisoning July 1, 1947, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The Alaska Weekly reported his passing on July 11, 1947 (deArmond 1995b). Various sources state that Phillip Gallagher functioned as a "farmer" (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) and cannery worker (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His brother, Neil Gallagher appears to have found his deceased brother and reported his passing to authorities (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Territorial and Federal circulars note Phillip (Con or Don) Gallagher worked in partnership with Pat Mulvaney on their Lynn Canal, Gallagher

Island (JUN-17) fur farm. Historical circulars suggest the fur farming partnership minimally spanned between 1919 and 1924 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1 and 5; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923). The partners also leased Couverten Island within the nearby Swanson Harbor (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 13, 1923, 10(18):2). However, I seriously doubt if Couverten Island served as a successful fur farm island or enterprise due to its extensive tidal flat and its close proximity to the Alaska mainland. Mr. Gallagher appears to have applied for and was issued lands within Township 42 South, Range 60 East, Section 26, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Gallagher, Neil Gallagher, Mrs. Mary Gallagher Joyce, Lyla (Gallagher) and Michael H. Whalen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gardner: (PET-98). See Loftus 1931. Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931) initially reported this individual (i.e., “Gardner”) and I thought he referenced Oscar S. Gardner. It appears this was an error and not the correct referenced fur farmer. Oscar Gardner was born July 22, 1880 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A later reference refers to a West Petersburg mink fur farm; however, it does not differentiate as to whether Gardner or Mr. Thomas (Tom) Garner is a caretaker or owner of the enterprise (Roberts n.d.). In 1932 the Petersburg Press correctly referenced Tom Garner as a West Petersburg mink rancher (Petersburg Press, April 8, 1932, 6(34):8). Tom Garner was reportedly born about 1855 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1856 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Thomas Garner was actually born December 11, 1852, in Stillwater, Minnesota and passed away at the Petersburg hospital January 20, 1947 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, January 24, 1947, 21(30):1). “He came to Alaska in 1886, and to Petersburg over twenty years ago” (Petersburg Press, January 24, 1947, 21(30):1). He married Ida L. Fram November 3, 1917 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Ida L. Garner was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1880 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Garner was referenced in the local newspaper as rebuilding the Marathon Packing Company fish tender “Homer” following fire damage. The vessel was to be renamed the “Marathon” (Petersburg Herald, July 16, 1920, 6(31):4). Tom Garner served as a Cape Fanshaw area watchman for the Marathon Packing Company starting in 1920 and continuing there until sometime in 1922 when the site may have been abandoned (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 12, 1922, 9(22):1). In 1928, the USDA-Forest Service announced that they planned homestead cadastral surveys of lands in the local area, and Tom Garner’s name was mentioned (Petersburg Press, August 17, 1928, 3(1):1). In the fall of 1931, Mrs. Garner reportedly made a routine trip from their West Petersburg “ranch” to and from Petersburg for mail and supplies (Petersburg Press, September 4, 1931, 6(3):5). In the summer of 1932, Mr. Garner reportedly returned from LeConte Bay with 57 harbor seal pelts (Petersburg Press, July 1, 1932, 6(46):8). Tom Garner’s homebuilt river boat was offered for sale in the spring of 1933; the asking price was twenty dollars (Petersburg Press, May 5, 1933, 7(45):4). In May 1934, Tom Garner, a well-known resident of West Petersburg, left for Interior Alaska. His wife reportedly would join him later (Petersburg Press, May 11, 1934, 8(45):1). By 1940, he is referenced as a local laborer on his own mink fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). He reportedly sold his West Petersburg property and improvements to Ed Young Jr. in 1939 (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50):5). Mr. Garner passed away in 1947 and is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009). See Ed Young Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gastongaay, Emil: (JUN-27). Emile Gastongaay was born about 1886 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), 1887 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in Maine (U.S. Census 1930). He was actually born December 1, 1886, in Lewiston, Maine (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1918, he was employed as an electrical foreman with the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company in Thane, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration

Cards, 1917-1918). Prior to 1920, he was married to Florence Irene Getchell Gastongauly (U.S. Census 1920; Rice Family Tree). Mrs. Florence Gastongauly was said to have been born about 1889 in California (U.S. Census 1920). The couple was soon separated and divorced (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Gastongauly then married Jean Ellen Monteith Gastongauly October 28, 1929, in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada (U.S. Census 1940). She was born May 23, 1900 (Grey Family Tree). By 1935, the couple was living and working in California and raising two daughters: Mary Louise, and Dianne (U.S. Census 1940). In the summer of 1923, Mr. Gastongauly became involved with business partners William W. Casey, Marion Goldstein, B.A. Rosselle, and Charles Goldstein in the formation of the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm Company (JUN-27). He served as the company's vice president. At that time, Mr. Gastongauly was going through serious emotional and marital discord, and this may have precipitated the couple's departure from the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm company and Alaska. The couple relocated to California prior to 1935 and remained there for the remainder of their lives. He was employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company in San Francisco, California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Emile Gastongauly's life spanned between December 1, 1886, and December 23, 1979. Mrs. Gastongauly lived between May 23, 1900, and August 18, 1991 (Grey Family Tree). Both were interred within the Sierra Hills Memorial Park, Sacramento, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gauffin, C.S.: (PET-14). Throughout his life, various records and files intermix and transpose his given and middle name. A few times throughout his life he is referred to as Samuel Carl Gauffin and/or Carl Samuel Gauffin. He is commonly referred to in local Petersburg newspapers, books, and files as Samuel C. Gauffin. Mr. Gauffin was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1900), 1892 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1891 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He is the son of John and Mary Gauffin (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). Sam was married to Barbara A. Gauffin. Mrs. Barbara Gauffin was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1896 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). She was born November 15, 1895, and died January 17, 1984, in Portland, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). Mr. Gauffin was primarily involved in the Petersburg commercial fishing and processing industry (Blender 1999b:113; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Gauffin captained a cannery fish tender and served as an engineer under skipper Martin Kildall aboard the "Eunice" (Blender 1999b:113; Nelson 2013:21) He also operated mail boats for years (Blender 1999b:113). His father appears to have given or sold his son the fancy cruiser "Lorraine" and it may have been used as a fur farm tender and pleasure vessel (Blender 1999a). In July 1924 Sam Gauffin was issued his USDA-Forest Service Frederick Sound, McDonald Island (PET-14) fur farm special use permit. According to USDA-Forest Service files his permit was relinquished for an undisclosed rationale. The USDA-Forest Service file for the island fur farm was closed in April 1925 (Hilson 1976:69. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924c). It appears that Mr. Gauffin did not stock or construct improvements on McDonald Island (PET-14) prior to or during the special use permit duration. Eventually Mr. and Mrs. Gauffin moved to the Seattle, Washington area where he passed away May 7, 1947 (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Geddes, Wm.: (SUM-09). William Samuel Geddes Sr. was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910, 1950), 1879 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1875 in Maine (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequently, research has revealed that he was actually born in Maine on February 2, 1874, and died in July 1966 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was married to Marguerite Geddes. She was said to have been born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1920), 1884 (U.S. Census 1930), 1875 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1880 (U.S. Census 1950). She was born July 4, 1877, in Seabrook, Washington (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple raised two children: Warren and Clarence (U.S. Census 1920). In 1918, Mr. Geddes was one of the directors in

Juneau's American Packing Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 20, 1918, 5(4):2), as well as a clerk with the C.W. Young Company of Juneau (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). By 1920 he appears to be a Juneau area fisherman with his own boat (U.S. Census 1920). In November 1924 Mr. Geddes "applied" for the Windham Bay (SUM-09) Islands fur farm permit and quickly relinquished it in December 1924. It is assumed that the applicant withdrew or decided not to pursue the fur farming special use permit (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By 1930 he is reportedly a salesman with a local Juneau hardware store (U.S. Census 1930), and within ten years he is manager of the hardware store (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Marguerite Geddes passed away at their Fritz Cove Road home June 23, 1954 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Geddes died in July 1966, and it is assumed that he was laid to rest next to his deceased wife in the Catholic section of Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Geishard, Joe: (SIT-16). Mr. "Joe Geishard" appears to have been an employee of Dr. E.H. Kaser. The pair visited Petersburg and purchased several blue foxes from the Cleary Brothers' Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm. Kaser and Geishard planned to place the foxes on Emmons Island (SIT-16). Both men were said to be Juneau residents. (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 11, 1921, 7(47):4). See the following profile for possible insights, and clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gichard, J.G.:(XPA-17). Joseph Gerald Gichard was said to have been born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1888 (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent research indicate he was born January 31, 1888, in Port Townsend, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He married Iva Gardner Gichard January 18, 1915, in Astoria, Washington (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). The couple raised several children: Amy, Gladys, Ivy, and Donald (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Early Mr. Gichard served as a seaman with the Hoonah Packing Company in Gambier Bay, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), Captain of a cannery fish tender (U.S. Census 1920), Juneau gold miner (U.S. Census 1930), and as a mariner and agent (U.S. Census 1940). Between 1922-1924 he appears to have operated or served as a Tebenkof Bay, Kaser Island (XPA-17) on-site manager for Dr. Kaser (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). Mr. Gichard lived between January 31, 1888, and December 4, 1963, Social Security Death Index, 1935-2044; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mrs. Ivy G. Gichard lived between April 14, 1897, and November 27, 1967 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2044; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Both were interred within a Seattle area cemetery. See "Joe Geishard" for possible insights, clarification, and background information. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Giese, E.R.: (KET-22). Eggert Rineheart Giese married "Joicey L. Leathers" [Joyce] (1889-1961) December 5, 1907, in Morrow, Oregon (Oregon, County Marriage Records, 1851-1975). The couple produced one son: Lawrence Ivan Giese (U.S. Census 1920). Later E. R. Giese self-reported that he was divorced (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Giese was born February 23, 1883, in Chapman, Nebraska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Initially he served as a Washington carpenter at the G. M. Standifer woodyard (U.S. Census 1910; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and in the 1940's he was a clerk at Ketchikan's Ingersoll Hotel (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947) and as a messenger with the U.S. Signal Corps in Ketchikan (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1942). Historical files and circulars indicate Mr. Giese operated his Ketchikan, Alaska, mink fur farm between 1930 and 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.). In the spring of 1937,

Mr. Giese sold and shipped one of his brood female mink to W.A. Lukas in Hoboken, New Jersey (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1937, 11(43): 2). December 2, 1938, he was issued a parcel of land in the Ketchikan area. The land was reportedly located within Township 73 South, Range 91 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In the summer of 1939, "Ed Giese" was referred to as a "former Ketchikan mink rancher" that planned to serve as one of several livestock judges in the September 1939 Ketchikan Industrial Fair (Petersburg Press, August 25, 1939, 14(8):4). Mr. Giese married Mary Kathleen Zimmerman Giese March 11, 1943, in Ketchikan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between November 9, 1896, and October 13, 1977. She was interred within the I.O.O.F. (i.e., Independent Order of Odd Fellows) plot of the Brick Road Memorial Park, Ellensburg, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gill, Harry: (PET-37). Harry Gill was said to have been born about 1872 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In 1925, Mr. Gill collaborated with Gordon McDonald in establishing a summer logging camp near Dry Pass (Petersburg Herald, March 20, 1926, 11(58):5). In July 1931 Mr. Gill was issued his Ernest Sound, Found Island (PET-37) fur farm permit. A Forest Service report on the island fur farm site in May 1931 states that the island has been ... "abandoned for several years. Improvements on the island consist of a dwelling house, smokehouse, and several feedhouses, and all of which are in a bad state of repair." In January 1932, Mr. Gill "claimed the island was wet all the time and a waste of time" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Glass: (JUN-27). Reference to this individual was made in passing (Walker 1929). It is assumed that it refers to Mr. Buford Glass (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=866, Marsh 1983, Walker 1929). He is mentioned in the historical research materials as minimally serving on the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm (JUN-27), and the Jackson Marsh Fur Farm (JUN-28). See Buford Glass. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Glass, Buford: (JUN-28). Mr. Buford (Brig) Glass was born in Wasco, Oregon on October 28, 1901. His wife, Eva (Tiny) Glass, was born in Newberg, Oregon on August 23, 1906. The newly married couple moved to Alaska in 1924. Their daughter, Adrienne, was born in Juneau in 1925. The couple... "spent a number of years living and working on mink and fox ranches in the Mendenhall area" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=866; Walker 1929: 206). "Brig" was noted as an employee at the Jackson Marsh fur farm (Marsh 1983, Roberts n.d.). Brig died in Seattle on June 22, 1985 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Eva "Tiny" Glass died in Juneau in October 1989 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=866; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Jackson Marsh, W.W. Casey, Emil Gastonguay, Marion Goldstein, B.A. Rosell, and Charles Goldstein. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Goddard, Dr. Frederick L.: (XPA-04). Dr. Frederick Leland Goddard was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) or 1864 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1930). He died January 9, 1932, at the Goddard hot springs, and was buried in Tacoma, Washington (deArmond 1993: 63, 1995b; Alaska Weekly & Alaska Sports Index of Obituaries n.d.; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Mary Clunan Goddard, was born about 1867 in Scotland and died March 24, 1950 (deArmond 1993:111, 1995b; Alaska Weekly & Alaska Sports Index of Obituaries n.d.; Easley 2010, 2011; U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised at least one child: Dorothy. They also housed Dr. Goddard's sister-in-law: Marjory Robertson Clunan. The 1930 U.S. Census mentions an employee of Dr. Goddard living in residence: Carl G. Hill. Mr. Hill is a noted Southeast Alaskan fur farmer (Roberts n.d.) and served as a manager for Dr. Goddard's hotel and resort complex (U.S. 1930). Mr. Hill supervised laborers Titus F. Demidoff and Charles

Fulton (U.S. Census 1930). Dr. Goddard was issued his Kolosh (i.e., Doctor) island (XPA-04) fur farm permit in October 1924. It was relinquished in November 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). The Sitka Hot Springs at Goddard is located approximately 15 miles south of Sitka. Dr. Goddard owned and operated the hotel and resort. The resort consisted of the hotel and several separate cabins (Colby 1944:175). Also see Bureau of Census 1929a. Easley (2012a) refers to the shuttle boat, "Edie M", which transported visitors and guests to and from Sitka to the Goddard Warm Springs resort. A generalized summary of the people and history of the establishment can be listened to via Raven Radio Foundation (n.d.). See Carl G. Hill, and Titus F. Demidoff. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Goldstein, Charles: (JUN-27). Charles Goldstein was an American citizen but was born about 1870 in England and died August 12, 1961 (deArmond 1995b; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=867; U.S. Census 1910,1930,1940). His wife, Laura, was also born about 1870 in Germany and died August 3, 1951 (U.S. Census 1930, deArmond 1995b). His life spanned between 1869 and 1961. He was interred within the Salem Memorial Park and Garden, Colma, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple produced three children: Alvin, Marion, and Marie (U. S. Census 1910). Mr. Goldstein ... was in the fur business, and for many years flew to various parts of the Interior on fur buying trips. The furs were brought back to Juneau and sold or sent down to other locations, manufactured into garments, and returned to their store in Juneau. He also had a home and fur farm in Juneau's Mendenhall Valley (Alaska Digital Archives n.d., Alaska Game Commission 1924b; Bower 1925:122; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=739 and 867; Petersburg Press, January 31, 1930, 4(25):1; Walker 1929: 206). Mr. Goldstein's Mendenhall Valley fur farm was established in 1923 on the 135-acre homestead of Pete Carlson, near the Mendenhall river. The fur farm was known as the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm, Inc. (Janson 1985, Chap. 13: 5-6; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1; Roberts n.d.). The company was initially made up of the following officials/members: Charles Goldstein (President-Manager), Emil Gastonguay (Vice President), B.A. Rosselle (Secretary-Treasurer), W.W Casey (Shareholder), and Marion W. Goldstein (Shareholder) (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1). In the summer of 1925, the company reportedly enlarged the marten portion of the fur farm (Petersburg Herald, July 31, 1925, 11(75):4). In November 1935, their long-term plans called for the raising of blue and silver fox, as well as mink and marten. In the fall of 1935, Mr. Goldstein commented on the fur farming business following a fur buying trip to the Point Agassiz area of southeastern Alaska. Mr. Goldstein mentioned that the Point Agassiz fur farmers were well satisfied with their fox pelts they sold to him that fall (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1935, 10(21):5). Further comments indicate that the regions fur farmers appear pleased with the quality and prices for their pelts according to Mr. Goldstein (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1935, 10(21):8). In early 1939, his Juneau, Alaska, "Charles Goldstein building" was destroyed by fire (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1939, 13(32):1). Charles Goldstein sold his fur business to Martin Victor, Jr., of Martin Furs, Inc., of Juneau. The firm was a manufacturer of fur coats, scarves, parkas, etc. (Petersburg Press, September 24, 1948, 23(13):1). See W.W. Casey, Emil Gastonguay, B.A. Rosselle, and Marion W. Goldstein. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Goldstein, M.W.: (JUN-27; SUM-06). Marion (Mickey) William Goldstein was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920, 1913), or 1896 (U.S. Census 1910). Subsequently it was determined that he was born January 14, 1895, in San Francisco, California (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He is one son of Charles and Laura Goldstein (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Initially, he was a Juneau salesman in his father's retail establishment (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1920 he

is a clerk in a Dry Goods Store (U.S. Census 1920). In 1930 he was a self-described proprietor or merchant and fur dealer (U.S. Census 1930). In the early spring of 1933 Marion (Mickey) Goldstein and his pilot were killed in a British Columbia, Canada airplane accident (Petersburg Press, March 3, 1933, 7(36):5). His passing was noted in two issues of the Alaska Weekly: February 24 and March 17, 1933 (deArmond 1995b). Marion Goldstein married Veleita C. Nelson March 22, 1926, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2015). Mr. Goldstein was in a collaborative business partnership with Edward Jones. The pair was interested in their Stephens Passage, Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farm. The Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farm permit was issued to the pair in December 1924. It was relinquished by the permittees (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Forest Service file commented in an August 1927 report that the island had..."no harbor; subject to all storms; no improvements or evidence of foxes on the island. Permit cancelled for default in payment of rent which was due 1/1/1927" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Goldstein was also an initial shareholder in his father's Goldstein Glacier Fur Farms company (JUN-27) (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1). The latter fur farm was also known as the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm, Inc. (Janson 1985, Chap. 13: 5-6; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1; Roberts n.d.). The company was initially made up of the following officials/members: Charles Goldstein (President-Manager), Emil Gastonguay (Vice President), B.A. Rosselle (Secretary-Treasurer), W.W. Casey (Shareholder), and Marion Goldstein (Shareholder) (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1). In the summer of 1925, the company reportedly enlarged the marten portion of the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm, Inc. fur farm (Petersburg Herald, July 31, 1925, 11(75):4). See Edward Jones, W.W. Casey, Emil Gastonguay, B.A. Rosselle, and Charles Goldstein. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gomoll, Ernest: (PET-43). An early reference misspelled his surname, Ernst Gormol (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Ernest Gomoll was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1885 in Germany (U.S. Census 1950). A separate source specifies that he was born March 1, 1885, in Lippusch, Germany (WWII Civil Draft Registration, 1942). Mr. Gomoll immigrated to the U.S. in 1912 (U.S. Census 1920; U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). One of the references state his naturalization paperwork was issued to him July 21, 1920 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972); however, additional information suggests it could also have been issued in 1925 (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 81). This same information indicates that his full name is "Ernest Gean Gomoll" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 81).

In 1913 Mr. Gomoll was listed as an inmate within Washington State Penitentiary and held for Grand Larceny (Washington, State Corrections and Jail Records, 1877-1970). By 1920 he's listed as a laborer at an Alaska logging camp near Petersburg (U.S. Census 1920). His partner and/or lodger in 1920 was referenced as W. Richard Klammt of Germany. Mr. Klammt was said to have been born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Klammt was reportedly a machinist at the logging camp machine shop (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Gomoll married Bessie Anderson Gomoll September 13, 1923, in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 21, 1923, 10(41):1). Mrs. Gomoll was born in Ohio, August 11, 1892. Her family came to Alaska in 1920. She claimed that she and her husband commenced their fur farming at the time of their marriage, and she continued there until her death. She died in March 1933, and was buried in the Wrangell, Alaska, cemetery (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1933, 7(39):1). The couple reportedly raised blue fox and marten on their Sumner Strait, Sumner Island Fox Company Island (PET-43) (Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):4). Mr. Gomoll had a succession of active and in-active partners and fur farming laborers/caretakers over the years that were involved in his island fur farm. Some of those listed include the following: Joseph Anderson, "Gomoll" brother [i.e., W. Richard Klammt], Fred Porter, Helge Thue, and C. W. Jackson

(Roberts 2014: 62-63). One of his island fur farm permit files lists that it was issued to him in May 1927, but secondary sources suggest that he was already active and working on his island fur farm “at least” in early 1923 (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1933, 7(39):1). The local Petersburg newspaper noted the married couple’s periodic visits to and from town on business or for social functions (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1929, 3(43):1). In the summer of 1932, the couple advertised in the local newspaper for a night watchman to serve on Sumner Island (Petersburg Press, July 1, 1932, 6(46):4). In a letter to the editor in the local newspaper, Ernest Gomoll wrote in support of Earl N. Ohmer’s proposed experimental fur farm in Southeast Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1935, 10(17):2). Mr. Gomoll operated the boat “Amazone” during the era (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, January 24, 1936, 10(29):8). The boat measured 32-feet in length, 10-foot beam, and 20 hp N & S engine (Petersburg Press, January 7, 1935, 30(27):7). He converted his Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm to a residence special use permit in December 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Loftus 1930, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.c, n.d.d, 1932). In the fall of 1944, he and others testified before a federal Native Claims panel in Kake, Alaska. He stated that he had been a fur farmer on Sumner Island for 23 years. “I have spent more than \$12,000 in permanent improvements and paid over \$2,000 in lease money to the government, and in that time, I have made an island paradise” (Petersburg Press, September 29, 1944, 19(13):1). According to the 1950 U.S. Census he claimed to be a Sumner Island chicken rancher and mink trapper (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Ernest “Gommell was last seen in Point Baker on May 30 as he prepared to return to Sumner Island. No trace of him has been found since” (Wrangell Sentinel, June 15, 1956, 53(28):1). In the fall of 1957, Kurt Nordgren was appointed administrator of the Ernest Gomoll estate (Petersburg Press September 27, 1957, 33(13):7). Apparently there is no currently available data for his death and any place of interment. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Goodman, August: (JUN-17). August J. Goodman was born about 1885 in Estonia. He was a noted machinist at a local Juneau cannery (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Isabel M., was born about 1899 in Michigan. The couple raised at least two children: Elizabeth and William August. Also, in residence, and working on the fur farm, Mr. Goodman’s father-in-law: Thomas W. Murphy and Emil Olson (U.S. Census 1930). In January 1928, for \$500, Mr. Goodman purchased interest in the Lynn Canal, Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm and improvements. His fur farm special use permit was issued in May 1928. In November 1929 he said that he only used the largest of the islands. He also reportedly keeps 2-3 dogs on the smaller islands to the north. He believes the dogs keep the foxes from swimming off. He relinquished and abandoned the island fur farm in 1934; however, it wasn’t officially recognized as abandoned until October 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Mr. Neil Gallagher used Mrs. A. J. Goodman as a reference on his 1942 draft registration card (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). See Thomas W. Murphy, and Emil Olson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Goshaw, George. In the summer of 1924 George Goshaw was a fur dealer/fox rancher from Northampton, Massachusetts who visited and invested in several fur farms in the Nome, Alaska area (Petersburg Herald, August 15, 1924, 11(31):4). He was also a vocal advocate for an Alaska experimental fur farm (Petersburg Herald, August 29, 1924, 11(321/2):1; Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1). He reportedly purchased and shipped 36 pairs of blue foxes from local Petersburg “farms” to his Northampton, Massachusetts, and Nome area ranches (Petersburg Herald, September 12, 1924, 11(34):6). “George Goshaw, (i.e., Nome, Alaska) postmaster, writes: “The Eskimo village of Shishmaref is on an Arctic Ocean coastline island, bordering the shores of Seward Peninsula” (Colby 1944:390). “There is a Federally

maintained school, a Lutheran mission, a trading post, and a fox ranch (Colby 1944:391). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Goss, Ora: (SIT-26). Mr. Ora Glen Goss was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1920), 1905 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930), and/or 1895 in Arkansas (U.S. Census 1940). He served as a “wagoneer” during WWI (U.S. Census 1920), and various vocational tasks within Juneau area gold mines (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was mentioned as being married in the 1920’s but divorced by 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). There is some confusion of federal agencies and contradiction in when and who initially applied for and received the historical fur farming special use permit for the Stephens Passage, South Island (SIT-26). It appears that Mr. Ora Goss predates Mr. H. Lester Rink on the island fur farm. Ora Goss appears to have applied for the island fur farm in October 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Rink appears to have joined Ora Goss on the island fur farm in January 1925. Their working relationship appears to have endured until at least October 1925 and possibly longer. Mr. Rink appears to have continued individually in the enterprise until at least May 1927 when it was relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). Ora G. Goss appears to have died October 30, 1961, in St. Helena, Napa County, California. He was interred within the Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, California. His grave marker lists his life span between December 17, 1893, and October 30, 1962 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Newspapers, com, obituary index, 1800s-current). See H. Lester Rink. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gould, Robert H.: (CRG-24). In November 1923 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould were issued their Hetta Inlet, Jumbo Island (CRG-24) fur farm special use permit. Historical literature indicates that the fur farm operated at least through 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). However, the Alaska Territorial Auditor’s office appears to emphasize Mrs. Gould as the driving force and principle operator of the enterprise (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Graham, R.T.: (KET-11). Robert Thomas Graham was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1900), 1871 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940), or 1872 (U.S. Census 1920) in South Africa. He was naturalized in Rhode Island November 13, 1897 (Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). This same document states that he was born April 8, 1870. His first marriage was to Bessie V. Baird June 30, 1904, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Later he married Lily May (Mary) Allen Graham November 20, 1907, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Sande Family Tree). Mr. Graham claimed to be a prospector (U.S. Census 1900), and merchant (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930 he was self-described as a divorced Ketchikan undertaker (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Graham was an initial partner in the Felice Strait, Cat Island (KET-11) Fur Farm Corporation (Roberts 2014: 63). He was in partnership with Drake, Ingersoll, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt. The company was issued their Cat Islands fur farm permit in December 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). In the summer of 1922 Graham was noted as an interested attendee at the Ketchikan genesis meeting of the Alaska Blue Fox Breeders Association (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 11, 1922, 9(35):1). Alaska Natives, Joseph Starr (1869-1943) and Joseph McKay each claimed ancestral and traditional rights to the Cat Islands (Wyckoff 1924). See Drake, Ingersoll, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Grandahl, Thorleif: (PET-12). In the 1920 U.S. Census Thorleif Grandahl and his working partner, John Krinklebotten, were mentioned in passing as seasonal laborers on the Keku Strait, Hound Island fox farm. He was born about 1887 in Norway, immigrating to the U.S. in 1911. Mr. Grandahl was described as single and 33 years of age. He also described himself as a

fisherman (U.S. Census 1920). The two working partners were laborers on the island fox farm at least between the fall of 1919 and the spring of 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). See John Krinklebotten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Grary, J.E. In the fall of 1920, J.E. Grary, an experienced fox farmer, bought and planned to operate the Whitehorse Silver Black Fox Company, in Whitehorse, Canada (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 26, 1920, 6(50):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Graves, Dr. Earl F. Dr. Earl Francis Graves was born in Omaha, Nebraska in 1899, and was the first Alaska Territorial veterinarian (Isto 2008: 101; Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 1960). Additional source material indicate he was born December 8, 1898, and passed away February 29, 1960 (Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 1960). Dr. Graves died of a "heart ailment" (Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 1960: 587). Dr. Graves's second wife appears to have been Katherine "Kitty" Faulconer Graves, and originally from Kansas (Isto, 2012:109). Her life spanned from August 12, 1895, and February 16, 1935 (Find a Grave, 1600s-current). The couple had two children: Thomas E and an unnamed infant (Find a Grave, 1600s-current). Earl F. and Katherine Graves were interred in the Sunset Cemetery in Manhattan, Kansas. Dr. Graves received his veterinarian degree in 1927 from Kansas State College. Additionally, he later received a master's degree in animal pathology from the University of Wisconsin (Isto 2012: 139). Dr. Graves began his tenure as the first Alaska Territorial veterinarian in the fall of 1927 (Petersburg Press, October 7, 1927, 2(8):1) and resigned from that position May 31, 1930. In the summer of 1928, he actively took on the challenge of his new position and proactively promoted wise animal husbandry (Petersburg Press, June 15, 1928, 2(44):5; Petersburg Press, February 1, 1929, 3(25):1). He was succeeded in the position of Territorial Veterinarian by Dr. Jule B. Loftus (Isto 2008; Roberts 2010). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Graves, H.S.: (JUN-02, JUN-53, PET-13, PET-35, PET-40; SUM-17). Mr. Henry Schelley Graves, Juneau men's clothing merchant and fox rancher, was born about 1872 in New York (U.S. Census 1930). Another source states that he was born March 16, 1874 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He married Mary Agnes Myers Graves (1881-1949) March 19, 1906, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, "Marya", or Mary A. was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1891 in New York (U.S. Census 1950). The couple raised two daughters: Mary Agnes (U.S. Census 1920), and "Aleeca" (U.S. Census 1930). It appears Mr. Graves was an active investor and on-site enthusiast in island and land based Southeast Alaska fur farming. Historical literature minimally indicates his various fur farming exploits span between 1919 and 1948 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). H.S. Graves and Sigurd Hadland's Keku Strait, "Conclusion Island Fox Company" (PET-35) operated between August 1921 and December 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). I theorize that Mr. Graves was the principal investor and shareholder in the Conclusion Island Fox Company, and Sigurd Hadland was the on-site island manager and junior partner in the company. In August 1925, the company reported that "there are two dwellings on the island, two cookhouses, two storehouses, two woodsheds, and nine feedhouses, a power boat used for hauling supplies, and two dories used for feeding the foxes" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The Juneau based "Glacier Fur Farms Company" (JUN-53) was established in the Mendenhall Valley on the 115-acre homestead of George W. Mock. The company was formed by H.S. Graves, H.F. Dott, Dave A. Housel, and John Reck. The fur farm was reportedly stocked with blue and silver foxes (Janson 1985, Chap. 13: 5-6). In January 1922, H.S. Graves, Grover Cleary, and Dr. E.H. Kaser comprised the "Sukoi Island Fox Company" (PET-13). The company spanned between January

1922 and January 1927 (USDA Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the spring of 1923 one of the owners lost the gasboat “Lou” in a storm along the shore of the island fur farm (Petersburg Press, March 30, 1923, 10(16):1). In 1926 Grover Cleary was planning to ship 200 live blue foxes from the Sukoi islands (PET-13) outside Alaska (Petersburg Press, September 3, 1926, 1(2):4). In 1948 Mr. Graves acquired the Robert Island (SUM-17) fur farm from the L. Porter Apple estate. The USDA-Forest Service fur farm permit was reportedly modified to a “residence permit” in December 1948 and subsequently closed with Mr. Graves passing in December 1960 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Also see a brief reference to his young daughter and their Robert Island residence (Theel 1949: 16). Mr. Graves was elected to the board of directors of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In December 1923, Mr. Graves announced that the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association Board will organize soon in Juneau (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 21, 1923, 10(48):1). Mr. Graves was also involved directly and indirectly in fur farming on the following islands during this era: Benjamin (JUN-02), Sukoi (PET-13), Conclusion (PET-35), and Strait (PET-40) islands. Mr. W.P. Shortridge was said to have “sold his interest [in Grand Island (JUN-09)] to Graves of Juneau, who sold to Lund” (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, currently available formal documentation for such a transfer to Mr. H.S. Graves is lacking. See Sigurd Hadland, H.F. Dott, Dave A. Housel, John Reck, Grover Cleary, and Dr. E.H. Kaser. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Grey, Billy: (SIT-11). In March 1924 Mr. Billy Grey was shot and killed on Sisters [i.e., San Juan] islands (SIT-11) fur farm by a posse of local fur farmers. Local newspaper accounts theorize he was about fifty years of age and from the Metlakatla region of Alaska (Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924a, 11(10):1). Mr. Grey was allegedly attempting to poach blue foxes from the Pybus Bay fur farm islands (SIT-11). Mr. Ole Haynes reportedly shot the suspect in the chest with a 30-30 rifle; Grey died almost immediately. The men in the posse were Ole Haynes, Al Rhymes, Chris Baker, and Al King (Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924a, 11(10):1). Mr. Haynes claimed self-defense, and he was cleared of blame by a Juneau Coroner’s Jury (Hilson 1976: 68; Isto 2012: 81; Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1-3; Roberts 2010:13; Schooler 2003:183; Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924b, 11(10):1). “Billie Gray” was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery in March 1924 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Ole Haynes, Al Rhymes, Chris Baker, and Al King. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Greem Hagem, W.H.: (CRG-26). This is a misspelling or mischaracterization of the surname, “Greenhagen, W.” or a variation of some sort (Lando 1981). Additionally, Dr. Jule B. Loftus routinely attempted to phonetically spell individuals’ surnames and geographic locations in his monthly reports to the Alaska Territorial Governor. See the W.H. Greenhagen entry. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Green, Claude: (PET-13). Claude Cecil Green was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1880 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Further research has confirmed that he was born December 22, 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) in Carrsville, Kentucky (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Lillian Violet Jones Green February 13, 1906, in Colorado Springs, Colorado (Colorado, Marriage Records, 1862-2006). Mrs. Green was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940), or 1888 (U.S. Census 1920). She was born March 14, 1887, in Blue Hill, Nebraska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised several children: Essie V., Claude E., Jackson W., Forest F., Lydia M., and Robert A. Green (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Throughout much of his working life Claude C. Green served as a section foreman with the Great Northern Railroad (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards,

1917-1918). Claude Green was an old friend of Calvin H. Barkdull and visited him in Petersburg, Alaska and quickly became acquainted with Alaska fur farming (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 1, 1916, 2(5):3). By the summer 1916 he was associated with Barkdull, Jack Mitchell, and Francis Munger (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1916, 2(35):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 29, 1917, 3(31):4). Mr. Green passed away July 17, 1967, while his wife lived until September 11, 1980. Both were interred within the Pinecrest Memorial Park, Sandpoint, Idaho (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current).

Claude C. Green first appears in the local Petersburg, Alaska newspapers in January 1916. Mr. Green was visiting his old friend, Calvin H. Barkdull (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 1, 1916, 2(5):3). Mr. Green came from Idaho, where he was interested in the mining industry and the Great Northern Railroad. This was his first trip to Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 1, 1916, 2(5):3). He soon accompanied Charles “Frank” Smith on a survey of possible fur farming islands suitable for a fox ranch (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 15, 1916, 2(7):4). By June 1916, the Green and Barkdull partnership reportedly had leased “a small island in the vicinity from the forestry department and will engage in fox ranching” (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 24, 1916, 2(30):1). In July 1916, the partners initially secured fur bearing livestock for their island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1916, 2(35):4). In late 1916 the partners returned from a trip to secure more fox and three Lynx for their Frederick Sound fox ranch (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 26, 1916, 2(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 21, 1916, 2(47):4; Petersburg Weekly Press, November 25, 1916, 2(52):4). Mr. Barkdull and Claude Greene reported having a successful 1917 fur farming season (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 22, 1917, 3(30):1). In June 1917, Claude Green “has charge of the Soukhi (i.e., Sukoi) fox ranch” (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 29, 1917, 3(31):4). Mr. Green was also said to be a partner in the Hercules Fox Company along with the Chastek brothers, and C.D. Olsten and his unnamed son (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to a 1917 newspaper account, Mr. Green brought in from the Sukoi islands 63 pair of eagle claws for their bounty from the Territorial Treasurer. The bounty for the eagle claws was 50 cents per pair (Petersburg Press, July 29, 1932, 6(50):2). USDA-Forest Service records report the permittees were exceptionally successful, starting with eight pair of blue foxes and building up to a natural increase of 275 in two years (Chipperfield 1945). Further site-specific references highlight development of the island fur farm (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922; Bower and Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=967). Forrest (1984: 43) refers to Mr. Greens’ activities there in 1916. In 1918 he and John S. Chastek planned to spend the season on Sukoi Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 3, 1918, 4(23):4; Petersburg Press, May 5, 1933, 7(45):6). During the summer of 1920, the Hercules Fox Company advertised its 20-foot gasboat for sale, with its 4 h.p. Regal engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 25, 1920, 6(28):4). In the fall of 1921, the Hercules Fox Company experienced the loss of their vessel “Hercules” on the shores of the Sukoi islands. The gasboat was described as a total loss except for the salvaged engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 25, 1921, 7(49):1). Claude Green was described as “the original fox rancher on Sukoi Island and the pioneer of the industry in this section. He left for his home in Kellogg, Idaho. He purchased 7 silver foxes which will be placed on his fox ranch there” (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 22, 1922, 9(32):1). See Calvin H. Barkdull, Jack Mitchell, Francis Munger, the Chastek brothers, and C.D. Olsten and his unnamed son. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Greenaa, Charles: (SUM-05). Charles Alexander Greenaa was born about 1890 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date was July 5, 1888, in Sanderburg, Germany (WWI Civilian Draft Registration), while later it was listed as July 5, 1888, in Sonderborg, Denmark (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was buried in 1967 in Auburn, Washington (Find A

Grave Index, 1600s-current). Additional information suggests that Mr. Greenaa passed away while staying with his daughter Ann's family in Durham, North Carolina June 20, 1968 (North Carolina, Death Indexes, 1908-2004; North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1900-1976; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Charles Greenaa married Mrs. Hazel Kerman in Ketchikan, Alaska, November 6, 1934 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, November 9, 1934, 9(18):1; November 28, 1934, 9(21):1). She brought with her two children: Eileen Ann and Phillip. A year later the couple welcomed a daughter (i.e., Charleen) to their family (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1935, 10(19):8). Mrs. Greenaa passed away in 1964 and is interred in the Mountain View Cemetery, Auburn, Washington (Find A Grave Index, 1600s-current). Earlier, Charles Greenaa was in a business partnership with his uncle Peter Jorgensen starting in 1919 (Forrest 1984:43; Hilson 1976:69; Nelson 2013: 127; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 4, 1919, 5(19):4). The pair operated the Sanitary Market, a general merchandise and meat market in Petersburg, Alaska (Roberts n.d.). Greenaa purchased the Sanitary Meat Market from his uncle in the fall of 1924 (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 3, 1924, 11(37):1) and appears to have focused more and more time and attention there and on volunteer and civic Petersburg duties. Mr. Greenaa was also involved with his uncle and two cousins, Albert and Harvey (Herve) Jorgensen in their Read Island (SUM-05) fur farm. In March 1922, their partnership was made known to the general public (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In early 1923 Mr. Greenaa vacationed on the island retreat and fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 23, 1923, 10(11):1). The fur farming enterprise was officially abandoned in May 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:69; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The Greenaa family retired in 1950 and moved to Auburn, Washington (Petersburg Press, August 10, 1962, 49(21):6). Also see Albert, Harvey (Herve) and Peter Jorgensen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Greenhagen, W. H.: (CRG-26; PET-13; PET-40). Also see "Greem Hagem", W. H. above. Furthermore, one family genealogy mentions the possibility of his surname spelled as "Gruenhagen". However, no such spelling was encountered in my current research. Mr. William Henry Greenhagen was born about 1881 in Wisconsin, and his wife, Sadie L., was born the same year but she was originally from Minnesota (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). Mr. Greenhagen married Sadie L. Casey Greenhagen October 13, 1912, in Aberdeen, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple raised one child: Marjorie (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). In September 1921 Mr. Greenhagen appears to have first gained his USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for the Cholmondeley Sound lease for Skin Island (CRG-26) (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In the summer of 1922 Mr. Greenhagen was the on-site manager of the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm for the Cleary Brothers (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, 9(28):1). He then appears to have developed a partnership with H. N. Young in their Cholmondeley Sound, Skin Island (CRG-26) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):2). H. N. Young was periodically accompanied to the island fur farm by his son, Billy Young (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):2; USDA-Forest Service n.d., 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The partners were issued their collaborative fur farm permit in December 1922, and it appears to have been active into at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 19, 1923, 10(45):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In 1923 the partners stocked Skin Island (CRG-26) with 17 pair of blue foxes and planned up to 20 pair if they could secure them. The pair appears to have constructed a cook house and dwelling house there. The dwelling house was to be expanded to 14'X30' cedar logs (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):2). Mr. Greenhagen

also planned to resume as manager with Grover Cleary on Sumner Strait's, Strait Island (PET-40) (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):2). Throughout much of his working life Mr. Greenhagen claimed to be a chef and restaurant owner/manager (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995; U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). By the 1940 U.S. Census both Mr. and Mrs. Greenhagen were self-described as Alaska logging camp cooks (U.S. Census 1940). Near the end of his working life, he was a farmer on the Meadowbrook Farm, Snoqualmie, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away October 15, 1956, and his wife died September 7, 1963. They were both interred within the Haven of Rest Cemetery, Gig Harbor, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See H. N. Young, and the Cleary Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Grindstead, Harold: (JUN-26). In 1917, Harold Grimsted reportedly served as a quarryman with the American Smelting and Refining Company in Toppliff, Utah (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1930, he is self-described as a fur farmer and fisherman based on Lynn Canal's, Hump Island (JUN-26), Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). In 1931, Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931) in his monthly report to the Alaska Territorial Governor reports Mr. "Grindstead" was a fur farmer on Hump Island (JUN-26). Harold Jentoft Grimsted was born August 10, 1887, in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Later documents state that he was born about 1888 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S in 1914 (U.S. Census 1930). June 1, 1936, he applied for and was granted a land selection within Township 39 South, Range 63 East, Section 27, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Grimsted died of burns aboard his gasboat Mirgae or Mirage near Juneau's Shelter Island August 23, 1937 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred within the Evergreen Cemetery, Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Grisby, Charles: (PET-17; PET-19; PET-45). My earlier reference to this individual was in error (Roberts 2014: 65). I mistakenly theorized that it might have referred to Charles G. Grisby. The correct individual is Charles "Deep Water" Grigsby (Petersburg Press, January 31, 1941, 15(31):1). He was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1900), 1884 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1873 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Further research confirmed his actual birth date as October 1, 1873, in Illinois (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Throughout his life, Mr. Grigsby appears to have focused on marine oriented employment: deckhand (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), and salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Grigsby was also said to have been one of the first men to work for Earl N. Ohmer when Ohmer started his fish packing business about 1916 (Petersburg Press, January 31, 1941, 15(31):1). Beginning in the spring of 1933 Mr. Grigsby served as a fur farming caretaker on Keku Strait's, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) for Jacob (Jack) Hadland. He was to work there during 1933 and early 1934. Mr. Grigsby was to live in a house along the northwest end of Monte Carlo Island (Petersburg Press, March 10, 1933, 7(37):8). Between 1935 to 1938, Mr. Grisby subleased an unnamed island group (PET-45) between Kuiu Island's No-Name Bay & Alvin Bays from Fred B. Johnson. Also, Mr. Grigsby was employed by Fred B. Johnson as the on-site manager on Port Beauclerc's, Steve Island (PET-19). Records and files reveal that he served in that capacity at least between 1935 and 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1940 he is said to be a lodger with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Behrs (U.S. Census 1940). Charles Grigsby passed away January 28, 1941, following several years of declining health and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, January 31, 1941, 15(31):1). There is no grave marker on the grave site (Petersburg Borough 2009).

Both Grigsby and Fred B. Johnson claimed that “foxes did not earn us a living”. They both said that they had to commercially fish and trap to earn a living. Fred B. Johnson was to receive 30% of the annual fox pup increase per their sublease arrangement. Both men complained of illegal poaching and many fox pups dying each year. According to agency files all fur farming in the area ceased in 1934. The permit for the unnamed fur farm (PET-45) between No-Name & Alvin Bays was officially closed by the USDA-Forest Service in November 1936 and was listed as abandoned (Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Earl N. Ohmer Sr., Jacob (Jack) Hadland, Fred B. Johnson, and Peter Behrs. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Grossman, William: (SIT-38). William D. Grossman was born about 1896 in Texas. His wife, Teresa, was born about 1898. They raised at least one child: Dermott (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Grossman was in collaboration and/or partnership with M.J. Stanton in the Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm. Their fur farm permit was applied for and issued to them in August 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In July 1927 M.J. Stanton paid Mr. Grossman \$3500 for his interest in the partnership, foxes, equipment, and improvements (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The fur farm permit was closed in March 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Gross passed away at age 83, April 15, 1962. During his life he showed some of the first moving pictures in Sitka in 1912 and later established the Coliseum Theater there (DeArmond 1993:135). See M.J. Stanton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Grosvold, Andrew. In an article from The Pathfinder, “Andrew Grosvold Writes of Fox Farm Raising At Far Westward”. He reportedly stocked the Aleutian Islands of “Caton, Charnabura, Sarana, and Andronica” with foxes (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 25, 1922, 9(37):3). He is also associated with his Sand Point (Popof Island) fur farm (Isto 2012: 99). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Groves, Donald: (JUN-23). Mr. Groves was in partnership with Fred Bowers. Their Favorite Channel, Aaron Islands (JUN-23) fur farm permit was issued October 1925 and transferred to a residence permit in March 1944 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932, 1938). A Donald Chester Groves was born about 1916 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1940). Additional sources specify that he was born March 11, 1916, in Cleveland, Ohio (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). While in Juneau he served as a miner (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Groves passed away in the Cleveland, Ohio area January 28, 1993 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Fred Bowers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gubser, Archie H.: (JUN-44). Mr. Archie Harlen Gubser was said to have been born about 1917 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1919 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). A later document specifies that he was born September 28, 1918, in Prineville, Oregon (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947) and Mr. Gubser’s 1941 draft registration card (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was a noted partner with Frederick C. Lorz according to the U.S. Census (1940). Currently available information does not explicitly discuss their business partnership nor its tenure. He and his partner (i.e., Frederick C. Lorz) were not active fur farming partners during this era. Mr. Gubser was a self-described gold miner at the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He then returned to Oregon where he met and married Annabell Katherine Jobe Gubser December 28, 1945, in Kinzua, Oregon (Wivell-Finnicum Family Tree). Archie Harlen Gubser passed away January 30, 1977, in Deschutes or John Day, Oregon (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Wivell-Finnicum Family Tree). Mrs. Annabell Katherine Jobe Gubser lived between February 4, 1923,

and August 30, 2009 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Frederick C. Lorz. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gundersen, Jonas: (PET-67). Mr. Jonas Gundersen planned to spend the winter of 1932 -1933 working on the farm of Andrew Ask, Point Agassiz (Petersburg Press November 18, 1932, 7(21):8). He was born about 1904 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1928. He claimed to be a halibut fisherman (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates that he was born February 13, 1908, and passed away sometime in August 1991 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Magnus Gunderson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gundersen, Phyllis: (KET-21). Phyllis Theo Garlett Gunderson was born in Washington about 1914 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research has revealed that she was born in Washington May 17, 1913, and passed away July 18, 1984, in Mount Vernon, Washington (Washington, Birth Records, 1870-1935; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). According to research efforts, she was once married to Ole Gunderson, and mother to Erie or Eric Gunderson (U.S. Census 1940). Her husband is described as a commercial salmon fisherman based in Meyers Chuck and her as a housewife (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1940 the Gunderson family lived in Ketchikan with Mrs. Gunderson's paternal parents (U.S. Census 1940). The Alaska Game Commission (1941) circular minimally refers to her Ketchikan mink fur farm. Throughout her life she married a succession of men in Alaska and Washington: Urho Kanerva (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), Lew McFerren (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), Merwin Moses (Washington, Marriage Records, 1954-2013), and Douglas J. Apt (Washington, Marriage Records, 1954-2013). Many of these men were self-described fishermen or seamen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gunderson, A.: (CRG-23, KET-09). There are some questions as to the accuracy and validity of early information presented for these individuals on the Cholmondeley Sound, Hump Island (CRG-23) (Roberts 2014: 66). There could be a combination of errors in identifying and presenting information on the historical use of two islands with the same name: Hump Island. I tend to suspect that this confusion lead to faulty observations and understanding of their use and occupancy. Over time, and by multiple entities, I tend to suspect that Hump Island (CRG-23) was confused with Hump and Back Islands (KET-09). It appears that Andrew Gundersen and Frank W. Thompson applied for Hump and Back Islands (KET-09) in the summer of 1922 and were issued their USDA-Forest Service fur farming special permit for the islands in January 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Forest Service 1924). Throughout the literature numerous individual surnames are routinely misspelled in local, territorial, and federal files, circulars, and reference materials. Here is another example of that confusion and mischaracterization; this is the correct spelling of the individual referenced. Mr. Andrew Gundersen was a native Norwegian born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1889 (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date was September 4, 1887, in Trondheim, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration cards, 1942). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1910 (U.S. Census 1920). Throughout his youth he claimed to be an Alaska fisherman (U.S. 1910, 1920, 1930). By 1930 he was the self-employed superintendent of a Ketchikan salmon cannery (U.S. Census 1930). Also, in 1930 he married Amelia Schaefer Gundersen in Reno, Nevada. The pair proved to be a powerful political force, and both served within both houses of the Alaskan Territorial Legislature (Petersburg Press, August 17, 1951, 26(7):8). Mrs. Gundersen lived between June 5, 1893, and August 11, 1951. Mr. Gundersen's life spanned between September 4, 1887, and November 23, 1954 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Both were interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska,

Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Territorial and Federal agency circulars routinely misspelled Mr. Gundersen's surname (Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Forest Service 1924; Loftus 1931). According to these circulars, "Mr. A. Gunderson" was in collaboration with Frank W. Thompson in their Hump and Back islands (KET-09) fur farm sites under the Hump Island Fur Company (USDA-Forest Service 1923; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). In 1942, Mr. Gundersen used "F.W. Thompson" as a local reference when he filed his Civil Service draft registration card in Ketchikan (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Agency circulars state the company was issued their fur farm permit for Hump and Back Islands (KET-09) in July 1922 and it appears to have operated at least two more years according to historical literature and agency circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924b, 1924c). There is also the possibility that James F. Capp and Miguel Perez may be collaborators/partners in the enterprise. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Gunderson, Magnus: (PET-89). Magnus Gunderson was born about 1912 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). He claimed to be a halibut fisherman. Gunderson was a World War I veteran, and his life was chronicled between December 11, 1911, and May 9, 1983 (Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File). Mr. Gunderson planned to spend the winter of 1932-1933 on the Point Agassiz farm of C.A. Swanson (Petersburg Press, December 23, 1932, 7(26):4). Also see Jonas Gundersen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadden, Thomas: (KET-03). This mistakenly refers to Thomas Hadland (Roberts n.d.). A second interpretation was brought forward by Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.) according to her draft files and records. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadland, Elmer: (KET-05; KET-10; PET-17; PET-35). Elmer Hadland is the son of Thomas (i.e., Torkel Jakobsen) and Sophie Hadland. Elmer Hadland was born in Petersburg, Alaska about 1914 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Another source specifies that he was actually born September 7, 1913 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947) and died April 17, 1999 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). In 1928, Elmer Hadland and his family returned to Petersburg after several years in Ketchikan and other Northwest U.S. coastal communities. He was mentioned as being married to Alice Hadland (Petersburg Press July 20, 1928, 2(49):6). He later married Vivian Hildebrand Turner in Wrangell in March 1933 (Petersburg Press March 17, 1933, 7(38):1). June 30, 1983, Elmer Hadland married June B. Gohl Hadland in Lewis, Washington (Washington, Marriage Index, 1969-2014). Elmer Hadland is one of the brothers of Sigurd Hadland (U.S. Census 1920). There are two other male Hadland siblings in the Ketchikan area at the time: Toralf (i.e., Thoralf) and Rudolph (U.S. Census 1930), all Hadland male siblings were directly and indirectly southeastern Alaskan fur farmers throughout the era. All of the brothers, to varying degrees, assisted their parents and fellow siblings when time and opportunity allowed. USDA-Forest Service historical files, and territorial circulars state that "Hadland" (i.e., Elmer Hadland) was in partnership with Alfred Howe and W. G. Strench in their Nichols Passage, Blank Island (KET-10) fur farm. Their USDA-Forest Service fur farm permit was reportedly issued to their Premier Fox Farms in July 1922 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:49; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924, 1932). In 1928 the local Petersburg weekly newspaper noted that Elmer and his father, Thomas, were active on the father's Bronaugh island (KET-05) fur farm (Petersburg Press July 20, 1928, 2(49):6). 1930-1931 Elmer Hadland assisted his brother, Sigurd, for approximately a year in the sublease and operation of his brother's Keku Strait, Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm (Petersburg Press, October 10, 1930, 5(9):1; Petersburg Press, October 30, 1931, 6(11):8). In 1933 Elmer Hadland

was the sole name mentioned in the Alaska Game Commission (1933) circular for Ketchikan's Bronaugh Island (KET-05) fur farm. He also collaborated with his brothers, father, uncle (i.e., Jacob Hadland), and cousin (i.e., John A. Hadland Sr.) on Keku Strait's, Monte Carlo (PET-17) and Conclusion island (PET-35) (Petersburg Press, October 10, 1930, 5(9):1; Petersburg Press, January 13, 1933, 7(29):8). Elmer Hadland passed away April 17, 1999, in Chehalis, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Sigurd Hadland, Thomas Hadland, Jacob Hadland, John A. Hadland Sr., Thoralf Hadland, Alfred Howe, Thorwald Peterson, and W. G. Strench. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadland, Jacob (Jack): (PET-06, PET-16, PET-17). Jacob (Jack) Andreas Jakobsen Hadland was born February 22, 1868, in Egarsand, Norway and passed away and was buried in Petersburg, Alaska, in August 1953 (Petersburg Press, August 14, 1953, 28(6):8). U.S. Census data differs on his birth year: 1870 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1867 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Jacob (Jack) Hadland is the father of John A. Hadland Sr. and the brother to Torkel (Thomas) Jakobsen Hadland. Jacob (Jack) Hadland reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1885 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Hadland married Nina Olson Hadland December 20, 1890, in Bayfield, Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Marriage Index, 1820-1907). Following a stroke, she passed away in Portland, Oregon April 7, 1907. She was interred within Portland's Rose City Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple produced one son, John Andreas Hadland Sr. He was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). In 1905 Mr. Hadland and his son first came to Petersburg, Alaska, (Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):14; Petersburg Press, August 14, 1953, 28(6):8). The local newspaper mentions Mr. Hadland was one of the first to own and operate a gasboat (i.e., named "Sport") (Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):14). In the next two years he built the Dory Saloon building and laid the foundation for the Sons of Norway Hall (Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):14). In 1910, "Jack Hadland's Dory Bar" was the first bar to open in Petersburg (Nelson 2013: 36; Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):14). In the summer of 1918, he purchased the gasoline powered tug "Dixie" from T.S. Gorman (Petersburg Weekly Reports, July 5, 1918, 4(32):4). According to the 1920 U.S. Census he was a self-described Petersburg merchant and "widower". Also, in 1920, Mr. Hadland had a boarder living at his home, "Clarence Borrero". Mr. Borrero was born about 1887 in Kansas and claimed to be a miner and prospector (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Hadland spent several months in Seattle refurbishing and then chartering his gasoline vessel "William and John" and renamed it the "White Bear" (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 4, 1919, 5(19):4). His vessel was initially utilized for charter and towing services throughout the central southeastern Alaska region (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 6, 1919, 5(28):4). In the fall of 1926, he and his partners (i.e., Chris Woll and Sivert Hansen) explored commercial business opportunities for freshwater trout fishing in Flathead Lake, Montana (Petersburg Press, October 1, 1926, 1(6):1; Petersburg Press, April 8, 1927, 1(34):6; Petersburg Press, April 15, 1927, 1(35):4). Jacob (Jack) Hadland married Lou Mary Angus (i.e., Lulu) (1884-1958) October 1, 1930, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, November 7, 1930, 5(13):1). Mr. Hadland was a long-lived and active blue fox fur farmer from early 1921 to the early 1940's (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933, 1934; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1932). Mr. Hadland was involved in fur farming on Keene (PET-06); Skiff (PET-16); and Monte Carlo (PET-17) Islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Jacob Hadland and the Northern Fur & Fox Company applied for the USDA-Forest Service special use fur farming permit for Skiff Island (PET-16) in April 1924. Mr. Hadland served as the company's president (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company terminated their use of Skiff Island in January 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr.

Jacob Hadland initially applied for Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) in October 1921, and it was then taken up by Mr. Hadland and his partners within the Northern Fox & Fur Company in May 1924. The company was minimally made up of Jacob (Jack) Hadland, Carl Roger, and Chris Tveten. His son, John A. Hadland Sr. and family, was a regular and active visitor, assisting his father on the fur farm island (Isto 2012: 86). Their company appears to have abandoned the Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm by October 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Science 1923, Hilson 1976:62; Loftus 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b 1924, 1929). In 1926 the Northern Fox & Fur Company ended its relationship with the Monte Carlo Fox and Fur Co. of Kalispell, MT (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By January 1929, Jack Hadland was the sole owner and operator of the Monte Carlo Island fur farming improvements and livestock. In the spring of 1931, the local newspaper reported island caretakers Johannes Aadland and Ole Hanson (i.e., Hansen) departed Hadland's island fur farm and planned to go commercial fishing (Petersburg Press, April 3, 1931, 5(34):6). Beginning in the spring of 1933 Mr. Charles Grisby reportedly served as a caretaker on Monte Carlo Island (PET-17). He was to work there during 1933. Mr. Grisby was to live in a residence along the northwest shore of Monte Carlo Island (Petersburg Press, March 10, 1933, 7(37):8). Mr. Hadland had a separate residence on the north side of Monte Carlo Island. In March 1934 Hadland's wife reportedly "received \$52.25 for one blue fox skin. She originally sent the pelt to the London fur market" auction (Petersburg Press, March 23, 1934, 8(38):8). In May 1940, Jacob Hadland sold all interest and improvements for Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) to Oscar B. Peterson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Hadland was also involved in the on-site direction and management of Keene Island (PET-06) between early 1934 and April 1941. During the summer of 1934 Jacob (Jack) Hadland reportedly moved the house from Monte Carlo (PET-17) Island to Keene Island (PET-06) (Petersburg Press, July 6, 1934, 9(1):8). It is assumed Mr. and Mrs. Hadland started their oyster ranch there sometime in 1934, and it was based at their Keene Island (PET-06) fur farm. Jacob Hadland purchased the necessary oyster spawn directly from Japan (Petersburg Press, February 22, 1935, 9(33):6). That fall, Mr. Hadland moved to town (i.e., Petersburg) from Keene Island. He reported at the time that local hunters killed his two pet geese (Petersburg Press, October 25, 1935, 10(16):8). In 1939, Jacob Hadland turned 72 years of age, and he was noted as a 33-year resident in the Petersburg vicinity. He was a long-time fisherman, a prior operator of a beer parlor, and an early fur farmer. He was recognized for pen raising foxes on Keene Island (PET-06) (Petersburg Press, May 5, 1939, 13(44):2). See Forrest (1984:45) for more early background references concerning Mr. Hadland. Also see the 1940 reference to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Edward Elkins oyster farm collaboration with Mr. and Mrs. Hadland on Keene Island and the Beecher's Pass vicinity (U.S. Census 1940; Petersburg Press, February 9, 1940, 14(32):8). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadland, John A. Sr. (Johnny): (PET-16, PET-17, PET-22, PET-24, PET-33, PET-35). John Andreas Hadland Sr. is the only offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob (Jack) Andreas Jakobsen Hadland. John A. Hadland Sr. was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). Further research indicates that he was actually born May 25, 1893, in Bayfield, Wisconsin (Griffin-Jones Family Tree n.d.; Petersburg Press, January 15, 1932, 6(22):8; Petersburg Press, July 15, 1932, 6(48):7; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He passed away April 2, 1976, in Long Beach, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). John A. Hadland Sr. married Mabel Olsen Hadland August 18, 1914, in Wrangell, Alaska (Forrest 1984: 45; Nelson 2013: 189; The Progressive, August 22, 1914, 2(32):3). Her life reportedly spanned between 1891 and 1977 (Griffin-Jones Family n.d.; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mr. Hadland reportedly "bought the Star Bakery from Knud Stenslid in 1920 and operated it for a few years before departing Petersburg for southern California (Nelson 2013:189). Mr. Hadland was an active fur farmer from at least 1921 until the late 1930s (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; Nelson 2013:

189; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1932). John A. Hadland Sr. appears to be in initial partnership with Henry and/or Charles F. Kletsch, "Brown", and "Fletcher" in their Alaska Blue Fox Company on Bushy Island (PET-24). In July 1922, the company was issued their Clarence Strait, Bushy Island (PET-24) fur farm special use permit. It was reportedly abandoned, but official closing of the permit wasn't until December 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932). Throughout the era Mr. Hadland was an individual fur farmer, along with his father, and extended paternal male family, and various business partners (Roberts 2014: 67). Also see Isto (2012: 86) regarding the two family's use of Keku Strait's, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) in the 1930's. Hadland and his Alaska Blue Fox Company began operations on Keku Strait, Skiff Island (PET-16) in January 1926 and continued there until May of 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1927, his Alaska Blue Fox Company on Skiff (PET-16), and Meadow (PET-33) islands reportedly shipped 20 live pair of blue fox to Tien Blenhiem, Norway. It appears this was the "first shipment allowed by direct permission of the Norwegian government" (Petersburg Press, October 21, 1927, 2(10):1). Soon afterwards he reported the shipment of 40 blue foxes to Norway. These foxes were reportedly to be used as breeding stock and sold for \$15,000 (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1927, 2(17):3). Early in the year, J.A. Hadland informed the Forest Service that he intended to "use Skiff Island for a breeding island and Meadow Island as a skinning island "or ...priming site for skinning" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). During the winter of 1928-1929 Richard Harris reportedly served as an island caretaker on Skiff Island (PET-16) (Petersburg Press, November 9, 1928, 3(13):6). In the spring of 1929, Hadland and the Alaska Blue Fox Company leased Keku Strait's, Conclusion Island (PET-35), but he soon expressed concern at trespassing and theft of property there (Petersburg Press, May 24, 1929, 3(41):4; Petersburg Press, May 27, 1929, 3(42):4). Beginning in September of 1929, John A. Hadland Sr. welcomed two Russian wildlife biology scientists as guests studying the mink and blue fox industry in the Alaska Territory and Continental United States (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1929, 4(8):1). Over time, John A. Hadland Sr. and his father, Jacob (Jack) Hadland, have shared in their maintenance, operation, and care of the vessel "White Bear" (Petersburg Press, November 8, 1929, 4(13):3). In March 1930 Mr. Hadland applied for his Sumner Strait, Barrie Island (PET-22), and it was issued to him in May of that year. Throughout September and half of October 1930, J.A. Hadland advertised weekly in the local newspaper "150 live blue fox for sale" (Petersburg Press, September 5, 1930, 5(4):3; Petersburg Press, October 10, 1930, 5(9):3). The said fox was from Skiff, Meadow, and Barrie Islands (Petersburg Press, September 5, 1930, 5(4):3; Petersburg Press, October 10, 1930, 5(9):3). In the fall of 1930, John A. Hadland's cousin, Sigurd Hadland assumed on-site management of his cousin's Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm (Petersburg Press, October 10, 1930, 5(9):1). In early 1931, John A. Hadland Sr. and his father (Jacob (Jack) Hadland) visited Petersburg for mail and supplies, and he complained that poachers had gotten away with 35 of his foxes (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):6). By the fall of 1932. Peter Behrs was charged with assault and battery against John A. Hadland Sr.; the said case was dismissed (Petersburg Press, September 16, 1932, 7(12):8). By the spring of 1933, John A. Hadland Sr. filed suit against his cousin, Sigurd Hadland, and won a legal judgement against him concerning the Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm (Petersburg Press, April 21, 1933, 7(43):1). In July 1933 Mr. Hadland relinquished his Barrie Island (PET-22) fur farming permit in accordance with the verbal agreement with Kurt Nordgren and Harold Stolpe (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Hadland stated that..." I hereby transfer to you any and all claim I have in "Berry Island" [Berrie Island], together with all improvements on the island when you took possession of same" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In early 1936, Mr. Hadland, of Skiff Island received an average of \$28 each for the 78 blue fox pelts sold at the Seattle Fur Exchange (Petersburg Press, January 31, 1936, 10(30):5). In 1938 the local newspaper disclosed that Kurt Nordgren leased Meadow (PET-33) and Skiff (PET-16)

Islands from Mr. Hadland (Petersburg Press, February 25, 1938, 12(34):8). In early 1937 “Richard Harris and John Albert Hadland Jr. purchased the launch “Blue Bell” from W.B. Chapman, fox rancher on Strait Island (PET-40). Mr. Chapman has sold out at the [i.e., Strait] island and gone south to live” (Petersburg Press, February 12, 1937, 11(32):8). In early 1938 Hadland subleased Meadow (PET-33) and Skiff (PET-16) Islands to Kurt Nordgren and Harold Stolpe (Petersburg Press, February 25, 1938, 12(34):8). In the spring of 1938, the John A. Hadland Sr. family moved via the charter vessel “San Juan” to Juneau (Petersburg Press, April 15, 1938, 12(41):4). At the time of his father’s passing (i.e., Jacob (Jack) Hadland) in 1953, he and his family were living in Long Beach, California (Petersburg Press, August 14, 1953, 28(6):8). By 1960 John A. Hadland Sr. was reportedly a retired and affluent real estate businessman in Long Beach, California (Petersburg Press, March 25, 1960, 47(22):3). In 1978, The U.S. Board of Geographic Names formerly recognized the island as Barrie Island (Petersburg Pilot, August 24, 1978, 5(33):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadland, Sigurd: (KET-05; PET-35; SUM-03). Sigurd Hadland was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1903 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born November 15, 1901 (WWII, Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married his wife, Lottie Charlotte Patricia Roger Hadland May 23, 1920 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Weekly Report, May 28, 1920, 6(24):1; Petersburg Press, May 31, 1935, 9(47):6). She was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1904 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates she was born September 28, 1902, in Colorado Springs, Colorado (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised at least three children: Donald S., Roger L. (U.S. Census 1930), and Patricia (Munro 2015; U.S. Census 1940). According to historical files, correspondence, and local newspapers, Mr. Hadland was an active fur farmer from at least 1918 through 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Initially he was involved with his extended paternal family starting in the early twentieth century. Historical files and records note his involvement in Bronaugh (KET-05), Conclusion (PET-35), and Brothers (SUM-03) islands. H.S. Graves and Sigurd Hadland’s “Conclusion Island Fox Company” (PET-35) operated between August 1921 and December 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). I theorize that Mr. Graves was the principal investor and shareholder within the Company, and Sigurd Hadland was their Keku Strait, Conclusion Island on-site manager and junior partner in the company. In the fall of 1930 Mr. Hadland assumed on-site management of the Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm for his cousin, John A. Hadland Sr. (Petersburg Press, October 10, 1930, 5(9):1). By the spring of 1933, John A. Hadland Sr. filed suit against his cousin and won a legal judgement against him related to the Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm (Petersburg Press, April 21, 1933, 7(43):1). In December 1933, Sigurd Hadland reportedly found the body of Jack O’Connors, a troller and operator of the gasboat “Blue Bell”, in No-Name-Bay, Kuiu Island (Petersburg Press, December 22, 1933, 8(25):1). In early 1934 the Sigurd Hadland family moved from Conclusion Island (PET-35) to Petersburg (Petersburg Press, March 16, 1934, 8(37):8). Sigurd Hadland was reportedly operating the Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm with Mr. Charles E. Zimmerman on shares (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Hadland served as a “sharecropper” and operator on the Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm between 1938 and 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He reportedly plead guilty in February 1941, in the Juneau Commissioner’s court ... “to taking blue foxes illegally, trapping them without the necessary permit or license and was fined \$100” (Roppel 2012a). Mr. Hadland operated the gasboat “Jean” throughout this era (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1934, 9(13):8). By 1942 Mr. Hadland was employed at the Ketchikan Ingersoll Hotel (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Sigurd Hadland passed away May 30, 1969, in Puyallup, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mrs. Hadland passed away May 4, 1977, and was interred within Fir Grove Cemetery, Cottage Grove, Oregon (Find a

Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadland, Thomas: (KET-05; KET-10). According to Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.) his surname was spelled “Hadden”. Campbell (n.d.) theorizes that Thomas Hadden and Charles McFadden were island fur farmers on Thorne Arm’s, Snipe Island (KET-03) between October 1931, and January 1935 (Campbell n.d.). Further research and reporting will determine the correct individual (Roberts n.d., 2014: 66). I believe he is correctly identified, and the brother of Jacob (Jack) Hadland and paternal uncle to John A. Hadland Sr. (Roberts n.d.). He is also the father of Rudolph, Thoralf, Elmer, and Sigurd Hadland. Torkel Jakobsen “Thomas” Hadland was born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), 1861 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1870 in Norway (U.S. Census 1900). Mr. Hadland immigrated in 1885 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920), or 1884 (U.S. Census 1910). He died in Everett, Washington in early 1948 at age 84 (Petersburg Press, January 9, 1948, 21(28):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His first wife, Sophie Marie Helgesen Laedre, was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1870 in Norway (U.S. Census 1900). She died in Ketchikan at age 55 in May 1926 (Petersburg Herald, May 29, 1926, 1(2):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Both were interred within the Evergreen Cemetery, Everett, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised at least eleven children: Mamie, Gertrude, Jennie, Helmie, Toralph, Rudolph, Marie, Sigurd, Florence, Alice, and Elmer (U.S. Census 1910, 1920; Petersburg Herald, May 29, 1926, 1(2):1). Mr. Hadland married Louise M. Omdal Johnson Hadland September 15, 1927, in Burlington, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She brought with her two children and her mother: Estella and Arthur Johnson, and Bertha Omdal (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Louise Marie Hadland passed away February 20, 1939, and was buried within the Bow Cemetery, Bow, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Global, Find a Grave Index for Burials at Sea and other Select Burial Locations, 1300s-current). Throughout his life, Mr. Hadland was primarily a fisherman, with brief experience as a poultry farmer, and as an island fur farmer (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). In the fall of 1924 Thomas Hadland appears to have originally applied for the islands east of Dall Head as well as Ketchikan’s, Bronaugh Island (KET-05) but relinquished them all in 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Hadland’s family fur farming permit for Bronaugh island (KET-05) fur farm was issued in November 1925 and listed as closed in September 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). In the spring of 1925, Mr. Hadland arranged for Petersburg carpenters, Ed Neilson and Henry Hansen, to spend approximately 1½ months constructing improvements and infrastructure on what appears to be Bronaugh island (KET-05) (Petersburg Herald, May 15, 1925, 11(66):1). Hadland was also the on-site manager of the Nichols Passage, Blank Island (KET-10) fur farm under the “Premier Fox Farms”. In October 1927, Mr. Hadland is referenced as saying that his “son makes nearly daily trips to nearby fishing grounds” catching fish for the commercial market and fox feed. “His headquarters were located on the northerly end of largest island” (i.e., Bronaugh Island) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Both he and his son, Thorold Hadland, reportedly operated the vessel “Beaver” during this era (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, November 16, 1934, 9(19):6). For early background information on Mr. Hadland see Forrest (1984: 45). Nelson (2013:188) theorizes that “Tom Hadland was mostly a fisherman but at one time he operated a fox farm on Keene Island in Beechers Pass”. I tend to believe that it was Jacob (Jack) Hadland, rather than Thomas Hadland, who operated the fox farm on Keene Island (PET-06) (Roberts 2014: 66-67). However, there is a slim possibility that the two brothers (i.e., Thomas and Jacob) collaboratively operated the said fox farm without any formal agreement, or public/official notification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadland, Thoralf: (KET-05). Mr. and Mrs. Thoralf Hadland were among the extended paternal family of his father, Thomas Hadland, on Ketchikan’s, Bronaugh island (KET-05). In November

1919 Thor Hadland married Sylvia Larsen in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 14, 1919, 5(51):1). They produced at least one child, Lovetta (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 4, 1922, 9(34):1). Mr. Hadland was also noted at the time as the owner/operator of the gasboat "Beaver" (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1934, 9(19):6). In her book, Blender (1999a) claims that the boat was also held by his father, Thomas Hadland. The Thoralf Hadland family spent two years on the Bronaugh island (KET-05) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 14, 1923, 10(47):1). The younger Mr. Hadland served as a Ketchikan police officer during his off times from commercial fishing (Petersburg Press, April 5, 1929, 3(34):3). He also served as a Juneau, Alaska, U.S. Deputy Marshal (Petersburg Press, May 30, 1930, 4(42):6). Mr. Hadland passed away in Seattle, Washington November 8, 1951. His wife, Solveig, died December 2, 1989, in Seattle, Washington. Both were interred within Seattle's Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Kathren Munro (2015) is the great granddaughter of Toralph Hadland. Ms. Munro relates that during the 1930s the Hadland brothers served under their father (i.e., Torkel Thomas Hadland) on the Ketchikan, Bronaugh Islands (KET-05) fur farm. Also see Isto (2012:86). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hadlund: (KET-05, PET-35). "Hadlund" is a common misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname Hadland. Based on my ongoing fur farming research and historical files, circulars, correspondence, memos, and personal conversations it appears Thomas Hadland, and his paternal extended families, held the Ketchikan area Bronaugh Islands (KET-05) fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). Kathren Munro (2015) is the great granddaughter of Toralph Hadland. Ms. Munro relates that the Hadland brothers served under their father (i.e., Torkel Thomas Hadland) on the Ketchikan area, Bronaugh Islands (KET-05) fur farm during the mid-1920's to early 1930s. Sigurd and Elmer Hadland were sporadically involved in the Keku Strait's, Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Loftus 1932). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Haffner, Andrew: (JUN-37). Andrew Herman Haffner was born in 1889 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), 1891 (U.S. Census 1940), or March 8, 1890, in North Dakota (WWII Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He claimed to be a fur farmer in the Mendenhall Valley of Juneau, Alaska (Juneau Empire 2020). He married Blanche Pugsley Haffner (Juneau Empire 2020). She was born about 1903 in Canada (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised eight children: "Vernice E., Dwaine K., Irene M., Edward R., Florence K., Herman A., Robert A. and Benjamin O" (U.S. Census 1940; Juneau Empire 2020). Mr. Haffner was issued his Mendenhall Valley mink fur farm permit in July 1936, and it was formerly closed in August 1940 when the USDA-Forest Service converted the property to a homestead parcel. The parcel is referred to as Forest Service homesite selection #375. The land was issued to Mr. Haffner December 23, 1943, and described as within Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 23, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). On the site the parcel of land encompassed at least one 10'X12' mink pen. In 1939 the mink pen was valued at \$600 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Alaska Game Commission (1941) lists him as an active mink fur farmer. Mr. Haffner is also self-described as a "pump operator" at an unnamed Juneau-area gold mine, trapper, and fisherman (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Andrew Haffner drowned in a boating accident December 7, 1949, in the St. James Bay area, and no trace of his body was found (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Juneau Empire 2020). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hallson: (KET-17). Earlier I theorized that this surname refers to Mrs. Edna Hallson (Roberts 2014: 68). Further research now suggests the correctly referenced individual is Mrs. Hallson's husband, Oddur (i.e., Oddie). He was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900, 1940), or 1894 in

Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was actually born July 8, 1893, in Duluth, Minnesota (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Edna Turner Hallson August 23, 1919, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, County Marriages, 1954-2013). Mrs. Edna E. Hallson was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1896 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Oddie Hallson's working life appears to have begun as a shipyard riveter at Seattle's Ames Shipyard (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), then as an Alaska Game Warden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), Quartermaster Corps (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and finally as a Seattle fur buyer (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). Mr. Hallson was in partnership with McDonald on their Behm Canal, Tatoosh Islands (KET-17) fur farm site. Limited historical literature indicates the partners were active fur farmers there at least in 1923, and possibly 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). In the fall of 1925, Game Wardens Goddard and Hallson filed charges against Dusty Rhodes, proprietor of Ketchikan's Blue Fox Café, and E. Rosseau, following the seizure of deer and mountain goat served at the Blue Fox Café. Rhodes and Rosseau were convicted of violating Alaska Game Law (Petersburg Herald, November 6, 1925, (89): 1). Oddie Hallson passed away August 1, 1953 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Mrs. Edna Hallson died December 15, 1987 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). The couple was interred within Seattle's Pacific Lutheran Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Halterman, Bill: (XPA-18). Walter (Bill/Jack) Halterman was said to have been born about 1871 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1930). However, recent research has shed light on his actual given name, date of birth, and birthplace. His full name is Walter H. Halterman, and he was born about 1895 in Idaho. His wife, Jessie, was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). The couple married December 14, 1933, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Prior to his fur farm venture, Mr. Halterman operated Juneau's Hollywood Shoe Shop. According to multiple USDA-Forest Service representatives, Mr. Halterman appeared sickly and unable to successfully operate his Cedar Islets (XPA-18) (i.e., Roadsted, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor islands) blue fox fur farm. In the fall of 1940, Pat Davis reported the disappearance of "Jack" Halterman at Kuiu Island's, Security Bay. He indicated that Mr. Halterman drowned (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1940, 15(18):6). Mr. Halterman died September 15, 1940, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1810-1963; Finding a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research brought to light Mr. Halterman was born December 3, 1894, and died September 15, 1940 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The USDA-Forest Service received news November 25, 1940, that Mr. "Bill Halterman died a few weeks ago" (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1940, 15(18):6; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Cedar Islets (XPA-18) (i.e., Roadsted, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor islands) fur farm permit was issued to Mr. Halterman in July 1936 and abandoned at the end of 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, the Alaska Game Commission lists Mrs. Halterman on their 1941 circular (Alaska Game Commission 1941). In 1940, Mr. Guy Roundtree was in residence on the fur farm. He was listed as a lodger and helper with Mrs. Halterman. Mr. Roundtree was born about 1874 in Washington, and primarily lived in Petersburg, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Halterman, Jessie: (XPA-18). Mrs. Jessie Halterman was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). She is the surviving spouse of Walter H. (Bill/Jack) Halterman (Alaska Game Commission 1941). The couple married December 14, 1933, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). T. H. (Pat) Davis reported "Jack" Halterman missing in Security Bay in

the fall of 1940. Davis indicated that Mr. Halterman drowned (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1940, 15(18):6). Jessie Halterman married John Hoff January 11, 1945, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Jessie Halterman eventually died and was buried within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery. Her grave marker lists her birth in 1890 and death in April 1959 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See above entry. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Haltiner, Fred E.: (PET-10, PET-12, PET-60). Frederick Elsworth Haltiner was born March 28, 1907, in Pleasant Lake, North Dakota. and died June 4, 1971 (Petersburg Press, June 10, 1971, 58(30):2). His wife, Beulah, was born January 23, 1905, and died October 28, 1997 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, November 6, 1997, 23(45):15; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Fred E. Haltiner and Beulah Alberta Dutton Haltiner were married September 28, 1928 (Petersburg Pilot, November 6, 1997, 23(45):15). The couple raised three children: Frederick Jr, Robert, and Marjorie (Petersburg Press, June 10, 1971, 58(30):2). The young couple soon moved to Alaska and specifically the Saginaw Bay area of Kuiu Island. The Haltiner's were active fur farmers from 1931 until early 1942 (Roberts n.d.). However, Mr. Haltiner's main source of income during the 1940's and beyond was commercial fishing and the skipper of the fishing vessel Bertha and later the Verma (Chipperfield 1945; Petersburg Press, May 2, 1941, 15(44):8; Petersburg Press, June 10, 1971, (30):2). In April 1934, Mr. Haltiner pursued a fur farming application for Keku Strait's, Hound Island (PET-12) from the USDA-Forest Service. He paid \$200 to Mrs. Ruby Cole for all improvements on Hound Island including foxes, structures, boats, and equipment. Mr. Haltiner was then to take over Mr. Robert Barclay's debt to Mr. and Mrs. Cole (\$1400). Mrs. Cole was also to transfer the USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit to Mr. Haltiner. Apparently, Haltiner had worked for Mr. Barclay and was not paid for all his efforts on the island fur farming site(s). The Alaska Game Commission (1941) mistakenly lists Fred Haltiner as operating a fur farm on "Howard Island" (i.e., Hound or Hare Island). This may be the local reference for one of the unnamed islands under Hare, Clark, and unnamed islets (PET-10). This latter "unnamed" island apparently lies between Kousk Islets (PET-60) and Hound Island (PET-12) and encompasses approximately 300 acres (i.e., Hound Island). It also appears to have been reportedly under permit to Mr. Haltiner between 1934 and 1942 (Chipperfield 1945; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In February 1942, the family reportedly purchased and moved into the former Henry Gardner residence along Mitkof Highway south of Petersburg (Petersburg Press, February 20, 1942, 16(34):5). Fred E. Haltiner's Hound Island (PET-12) fur farming special use permit was transferred to a "residence" permit in March 1942. Also, in early 1942, the Haltiner's discovered 20 blue fox on Hound Island. They were "not feeding the foxes and wished to retain the residence special use permit as long as no one else wants it" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Haltiner's were then issued their Hound Island "residence" permit in December 1942, and it was relinquished in December 1953 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Fred Haltiner and his family appear to be regular visitors to the merchants and town folks of Petersburg. The Haltiner family appears numerous times in the local Petersburg newspaper. One such incident outlines a visit by Fred Haltiner's mother. She visited her son and daughter-in-law at their Hound Island home in the summer of 1940 and 1945 (Petersburg Press, October 12, 1945, 20(15):5). Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Fred Haltiner and his family were Petersburg visitors and were often then home bound for Hound Island (PET-12) (Petersburg Press, March 25, 1938, 12(38):8; Petersburg Press, May 16, 1941, 15(46):8). See Beulah Haltiner (1983). Richard "Dick" Haltiner served as a fur farming laborer on his brother's fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Handley, C.M.: (SKG-09). Charles M. Handley was said to have been born about 1864 in Alaska. Subsequent research suggest he was born in 1865 in California (U.S. Census 1930,

1940). In 1920 the U.S. Census noted a boarder living with Mr. Hardley: Arthur Jennings, born about 1881 in England (U. S. Census 1920). The partners were noted as gold prospectors in placer mining (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Jennings is another noted southeastern Alaskan fur farmer, commonly referred to as “Scotty” Jennings (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Hardley was also in partnership with Tom D. Lahey. The partners initially constructed temporary pens in Haines but moved to the south side of the Chilkat River (e.g., Chilkat Lake) at Long Bridge (18 miles northwest of Haines). Reportedly, Mr. Lahey commenced fur farm operations in 1913 (Bower & Aller 1918: 64; Evermann 1914: 22; Jones 1915:118-21; Roberts n.d.). Charles Michael Handley’s life reportedly spanned between 1863 and 1942. His remains are interred in the Sitka Alaska Pioneer’s Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current). See Arthur “Scotty” Jennings, and Tom D. Lahey. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hanna, Henry C. (Shorty): (JUN-32). Henry Cyrus Hanna was born November 9, 1899, in Wichita, Kansas (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1817-1918) and drowned September 3, 1928, while on a goose hunting trip to Snug Cove, Gambier Bay, Admiralty Island (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Historical files and Information indicate that the “H.C. Hanna Fur Farm” (JUN-32) special use permit was issued in February 1928 and closed in January 1932. Mr. Hanna was married to Hilda Hendrickson Hanna June 14, 1924 (Cee Tee’s Family Tree; Juneau Empire 2018a; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887, Alaska State Library, Historical Collection 1989; Markell 2002). The family property was deemed eligible for homestead classification and selection. It was designated as USDA-Forest Service homesite #33 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). According to his daughter, Marie Hanna Darlin (Markell 2002) ... “We had a mink farm for two or three years until the mink market went belly up”. Henry Hanna’s chosen vocation was that of an auto mechanic at Juneau Motors (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and an early clerk for Juneau’s “electric and supply” company (U.S. Census 1920). He was buried in Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Finding a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Alaska State Library, Historical Collection (1989) and Markell (2002). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hanna, Hilda Hendrickson: (JUN-32). Hilda Hendrickson Hanna was born August 5, 1904, and died at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home in April 1981 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014, Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). She was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Earlier records mistakenly thought she was born about 1905 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She is the fourth child of Henry and Marie (Mary) Hendrickson. She married Henry C. Hanna on June 14, 1924 (Cee Tee’s Family Tree). Following her husband’s untimely death in 1928, she married John Osborn in 1932. She contracted tuberculosis in 1937 and spent half a year in a Seattle sanitarium. She had several children with Mr. Hanna: Marie, and twins Gene Amot and George Henry. She also had a daughter with Mr. Osborn: Joan Gail. Hilda divorced John Osborn in 1948 and reassumed the surname Hanna until her death in 1981 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Another source states that she married Kenneth E. Wingate, a local troller, November 17 or November 24, 1944, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Wingate died in an accidental drowning May 11, 1952, in Juneau’s Gastineau Channel (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Also see Alaska State Library, Historical Collection (1989) and Markell (2002). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, Eiler: (XPA-01, XPA-09). Hans Eiler Hansen was born January 23, 1891, in Tyler, Minnesota (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U.S. Census 1920), or 1892 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His wife, Louisa, was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1893 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Hansen was an active fur farmer throughout the 1920s and

1930s (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963: 70, 100; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1932). In 1924, he was praised for his help in collecting evidence and building the legal case in the L.B. McCoy fox poaching larceny prosecution. The accused was tried for poaching on Stephens Passage, Brothers islands (SUM-03) (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 11, 1924, 11(2):2). Mr. Hansen was a partner in the Sitka Sound, Biorka Fur Company (XPA-01) along with Felix Beauchamp and Adolf Thomsen (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; DeArmond 1993:51). He was also involved in the Sitka Fur Farms Inc. Legma Island (XPA-09) fur farm site with Mr. Beauchamp, Emmett Hodgens, C. Jay Mills, L.T. Peterson, and C.A. Peterson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1920, He is a self-described stenographer (U.S. Census 1920). By the next U.S. Census, he was employed as an administrator with the Sitka experimental agricultural farm (U.S. Census 1930). He was also noted as the long-time administrator of the Sitka Alaska Pioneers' Home (Denison 1949: 316; U.S. Census 1940). He was appointed to the latter position in June 1933 (DeArmond 1993:64). According to inferred probate records he reportedly died in Sitka, Alaska about 1943 or August 6, 1946 (Alaska, Wills and Probate Records, 1883-1978; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Felix Beauchamp, Adolf Thomsen, Emmett Hodgens, C. Jay Mills, L.T. Peterson, and C.A. Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, Henry: (CRG-04). Once again there appears to be serious confusion and misidentification by the federal and territorial staff concerning this individual's true identity. It appears this refers to Hans J. or Henry Hanson. He was born about 1855 in Denmark. Mr. Henry Hansen was said to have been issued his Eagle island (CRG-04) fur farm permit in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Roberts n.d.). Lando (1981) refers to two possible individuals holding overlapping fur farming permits for the site. The second person may refer to Mr. George Scove (i.e., his maternal cousin). See H.J. Hansen, Henry Hansen, Henry Hanson, and George Scove. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, H.J.: (PET-13). In the spring of 1922 Mr. Hansen was reportedly an employee on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi islands (PET-13). Mr. Hansen ... "has been working at the Sukoi Island Fox Ranch for the past several weeks left for Ketchikan this week on the Spokane" (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 14, 1922, 9(18):1). Subsequent research indicates this person is correctly identified as Hans Jespersen Hansen. He was said to have been born February 14, 1855, in Denmark and passed away in Ketchikan, Alaska December 6, 1927 (McCarthy Family Tree). Hans J. Hansen immigrated to the U.S. in 1856 and claimed to be a prospector and seaman or sailor (U.S. Census 1900). Initially he first settled in the Manitowoc, Wisconsin area and was a laborer in a local shipyard (U.S. Census 1880). Mr. Hansen reportedly arrived in Alaska in 1896 (McCarthy Family Tree). By at least 1900 he was said to be in fur farming partnership with his maternal cousin, George Scove (U.S. Census 1900). George Scove reportedly arrived in Alaska in 1897 or 1898 (McCarthy Family Tree). I would like to recommend further research into the possibility that Mr. Hansen collaborated with his cousin in the operation and management of the Kasaan Bay, Patterson, Howard, and High Islands (CRG-08) fur farm. George Scove listed his occupation as a prospector and fox rancher (McCarthy Family Tree). Hans J. Hansen was a self-described prospector (U.S. Census 1920). Also see Henry Hansen or Henry Hanson, and George Scove. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, H.O.: (PET-17). The Petersburg Press mistakenly identified this individual as H.O. Hansen. He is correctly identified as Ole Olsen Hansen. H.O. Hansen (i.e., Ole Olsen Hansen) reportedly visited Petersburg for several days before returning to the Keku Strait, Monte Carlo island (PET-17) fox farm (Petersburg Press, June 15, 1928, 2(44):6). In early 1931 Trig "Hanson" (i.e., Trygve Hansen) reportedly traveled aboard his gasboat, "Eagle", to Monte Carlo,

where his father was employed (Petersburg Press, February 20, 1931, 5(28):6). See Ole Olsen Hansen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, John: (KET-25). There are several individuals with this, or similar surnames possibly connected to this individual. There are at least two individuals with this and similar surnames living and working out of the Ketchikan area during this era. At least one is from the State of Washington and the other from Norway (U.S. Census 1940). John Hansen was reportedly born about 1898 in Washington, while another John Hansen was reportedly born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Another possible candidate could be a John A. "Hanson"? This latter individual was said to have been born about 1868 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). The John Hansen from Washington was reportedly a commercial salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). He operated his vessel "North Star" (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). His life spanned from January 10, 1898, to January 1978 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Conrad John Hansen was born March 17, 1879, in Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He, also, was a commercial salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). Meanwhile, John A. "Hanson" appears to be an active Alaskan commercial salmon fisherman throughout his tenure (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He is said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1887 from Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). In early 1922 an H.J. Hansen reportedly served as a caretaker for several weeks on Frederick Sound's, Sukoi Islands (PET-13). He was employed by the Cleary Brother's Sukoi Island Fox Ranch (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 14, 1922, 9(18):1). According to closed historical files and literature Mr. "Hansen" operated his own fur farm at least during 1924. He reportedly raised silver, red, and cross fox in pens (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). The Petersburg Borough (2009) lists a "Jack Hansen" interred there. However, there is no grave marker associated with the individual grave. See H.J. Hansen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, Lars Mikal.: (PET-12). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 92) lists this individual's occupation as a "fur farm keeper", residing in the Kake, Alaska, area (i.e., Hound Island). He applied for U.S. naturalization in 1921. Mr. Hansen was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1874 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1896 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1900 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Hansen was married to Ina M. (U.S. Census 1920) or Oimo M. Hansen (U.S. Census 1930). She was born about 1887 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1906 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1907 (U.S. Census 1920). Additional references state that Anne Hansen was born September 3, 1885, in Hammaslahde, Finland. She married Lars Michael Hansen, and they first lived in Astoria, Oregon. The family arrived in Petersburg in 1912. The couple produced several children: Florence (1909-1953), Hilmar (1911-1941), and Inez (1913-2005) (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). "Lars Michael Hansen's" life reportedly spanned between 1873 and 1933. He passed away January 16, 1933, in the Petersburg Hospital (Petersburg Press, January 20, 1933, 7(30):1). He was interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current). Preliminary information indicates that Mr. Hansen served as the on-site manager of the Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm between 1920 and 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 24, 1920, 7(2):3; Petersburg Weekly Report, August 10, 1923, 10(35):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He appears to have served under the direction of Mr. Ernest Kirberger, partner/manager of the Blue Bell Fox Company. Mr. Hansen owned and operated the 40-foot wooden vessel "Seagull" (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 22, 1921, 7(32):3). According to Blender (1999a), the "Seagull" was utilized as a fox island tender and later as a long-lining and trolling vessel. The gasboat reportedly sank in front of Petersburg in 1931 (Blender 1999a). Lars Hansen was called "Seagull Hansen" because it was a custom of the day to call the fishermen by the name of their boat plus their surname (i.e., Skylark Jack, San Juan Smith, Pilot Johnson). He was also known to have once owned and operated the gasboat "Thora". It was described as a trawler (i.e.,

shrimp), long-liner (i.e., halibut), gillnet and seine (i.e., salmon, herring) (Blender 1999a). See Anna Hansen Behrs, and Ernest Kirberger. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, Ole: (PET-11; PET-17; PET-18; XPA-35). Earlier I erred and gave an incorrect date of birth and death for this person (Roberts 2014: 69). Subsequently, Ole Olsen Hansen was born about 1882 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). Further research and reporting indicate he was born June 8, 1881, in Tomshavn, Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) and he died in Marysville, Washington, December 1, 1947 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Hansen immigrated to the U.S. in 1903 (U.S. Census 1920). He married Jonetta Skelstad Hansen July 4, 1907, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Petersburg Pilot, February 21, 2013a, 39(8):9). She was born about 1883 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920). Her life spanned between June 11, 1882, and January 1972 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). The couple produced a number of children: Olga, Trygve, John, Elfrida, Henry, and William (U.S. Census 1920, 1940; Petersburg Pilot, January 27, 2000, 26(30):14). Throughout his life, Ole Hansen was a Idaho potato farmer (U.S. Census 1920), a fisherman based in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and a Oregon and Washington logger (Petersburg Pilot, February 21, 2013a, 39(8):9). In 1928 the local newspaper mistakenly referred to “H.O. Hansen” visiting Petersburg for several days before returning to the Monte Carlo Island fox farm (Petersburg Press, June 15, 1928, 2(44):6). In early 1931 Trig “Hanson” (i.e., Trygve Hansen) reportedly traveled aboard his gasboat, “Eagle”, to Monte Carlo, where his father was employed (Petersburg Press, February 20, 1931, 5(28):6). Later that spring his father was referenced along with Johannes Jacob Aadland on Jacob Hadland’s Keku Strait, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm. Both men planned to go commercial fishing during the summer season. Mr. Hansen planned to go salmon fishing (Petersburg Press, April 3, 1931, 5(34):6). Mr. Hansen’s Island fur farm permit for Keku Strait’s Entrance Island (PET-11) was issued in June 1931 and abandoned by November 1932. According to closed historical files the island was not stocked with furbearers or improvements (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service (1932) mentions an unnamed island within Kuiu Island’s Saginaw Bay (XPA-35) in its active permittee circular. However, it may have been referred to as “Franklin Island”. No such named or referenced island currently exists under the USDI-Geological Survey (n.d.) and may be a locally named island. Mr. Hansen, a commercial fisherman, appeared to focus more on salmon fishing than fur farming. Non-payment of the annual rental fee was reported by the Forest Service (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Hansen restored a 38-foot beached vessel in the family’s Petersburg front yard and then went halibut fishing (Petersburg Press, March 1, 1940, 14(35):6; Petersburg Pilot, February 21, 2013a, 39(8):9). At the beginning of WWII, the family relocated to Marysville, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, February 21, 2013a, 39(8):9). The Petersburg Weekly Report highlights Mr. Hansen for helping Pete Behrs in his “Chain” (i.e., Behrs) islands (PET-18) pelting efforts in the winter of 1933-1934 (The Petersburg Press, January 12, 1934, 8(28):8). Mr. Hansen owned and operated the vessel “Wave” throughout the era as a fur farm tender and commercial fishing vessel (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. and Mrs. Hansen lived out the remainder of their life in the Marysville, Washington area, and passed away there. They were both interred within the Crown Hill Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hansen, Simon (Sam): (XPA-16, XPA-17). Simon (Sam) Kanrod Hansen was born about 1890 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). An additional source states that he was born May 23, 1890, in Aalesund, Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-

2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mr. Hansen immigrated to the U.S. in 1923 and made his naturalization declaration March 22, 1924 (Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). He married Margaret Dorothy Schalberg Hansen in Petersburg October 27, 1937; He was 47 and she was 46 years old (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple planned to spend several weeks in Petersburg before departing for their Tebenkof Bay, Kaser Island (XPA-17) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, October 29, 1937, 12(17):1; U.S. Census 1940). Margaret Dorothy Schalberg Hansen was born July 6, 1892, in Marconette, Wisconsin (Petersburg Press, October 1, 1948, 23(14):1). In 1938, Hansen, and Olaf Tenfjord (i.e., Mira Island, XPA-24) came to town from their respective fur farms in Tebenkof Bay via Mr. Tenfjord's vessel, Mira (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1938, 13(17):8). It appears Simon (Sam) Hansen and Frank Wyant operated their Tebenkof Bay, Kaser Island (XPA-17) fur farm island between 1937 and 1941. Also, in 1941, the Hansen's relinquished their investment in the Tebenkof Bay, Pacific Island (XPA-16) fur farm to Wyant before departing for Sitka and commercial fishing (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Hansen appears to have been a caretaker and/or sharecropper on Pacific Island (XPA-16). The Pacific Island (XPA-16) fur farm permit remained listed under Olaf Tenfjord (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to historical files, Mr. Frank Wyant used his \$800 Soldier's Bonus for the fur farm venture on Kaser island (XPA-17). Mr. Wyant wanted to retain both surnames (Wyant and Hansen) on the Kaser Island (XPA-17) fur farm permit because he thought the Hansen's wanted to "pay their share by May 1941". In early 1941 the Hansen's relinquished all interest in the fur farms to Wyant. The Hansen's reportedly moved to Sitka and then Petersburg. Spouses were both actively involved in commercial fishing (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1945). Margaret D. Hansen died September 25, 1948, in the Petersburg General Hospital following a four and a half month illness. She was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, October 1, 1948, 23(14):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Hansen married Constance Nygren B. Fredrickstad November 25, 1953, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1865-2004). Simon (Sam) Hansen died on December 12, 1964, and was interred within a Seattle, Washington, cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Olaf Tenfjord, and Frank Wyant. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hanson, Henry: (CRG-04). Henry Hanson was born about 1856 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1920). In October 1921 Mr. Hanson was issued his Sea Otter Sound, Eagle Island (CRG-04) fur farm permit (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Roberts n.d.). See the Henry Hansen and H.J. Hansen entries for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hanson, Richard "Red": (CRG-36; PET-50). Mr. Richard R. "Red" Hanson previously worked for Cyrus Catt on his West Petersburg mink ranch (PET-50) and Hansen "placed mink on Warren Island last fall" (circa 1931) (Petersburg Press, March 25, 1932, 6(32):4). A search by the crew of the U.S. Revenue Cutter "Alert" prompted the following information..." Found Red Hanson's cabin in Warren Cove on Warren Island in Sumner Strait. From all appearances December 7th was the last date Hanson was in his cabin. William Hamilton from Kasheen visited the cabin on January 8th and remained on the island 11 days but did not see any signs of human life on island. It is presumed that Hanson left the island in a small skiff and foundered in Warren Channel". Clifford Roundtree and a party left early this week to make an investigation and pick up whatever of Hanson's possessions were remaining on the island (Petersburg Press, April 22, 1932, 6(36):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hargin, Geo.: (SIT-39). George Hargin was in partnership with T. M. Armstrong. Their Freshwater Bay, Cedar Island (SIT-39) fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1926, and

it was relinquished by November 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hargrave, Harold F.: (JUN-24). Mr. Harold Francis Hargrave was born March 17, 1906, and died January 11, 1999 (U.S. Census 1930; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Web: Obituary Daily Times Index, 1995-2016; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Hargraves married Ruth E. Culp April 3, 1926, in Puyallup, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008), and Mary J. Jones March 15, 1950, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Initially he worked as a Juneau area gold miner (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was appointed as the Postmaster November 30, 1944, at Funter Bay, Alaska (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). Mr. Hargrave applied for his Douglas Island, Point Hilda (JUN-24), fur farm permit in March 1937, and it was issued in May 1937. The special use permit was transferred to a "residence" permit in August 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). The site was located 1.5 miles east of Hilda Creek, Douglas Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also, Mr. Hargrave is mentioned in passing in a short magazine article (Hartman 1971: 48). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harner, David G.: (KET-04). Mr. David George Harner, son of Mr. and Mrs. D.I. Harner, passed away in Boise, Idaho. He and his extended family formerly lived, and appear to have worked, on Revillagigedo Channel's, Bold Island (KET-04) near Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 11, 1921, 7(47):3). David G. Harner lived between October 20, 1900, and August 25, 1921 (Idaho, Death Index, 1890-1964). In 1920, the D.I. Harner family minimally claimed to be associated with the upkeep and maintenance of the Revillagigedo Channel, Tree Point Lighthouse. David Harner was described as a "shingle mill laborer" (U.S. Census 1920; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harris. In early 1926, the Harris family was hired and moved to the Chitina fox ranch. The fur farm was owned by B.B. Tibbs. Mr. Tibbs purchased the fur farm and livestock previously owned and operated by George Bull. The fur farm was originally located approximately nine miles north of Chitina. Tibbs planned to relocate the fur farm half a mile from Chitina. Tibbs arranged for the Harris family to relocate and tend the new fur farm and livestock (Petersburg Herald, May 21, 1926, Page 5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harris, Charles A.: (PET-11). In the fall of 1932 Charles Alsey Harris reportedly applied for and was rejected in his attempted control and lease for the Keku Strait, Entrance Island (PET-11) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Harris was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). He was actually born February 7, 1885, in Lebett County, Kansas (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Stella Ross Harris June 5, 1906, in Pierce, Washington (Washington, County Marriage, 1885-2008). The couple produced and raised several children: Russell, Edna, Charles, Hugh, and Andrea (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Initially, Mr. Harris served as a Washington state farm laborer (U.S. Census 1920), Alaska sawmill employee (U.S. Census 1930), street construction laborer (U.S. Census 1940), and U.S. Signal Corps employee serving in Petersburg, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mrs. Harris lived between 1887 and 1954. Mr. Harris lived between 1885 and 1966. Both were interred within the Union Cemetery, Sedro Woolly, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harris, Charles Richard: (PET-16; PET-22; PET-35; PET-43). Charles Richard Harris is a son of Charles A. and Estella (Stella) Ross Harris (Petersburg Pilot, May 25, 2000, 26(21):21). He was born about 1914 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). An additional source states that Charles Richard Harris was born April 24, 1913, in Kapowsin, Washington and died May 13, 1988, in

Petersburg, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Petersburg Pilot, May 19, 1988, 13(20):16; Petersburg Borough 2009; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His parents and his siblings: Rusty [Russell], Hugh, Edna, and Andrea moved to southeastern Alaska from Washington in 1922 (Petersburg Pilot, May 19, 1988, 13(20):15). In the early 1920's he was a young trapper and worked on Sumner Strait's, Sumner Island (PET-43) (Petersburg Pilot, May 19, 1988, 13(20):15). Harris was first associated with his future father-in-law (i.e., John A. Hadland Sr.) on Skiff Island (PET-16) where they managed the island fox farm (Petersburg Press, November 9, 1928, 3(13):6; Petersburg Press, March 7, 1930, 4(30):6). According to the USDA-Forest Service, in November 1930 he applied for a fur farming special use permit for Sumner Strait's, Barrie Island (PET-22), but it was denied for unspecified reasons (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). I assume the permit was returned to the applicant, as it postdates the application and issuance from John A. Hadland Sr. for the island. Charles A. Harris "applied" for his Keku Strait, Entrance Island (PET-11) fur farm special use permit in November 1932. Once again the USDA-Forest Service rejected his application for the Entrance Island for undisclosed reasons (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Charles R. Harris also worked on Keku Strait, Skiff Island (PET-16) for John A. Hadland Sr. (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1935, 9(48):8). In the summer of 1935, Mr. Harris married Katherine Hadland Harris in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1935, 9(48):8). The couple had one son, Dick (Petersburg Pilot, May 19, 1988, 13(20):15). The couple divorced in 1937 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and she married Vermont Gilder Fox December 31, 1938, in Kitsap County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). In 1935 Mr. Hadland once again worked with Ernest Gomoll on Sumner Island (PET-43) (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1935, 9(48):8; Petersburg Press, June 14, 1935, 9(49):4). Harris was issued his own island fur farm permit for Keku Strait, Conclusion Island (PET-35) in July 1936, and it was closed by May 1937. At its closing, Mr. Harris advised the Forest Service that..." he has taken all his stock off this island and no longer desires its use. He has no improvements to salvage" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In early 1937 [Charles] "Richard Harris and John Hadland Jr. purchased the launch "Blue Bell" from fox rancher W. B. Chapman on Strait Island. Mr. Chapman has sold out at the island and gone south to live" (Petersburg Press, February 12, 1937, 11(32):8). Mr. Harris is better known locally as the owner and captain of the wooden fishing vessel "Charles T". It measured 59.5 feet in length, 14.1 feet in breadth, and 6.9 keel. Originally it was powered by a Washington engine but converted to a 220 Cummins (Blender 1999a). Mr. Harris married Angelina Bellon April 14, 1955, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was a self-described Juneau hotel owner (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). No further mention of Angelina Bellon Harris is available. Charles R. Harris continued fishing throughout the southeastern Alaska panhandle until his retirement in 1986. He passed away May 13, 1988, and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Pilot, May 19, 1988, 13(20):16). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harris, Hugh Alexander: (PET-19, PET-21). Hugh Alexander Harris is a son of Charles A. and Estella (Stella) Ross Harris (Petersburg Pilot, May 25, 2000, 26(21):21; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In 1922 his parents and siblings: Rusty [Russell], Charles, Edna, and Andrea moved to southeastern Alaska from Washington. Hugh Harris was born August 19, 1914, in Hamilton, Washington and died May 20, 2000, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was married to Alice Stolpe Harris (1918-1960) (Petersburg Press, July 8, 1960, 48(1):1). In his early years and throughout his life he served as a laborer, lumberman, bartender, crewman with the U.S. Coast Guard, and deckhand on numerous fishing vessels based in Petersburg, Alaska. He served briefly in the fall of 1933 as a caretaker/laborer for Fred B. Johnson on Kuiu Island's, Port Beauclerc's, Steve Island (PET-19). Mr. Harris also worked for Alfred W. Willard on the nearby Kuiu Island, Port Beauclerc, Edwards Island (PET-21) (Petersburg Press, September 22, 1933, 8(12):5;

Petersburg Press, October 20, 1933, 8(16):8). See Fred B. Johnson, and Alfred W. Willard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harris, E.W. (Ted): (XPA-11, XPA-12, XPA-13). Edward (Ted) W. Harris was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1885 in California (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date was further refined as September 17, 1885 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Eleanor, was born about 1899 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). They raised two daughters: Eleanor (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940) and Jane (U.S. Census 1930). Early Selective Service and U.S. Census documents state Mr. Harris claimed to be a mill man and miner (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1918-1918; U.S. Census 1920). In early 1927 he was contracted to build a school at Goddard (DeArmond 1993:56). By 1930 he is said to be a salesman in a local Sitka grocery store (U.S. Census 1930). He was also elected at least twice to the Sitka City Council (DeArmond 1993:214). Edward Harris was issued his two Seymour Canal fur farm permits in September 1922, and they were both closed in January 1926: Gornoi and islets (XPA-12), and Golf Island (XPA-13). According to historical federal agency files, Edward Harris held a fur farming special use permit for Golf (XPA-13) Island. Golf island was permitted but never used as a fur farm by the permittee (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Harris then went into partnership with Dr. George F. Freeburger and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings in the Gornoi and Islets (XPA-12) fur farm. Dr. Freeburger was the principle investor and probably depended on E. (Ted) W. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings in the operation of the fur farm business (Roberts n.d.). Harris reported In October 1930 that there was no profit gained from the island fur farm between 1927-1928. The Gornoi and Islets fur farm permit was issued to the three in February 1926 and relinquished at the end of 1931. Mr. Harris and Jennings also worked under C.D. Huff and Seth Mills as manager/caretakers on Elovai Island (XPA-11) between June 1925 and March 1930 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In the early 1940's, Edward Harris and his family returned to his original northern California home county (i.e., Siskiyou). Edward Harris passed away there on October 1, 1972. Mrs. Eleanor Harris lived between May 14, 1898, and April 3, 1978. Both were interred within the Etna Cemetery, Etna, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See George F. Freeburger and Arthur (Ted) (Scotty) Jennings, C.D. Huff, and Seth Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harry, Orra M.: (JUN-15). Mr. Orra Madison Harry was born about 1867 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1871 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1940). He was born May 4, 1870, in Cadillac, Michigan (Harry Family Tree). He married Viola H. Shepard Harry in 1897 in Grand Rapids, Michigan. She passed away in 1926. He served as a fur farming caretaker on Lynn Canal's, Sullivan Island (JUN-15) for Joe L. Hill (U.S. Census 1930). By the fall of 1939 he was a living at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home and claimed to have been a fisherman, prospector, trapper, and fur farmer. Mr. Harry died November 6, 1942, and was buried in the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home Cemetery (Harry Family Tree). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harvey, E.E.: (PET-92). E.E. (i.e., Edward Emerson) Harvey was born about 1863 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). The Ketchikan Chronicle noted Mr. Harvey's passing in its April 18, 1937, edition (deArmond 1995b). Mr. E.E. Harvey married Henrietta Schnetzler Harvey June 1, 1887, in Lucas, Ohio (Ohio, County Marriage Records, 1774-1993). His wife: "S. Henriette", was born about 1867 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1866 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920). They raised two children: Harrison and Katherine (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Prior to 1913 Mr. Harvey was an investor and on-site mining manager throughout Woewodski Island, Alaska. Mr. Harvey owned several mines and mining claims there (e.g., The Olympic Mine, Helen S., Harvey, White

Bonanza, Hattie Camp, and Laura (Nelson 2013:91; Petersburg Weekly Report, May 24, 1918, 4(26):3). Lando (1981) and the local newspaper (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1) references the “Woewodski Ranch” (PET-92) fur farm. Mr. E. E. Harvey was in fur farming partnership there with James (Jim) Allen according to Roppel (2011), and William (Bill) Fels (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 21, 1922, 9(32):1; Petersburg Herald May 21, 1926, page 1). In late 1920, the partners purchased a pair of silver foxes used as breeding stock (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 22, 1922, 9(32):1). The partners appear to have ceased fur farming operations there sometime in 1929 (Roppel 2011). Also see American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b and Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1924 the Olympic mine was not operating, and Mr. Harvey was managing a logging operation and logging camp there (Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):1). After 1928 the E.E. Harvey family appears to have relocated to the Tacoma, Washington area where they remained until the end. E.E. Harvey’s life spanned between November 28, 1882, and March 31, 1937 (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1937, 11(43):8; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). Mrs. Henrietta S. Harvey lived between 1865 and April 18, 1947. The couple were both interred within the New Tacoma Cemetery, University Place, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See James (Jim) Allen, and William (Bill) Fels. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Harvie, S.N.: (CRG-09). Seward N. Harvie was born about 1874 in Canada. His wife, Katie, was born about 1880. George Tinch was reportedly born about 1909. He was a “Tlingit mixed blood son of Katie”. The couple raised at least two of their own children: James and Alice. (U.S. Census 1930). The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) notes the permittee operated his Cone Island (CRG-09) fur farm. USDA-Forest Service files initially note his fur farm permit activity was between August 1923 and August 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). A second source notes Mr. Harvie, along with his son, James, as operating the island fur farm in October 1930. The latter permit was officially closed in February 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). The Forest Service theorized that he apparently did not stock the island with foxes. The permittee claimed problems with late issuance of his fur farm special use permit, adverse weather, and not enough fox feed put up for the winter. He had planned to introduce 10 pair of blue foxes on Cone Island. In January 1932 he advised the Forest Service that he wished to relinquish his fur farm permit (USDA- Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Harvie is noted as a Wrangell area seine fisherman, and an active member within the local Wrangell indigenous Native American civic and social circles than as a practicing fur farmer. John Adams Jr. and Miss Alice Harvie were married October 21, 1935, in Wrangell. She is the daughter of S.N. Harvie (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1935, 10(17):4). She later married William (Bill) Stokes in Wrangell. She passed away in Anchorage following a lengthy illness September 27, 2004 (Petersburg Pilot, October 21, 2004, 30(43):15). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hasbrouck, Leon W.: (PET-63). The Petersburg Borough (2009) grave marker lists Leon Walter Hasbrouck’s life span between 1901 and 1983. It also lists his wife, Sarah (i.e., Sie), lived between 1903 and 1992 (Petersburg Borough 2009). The couple raised several children: Angelette (Angie), Theodore (Ted), and Leona (Petersburg Pilot, July 17, 2008, 34(29):11). Leon Hasbrouck and his family moved to Petersburg in early 1927 and they made a home for themselves there (Petersburg Press, April 8, 1927, 1(34):6). Mr. Hasbrouck worked for a few years under several other unnamed fur farmers. His pay was his own Camp Island (PET-63) fox breeding livestock. Reportedly, Mr. Hasbrouck picked Camp Island (PET-63) because it received a “good blast of wind from LeConte Glacier and the Stikine River. The colder the air, the thicker his animals winter coats” (Petersburg Pilot, April 12, 1984, 10(15):4). Leon

Hasbrouck and his brother, Henry, constructed all the structural improvements on the island fur farm (Petersburg Pilot, April 12, 1984, 10(15):4). Mr. Hasbrouck was issued his Camp Island (PET-63) fur farm permit in November 1930, and it was classified as a fur farm as late as 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1941; Petersburg Press, May 9, 1941, 15(45):8; Petersburg Pilot, September 6, 1974, 1(31):11). In January 1933, his brother, Edward Hasbrouck, served as the temporary island fox farm caretaker on Camp Island (PET-63) while his brother (Leon) searched for their lost brother, Henry (Petersburg Press, January 6, 1933, 7(28):1; Petersburg Press, January 13, 1933, 7(29):8). Henry Hasbrouck, a wolf trapper, was found drowned in a slough in the spring of 1933 by a local Petersburg search party (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):1). In the summer of 1933 Leon Hasbrouck tracked down and shot a wounded brown bear on Camp Island (PET-63) (Petersburg Press, August 25, 1933, 8(8):1). The couple reportedly made periodic trips to Petersburg from their fox island (Petersburg Press, April 26, 1935, 9(42):8). The Camp Island (PET-63) special use permit was converted to a potential homesite/homestead parcel classification in July 1936. In 1937, Mr. Hasbrouck reported that he was... "crab fishing 6 months, \$700; working an average of 4 hours per day. Wife takes care of fox feeding" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1938 he reported "No outside earnings". The island fur farm encompassed the following infrastructure: "8'X10' log cabin, 16'X26' house, root house, 12'X20' tool house, 12 fox pens, 3/4-acre fox corral, woodshed, feed boat, skiffs" (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1936, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Their fur farming exploits ended for them there in 1940 when their children "needed to attend high school, WWII, and Alaska's fur farming was a dying vocation" (Petersburg Pilot, April 12, 1984, 10(15):4; Petersburg Pilot, July 17, 2008, 34(29):11). The family moved from their island fur farm to Petersburg in the fall of 1942 (Petersburg Press, September 11, 1942, 17(11):8; Petersburg Pilot, February 18, 2021, 47(7):11). In the spring of 1947, he contracted with Mitkof Marine Ways for his 50' long, 14' beam, and 6' draft, "Wanita". "It is said to be the largest boat ever built at the local shipyard" (Petersburg Press, March 14, 1947, 21(37):5). In the summer of 1951, the family and friends made a brief visit to LeConte Bay and Camp Island (PET-63) aboard the vessel "Wanita". Camp island was described by the Hasbrouck's as once being their home (Petersburg Press, July 13, 1951, 26(2):6). Mr. Hasbrouck and his son, Theodore (Ted), launched the Mitkof Sales and Service in August 1954 (Petersburg Pilot, July 17, 2008, 34(29):11). Earlier Leon Hasbrouck was reported to have owned and operated the vessel "Hoover", a 35-foot fur farming tender. He was also linked to the vessel "Neptune", a 38-foot wooden boat that served as a long-line (i.e., halibut), pot (i.e., Dungeness crab), and troll (i.e., salmon) vessel (Blender 1999a). Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck were also associated with the trolling vessel "Little Norske" (Petersburg Pilot, September 6, 1974, 1(31):11). Also see the Petersburg Public Library (2009) for limited background, family oral history, and photographs. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hausness, Lars: (PET-06). Mr. Lars Hausness was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born July 5, 1884, in Eide, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1818). He died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound May 28, 1941; he was about 55 years of age (Petersburg Press, May 30, 1941, 15(48):1). Throughout his life, Mr. Hausness was first an Alaska logger with Olaf Arness (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and a noted fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In the summer of 1918 Lars Hausness purchased the gasboat "Lila" from E.L. Bradford (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 12, 1918, 4(33):4; Petersburg Press, July 14, 1933, 8(2):4). Mr. Hausness was issued his USDA-Forest Service Beecher Pass, Keene Island (PET-06) fur farm permit in February 1923, and it was closed in March 1934. The local newspaper noted his periodic visits to town from his Keene Island (PET-06) fur farm (Petersburg Press, December 3, 1926, 1(16):4). During the early 1930s it appears Dean Kaylor and A. McGilton were on-site managers and/or sharecroppers with/for Hausness. Mr. Hausness eventually..."sold improvements, title,

live foxes on the island to Jacob (Jack) Hadland for \$500, and title to fur farm brand for \$10" (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In the spring of 1941, Lars Hausness committed suicide. A notice to creditors soon followed in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Press, July 4, 1941, 16(1):7). Subsequently, authorities sold the last of his worldly possessions, the gasboat "31B191" (i.e., Lila), which was appraised at \$900 (Petersburg Press, August 22, 1941, 16(8):7). Mr. Hausness is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, May 30, 1941, 15(48):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hayes, Delbert R.: (XMF-05). The name Delbert Hayes first appears in 1920 through 1930 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). His birth was said to be about 1915 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1914 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1950). Subsequent research indicates his real name is Adelbert Leroy Hayes (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was born June 14, 1913, in Douglas, Alaska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He first claimed to be a student (U.S. Census 1920), dishwasher (U.S. Census 1930), marine engineer (U.S. Census 1940), and gravel company employee (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1930 Mr. Hayes was in partnership with Mr. Jacobi J. With. Mr. With was issued the Port Althorp, Three Hill (XMF-05) island fur farming permit in January 1934 and it was relinquished by January 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Mr. Hayes married Beatrice Marion Smith Hayes August 20, 1938, in Buffalo, New York (New York State, Marriage Index, 1881-1967). She was born about 1918 in New York (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggests she was born August 4, 1917 (Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982). The couple raised at least two children: Barbara, and Billie (U.S. Census 1950). The couple appears to have divorced in March 1975, in Contra Costa County, California (California, Divorce Index, 1966-1984). Beatrice Hayes lived between August 4, 1917, and October 26, 1980 (Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982). Her husband lived between June 14, 1913, and December 15, 1984. Both were interred within the Woodland Park Cemetery, Mineral Wells, Texas (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982). See Jacobi J. With. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Haynes, Edwin Tenfjord: (SIT-09). Edwin Tenfjord Haynes died in late 1927 (Petersburg Press, December 30, 1927, 2(20):1). He was eight years old and the only son of the late Edwin Tenfjord and Mrs. Ole Tenfjord Haynes. His paternal uncles were Olaf and Carl Louis Tenfjord. He was attending elementary school in Petersburg at the time of his passing (Petersburg Press, January 6, 1928, 2(21):4). The U.S. Census (1930) claims that Edwin Tenfjord Haynes was born about 1930. He was being raised within the Ole Haynes household on Dorn Island (SIT-09) fox farm (Petersburg Press, February 25, 1927, 1(28):4). Mr. Ole Haynes, his stepfather, was said to have been born about 1887 in Norway. His mother, Emma Tenfjord Haynes, was born about 1890 in Norway. Edwin Tenfjord Haynes was one of five children in the household. His siblings: Marian, Evelyn, Mary, and Ole (U.S. Census 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Haynes, Ole: (SIT-09; SIT-11). Mr. Ole Haynes appears to have started to work with and for C. Frank (San Juan) Smith on the Sisters (i.e., San Juan) islands (SIT-11) in the fall of 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):1). Early the next spring he and others are chronicled in the Alaska territorial headlines, "March 7, 1924, Ole Haynes and his companions shoot and kill alleged fox poacher Billy Gray in his tent" (Hilson 1976: 68; Isto 2012: 81; Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1-3; Roberts 2010:13; Schooler 2003:183; Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):1). Haynes was a member of a local posse that confronted Billy Grey in March 1924 on Sisters [i.e., San Juan] islands (SIT-11). Members of the posse included: Ole Haynes, Al Rhymes, Chris Baker, and Al King. After the shooting, regional publications

cautioned that shooting to kill should be the last resort (The Petersburg Herald, April 18, 1924, 11(16):2). A Juneau coroner's jury ruled self-defense (Isto 2012:81; Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):1). Mr. Ole Haynes was reportedly born about 1897 in Norway and arrived in the U.S in 1909 (U. S. Census 1930). A second source specified that he was born March 27, 1886, in Alstahaug, Norway (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). A third source notes his name and birth date: Ole Jorgen Falck Haynes, March 27, 1887, in Alste Haug, Norway (U.S. WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Haynes completed his naturalization process in Juneau, September 14, 1925 (U.S. Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). His wife, Emma Tenfjord Haynes, was born about 1890 in Norway. She is the widow of Edwin Tenfjord. In the fall of 1918 Mr. Tenfjord died in Portland, Oregon of the "Spanish Influenza" (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 15, 1918, 4(51):4). The Ole Haynes family raised several children together: Marion, Evelyn, Mary, Ole, and Edwin (U. S. Census 1930). In February 1927, Haynes and his family lived on Seymour Canal's, Dorn Island (SIT-09) fox ranch, and were reportedly visitors in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, February 25, 1927, 1(28):4). In the spring of 1937, The Ole Haynes family were described as former Petersburg residents. At the time they were living and trolling aboard the fishing vessel "Eddy" out of Port Alexander, Alaska (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1937, 11(43):8). Following a fourteen-year residency, he died in a work related accident in Ketchikan July 2, 1954 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See Billie Grey, Al Rhymes, Chris Baker, and Al King. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Heaps, B.T.: (PET-31). Mr. Heaps was the President of Barrier Island Fox Farm Inc. In January 1925 he and his partners applied for their Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). His partners were listed as Ms. Franchon Metz, H.J. Mohr, and M.S. Perkins (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the winter of 1926, C. O. Parks enlisted Dan Alston and Roy Hirsch in a trapping expedition on Barrier Islands. The pair also referred the presences of the M.S. Perkins family on the island during their visit (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 11(20):4; Alaska Game Commission 1929). I theorize that this possibly refers to Bertram Thomas Heaps. It is currently unknown as to his familial or long-term relationship to the fur farming individuals and company. Mr. Heaps was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), or 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggests he was born August 29, 1893, in Newton, Massachusetts (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Heaps appears to have spent much of his adult life as an automobile mechanic (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), auto parts salesman (U.S. Census 1930), manager of an auto parts department (U.S. Census 1940), and employed by "Simpson's" in Everett, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Edna Marie Cody March 8, 1915, in the state of Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1897 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920). The couple produced two daughters: Elizabeth and Doris (U.S. Census 1920). They appear to have divorced by 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). He then married Dorothy Rose Griep September 3, 1932, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1907 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The couple produced one daughter: Karen Lee (U.S. Census 1940). The latter couple also divorced. Mr. Bertram Thomas Heaps passed away June 23, 1955, in Edmonds, Washington. He was interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest Park, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Franchon Metz, H.J. Mohr, M.S. Perkins, C.O. Parks, Dan Alston, and Roy Hirsch. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Heinemann, Julius: (JUN-09, JUN-13, SUM-07, SUM-08). Loftus (1932) misspelled his surname as "Hynaman" throughout his monthly reports to Alaska's territorial Governor. Julius

Frederick Heinemann was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1884 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). He was born May 22, 1883, in Hecklingen, Germany (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Julius F. Heinemann initially served as a “millman” with the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company, in Thane, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). By 1920 he was a self-described janitor and resident at Juneau’s St. Ann’s hospital and convent (U.S. Census 1920). He married Elizabeth Hess Heinemann February 10, 1929, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1886 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Mr. Heinemann employed Otto Vogt as a “servant” and probable fur farm caretaker on his Sumdum Bay area fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Vogt appears to have been born about 1876 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930). Heinemann then served as a “timekeeper” with the Juneau based Works Progress Administration (WPA) (U.S. Census 1940). He then worked for Juneau’s Alaska Dock & Storage Company (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1950 he was a self-described secretary for a local Juneau area labor union (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Heinemann was an active Alaska fur farmer throughout the mid-1920’s up to at least the spring of 1940 (Roberts. n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1932). In the early 1920’s he served as the on-site manager for the York Fur Farms Co., Inc, and Sumdum Island Fox Farm, Inc., as well as an independent entrepreneur working on “shares” with/for the said companies. Heinemann appears to have served in multiple capacities in the fur farming industry throughout this era. Preliminary data indicates that he was minimally involved in fur farming activities on the following islands: Grand (JUN-09); Mab (JUN-13); Holkham Bay’s, Harbor, Round, and Eagle (SUM-07); and Bushy and Sumdum (SUM-08) islands. Mr. Heinemann was formally involved on Grand Island (JUN-09) between the summer of 1923 and June 1937. He is listed in partnership with “Meirer” in Mab Island (JUN-13) between January 1923 and April 1924. The islands (i.e., Sumdum and Bushy) associated with SUM-08 were reportedly utilized between January 1924 and May 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1924a). However, in 1936 the USDA-Forest Service “learned through Heinemann that the York Fur Farm Co., Inc. has been dissolved for several years and a new outfit apparently started this year (i.e., Sumdum Island Fox Farm Inc.). Heinemann is heading this new outfit” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Due to their advancing age, and the closure of their fur farming venture, the Heinemann’s disappear from the Alaska frontier, and they seem to have relocated and settled in sunny Santa Cruz, California. Julius Heinemann’s life spanned between May 22, 1883, and August 25, 1972. His wife, Elizabeth, eclipsed her husband and lived between January 28, 1885, and August 19, 1970. They are both noted as having passed away in Santa Cruz, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Kent Russell (2015) shared black and white duplicate photographs of the Heinemann’s on their 1930’s Sumdum Island fur farm. Actual dates for the original photographs are currently unknown. The photographs were from Russell’s (2015) grandmother’s photo albums. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Heinz, Bob: (KET-28). Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931) refers to the Bob Hinds, and the Bob Heinz (Loftus 1932) fur farm in the general Ketchikan area without specific location, details, descriptions, or duration; However, mink raising is mentioned. These two references appears to refer to one and the same person. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Heisler, Chas.: (JUN-01). Charles Lincoln Heisler was born about 1867 in Pennsylvania. His wife, Ethete, was born about 1867 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920). The 1920 U.S. Census misspelled his name as follows: Hiesler. Limited historical literature indicates that Mr. Heisler was an active fisherman and involved in fur farming at least during 1923-1924, and possibly earlier (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson

1976:79; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Mr. Hiesler's tenure on Lynn Canal's, Lincoln Island appears to predate that of the Lincoln Fox Company and its shareholders. Mr. Heisler was a self-described fisherman and passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home and was buried there in 1939 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Helman, S.W.: (PET-53). Sylvester Wesley Helman was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1910) or October 25, 1873, in Ohio (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). His life ended for him on October 24, 1944. He was buried at the Greenwood Hills Cemetery in Portland, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Find A Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Helman was issued his Whale Passage, Mabel Island (PET-53) fur farm permit in May 1920, and it was relinquished in April 1922 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He was later noted as having raised mink in pens (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936). However, it is currently unknown if it was on Mabel Island. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hemphill, J. Wallace: (PET-37). I theorize that this refers to James Wallace "Wylie" Hemphill. He lived between 1888 and 1949 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In the fall of 1923 Wylie Hemphill made a business trip to Petersburg, Alaska, from the Seattle, Washington area. He was described as the General Sales Manager with the Pacific Coast Coal Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 7, 1923, 10(39):4). A second possible candidate is James Wallace Hemphill. This latter individual lived between 1894 and 1963 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). According to historical files and correspondence, Mr. Hemphill was in partnership with Ovid Billion and George and Louis (i.e., Lewis) G. Scribner in their Ernest Sound, Found Island (PET-37) fur farm. Their original fur farm permit was issued in May 1920 and closed in November 1924 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In 1924, the federal government and fur farming permittees reported that the Found Island (PET-37) fur farm was five miles to the Northeast of the Point Ward Cannery. There were no reported feedhouses on the island, and one open shed was used for the islands fox feeding. The one unnamed island caretaker utilized one skiff for fox feeding. Periodic supplies and transportation from Wrangell were provided by one of the partners (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1924 the island caretaker was noted as "George Malcom" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, this is a mischaracterization or identification of George Scribner. Malcom is the maiden name of the two Scribner's mother (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Washington, County Birth Records, 1870-1997). See Ovid Billion and George and Louis (i.e., Lewis) G. Scribner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hendenstrand, Sigerd. In late 1929, Sigerd Hendenstrand was reportedly a fox rancher on Wingham Island, Controller Bay, Alaska (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1929, 4(17):4). In May 1931, O.B. Brown, Captain of the Monroe, and Oscar Pederson were ship wrecked and rescued from Wingham island. Mr. Pederson decided to remain there and work for the fur farm (Petersburg Press, May 15, 1931, 5(40):5). See J.G. Carson, Frank Townsend, Joe L. Hill, and William Dugdell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Henigan, M.J.: (XPR-04). Closed USDA-Forest Service historical files and circulars indicate Mr. Hennigan was in a partnership in the Clarence Strait's, Harris, Werlick, and Hotspur islands (XPR-04) fur farm between 1920 and at least 1922. His "Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc" partners include W.H. Roselle, Arthur Propp, Dr. J.H. Mustard, and C.J. Collins (Petersburg Weekly

Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924, 1932). Subsequent research indicates that his name was correctly spelled Michael James Hennigan. He was said to have been born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910), 1880 (U.S. Census 1920), 1875 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1882 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1940). It appears he was born August 30, 1878, in Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Another source suggests he was born September 30, 1874 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Hennigan was said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Bridget Delia (Della) Hennigan (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). She lived between May 12, 1881, and December 26, 1937 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised several children together: Mary, Catherine, Anna, John, Margaret, and Charles (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. M.J. Hennigan practiced an assortment of vocations throughout much of his life: a potential Alaska fur farmer based in the Ketchikan, Alaska, area (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; U.S. Census 1910), a Chicago fireman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), building laborer (U.S. Census 1920), and construction drain layer (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Hennigan passed away February 17, 1941 (Cook County, Illinois Death Index, 1908-1988; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Both he and his wife were interred within the Mt. Olivet Catholic Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois (Cook County, Illinois Death Index, 1908-1988; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See W.H. Roselle, Arthur Propp, Dr. J.H. Mustard, and C.J. Collins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Henrikson, Gust: (PET-38). Mr. Gust Henrikson was one of three partners in their early Ernest Sound, Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farm. His partners were identified as C. Victor Lindgren and Charles Moberg (i.e., Morberg). Their Niblack island (PET-38) fur farm special use permit was issued to them in May 1920 and closed by July 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Henrikson and Mr. Morberg appear to have exited the partnership at this latter date (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the fall of 1920, the partners received favorable notice of their island fur farming activity in one of the local newspapers (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4). A "Gust Hendrickson" reportedly lived between 1885 and 1976. He passed away and was interred within the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See C. Victor Lindgren and Charles Moberg (i.e., Morberg). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hendrickson, Harry: (SIT-12). There was some long standing federal and territorial agency confusion as to the given named individuals: Harry and Henry Hendrickson. I theorized that the two were one and the same person (Roberts 2014:73). Mr. Harry Marcelino Hendrickson was born in 1879 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1880 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research revealed he was born July 15, 1879, in Stene, Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Hendrickson appears to have initially served as a laborer at the Chichagof Mining Company, Chichagof, Alaska (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1923, Mr. Hendrickson was in partnership with Martin Otterstad in their Seymour Canal, Windfall Island (SIT-12) fur farm. Their special use permit was issued to them in May 1924 and relinquished in February 1926 (Alaska State Library, Historical Collection 1989; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). In 1942 he retired and lived in the Seattle, Washington area (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). See Martin Otterstad. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hendrickson, Henry: (JUN-38). Henrik Henriksson Kultala's name was changed to Henry Hendrickson when he was processed through U.S. Immigration (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). He was said to have been born about 1864 in Finland (U.S. Census 1910). He was

born November 8, 1862, in Piehinge, Finland. Mr. Hendrickson died August 11, 1945 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Marie or Mary, was born about 1870 in Finland (U.S. Census 1910). Her actual birth date is June 22, 1869, in Kalajoki, Finland (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). She died December 15, 1932, at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital. Both were interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Finding a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple immigrated to the U.S. around 1886 (U.S. Census 1910). His naturalization paperwork was processed in Rocklin, California, March 18, 1895. They raised at least four children: "Arnot, Waino, Helen Marie, and Hilda Edith" (U.S. Census 1910, Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson moved to Juneau in 1894 where they ran a boarding house, and he worked in the mine (Juneau Empire 2018b). In 1910 they had a boarder in residence: "Arthur Kunnes". He was born about 1886 in Finland.

He held a Juneau area fur farm I call the "Henry Hendrickson" (JUN-38) fur farm. The fur farm special use permit was for the "Sunny Point" area, north of Juneau. It was issued to him in February 1928 and closed in January 1932 as a homestead selection. The site was located under USDA-Forest Service homesite selection #32. It consisted of a 16'X65' mink pen. In 1940, it was valued at \$700 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Marie Hanna Darlin claims "We had a mink farm for two or three years until the mink market went belly up " (Markell 2002). In 1914, Henry Hendrickson decided to homestead eighty acres on north Douglas Island. The family built a house, barn, and sauna by the creek. The house burned in 1926 but was quickly rebuilt. His grandson, Gene Hanna, lived on the original homesite (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Later, due to Mrs. Hendrickson's poor health, they acquired a 10-acre Sunny Point homesite. Mr. Ray Peterson built for them a house, barn, and small shed for a generator or light plant. Later they had a garage and mink pen built on the site. Reportedly, "they raised mink until that market collapsed" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson remained at their Sunny Point home until their passing in 1945.

Following Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hendrickson, Dr. and Mrs. Joe Reiderer owned the Sunny Point home. They sold the home to Jim and Mary Lou King. King reportedly utilized Mr. Hendrickson's old mink pen to temporarily house injured and debilitated eagles. The eagles were then turned over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for eventual release (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=923; City and Borough of Juneau, 1991:36). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hern, Perry M.: (SKG-27). Apparently, early information I provided concerning this individual can be confusing and difficult to comprehend. It all appears to have started when I attempted to clarify what might be the correct identity and spelling for this individual's given and surname. My historical confusion began with my attempts at clarifying the surnames "Perry Kern" (SKG-19) (Alaska Game Commission 1929) and "Perry Hern" (SKG-27) (Roberts 2014: 74, 93). I came to the realization that these two and their fur farms refer to one and the same person, and the early Alaska Game Commission circular misspelled or misinterpreted the correct surname. The correct surname is "Hern".

Mr. Perry Morton Hern Sr. was said to have been born about 1879 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940), or 1880 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). Further research indicates he was born September 26, 1878, in Brighton, Indiana (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Hern was an early Skagway, Alaska, entrepreneur and businessman. He was a self-described Skagway pharmacist and retail drugstore owner (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Lillian, was born about 1890 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mrs. Hern was born August 6, 1889, and died at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital, October 19, 1939. She was laid to rest within Skagway's Pioneer Cemetery (Alaska,

Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple raised at least four children, Perry M. Jr., Charlotte, Bertram, and Bernadine (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Hern appears to have passed away in Anchorage, Alaska, November 27, 1951, and was buried in the I.O.O.F. (i.e., Independent Order of Odd Fellows) cemetery in Lebanon, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). My ongoing research indicates that his Skagway area mink fur farm (i.e., Perry M. Hern; SKG-27) was in operation at least during 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Heydek, A.S.: (SIT-46). Alexander Stephen Heydek was born May 8, 1885, in Wisconsin (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source reports that he was born May 28, 1882, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Heydek initially appears to have been a logger with Sawyer & Reynolds Company in Killisnoo, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). By 1942 he is a self-described mink farm owner in the Tenakee Springs area, Chichagoff Island (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). At least during 1933-1941 the A.S. Heydek Fur Farm (SIT-46) was noted for mink (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941). Mr. Alexander Stephen Heydek married Elizabeth Vera Murphy Heydek January 27, 1941, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He passed away June 12, 1942, of colon cancer, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Heydek would follow him in March 1960 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hibbs, J.H.: (CRG-13; SUM-01). Throughout the printed literature, Mr. Hibbs' name and initials were spelled differently in federal, territorial, and local sources. Mr. Hibbs' full name is John Halvor Hibbs. Local newspaper accounts often refer to him as "J.H." or "Hal" Hibbs. Mr. Hibbs was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1900), 1889 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1890 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). He was born November 9, 1888, in Fairfield, Nebraska (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Emroy H. Dewitt Hibbs November 16, 1913, in Polk County, Oregon (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). She was thought to have been born about 1891 in California (U.S. Census 1940). However, further research indicates she was born November 28, 1886, and passed away August 1, 1952 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Initially, Mr. Hibbs served as an insurance bookkeeper (U.S. Census 1910), later he was noted as a hardware clerk at Juneau's C.W. Young's hardware store (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Soon he was referred to as a hunting guide, fox rancher and cannery watchman in the Pillar Bay, Pybus Bay, Cape Fanshaw, Washington Bay and Funter Bay areas from at least 1919 through 1940. His name was also mentioned in possible connection with the Port St. Nicholas', Coronado Island (CRG-13) fur farm; however, a minimal basic mentioning is all that is currently available (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). USDA-Forest Service historical files also appear to document his surname as submitting a fur farming special use application for Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01), December 11, 1920 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Subsequently, Mr. Wilbur H. Royden applied for the same island in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, July 7, 1933, 8(1):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It is assumed Mr. Hibbs' permit for Storm Island (SUM-01) may have been extremely short lived or may not have been issued. Another consideration might be that the two individuals collaborated in the leasing of the said fur farming island. While in the southeast Alaska area, Hal Hibbs operated his 40-foot gasboat, "Katinka" (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 26, 1919, 6(2):1; Petersburg Weekly Press, December

23, 1921, 9(1):4; Petersburg Press, February 17, 1933, 7(34):8; Petersburg Press, January 21, 1938, 12(29):8). In the spring of 1935, Hibbs reportedly returned from a trip to and from the south (i.e., lower forty-eight states) (Petersburg Press, March 15, 1935, 9(36):8). Gabe Emerson (2018) states that Mr. Hibbs was a noted fisherman and cannery watchman in the Funter Bay area and owned and operated the fishing vessel “Mary Ann”. Also, according to Emerson (2018), November 19, 1939, following the departure of Burdine H. Carroll, Mr. Hibbs was appointed as Funter Bay’s postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs were living in the Funter Bay area by at least 1938, and he served as a cannery watchman there (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The U.S. post office was co-located within the Funter Bay cannery and as the watchman he served as the postmaster (Emerson 2018). Mr. Hibbs died at age 52 at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital of carcinoma of the liver on May 23, 1941 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was buried in Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Emroy Hibbs passed away August 1, 1952, and was interred next to her deceased husband in the Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). See Wilbur H. Royden. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hickston, E. A.: (SIT-18). Mr. Hickston was in partnership with George T. Morgan, Edna J. Wilson, and V. H. Wilson in the Seattle, Washington, based “Blue Diamond Fur Farm”. He was considered an influential partner in the fur farm company. The company’s Sitka Sound, Gavanski Islands (SIT-18) fur farm permit was applied for and issued in December 1924 and abandoned by August 1930 (Huston 1963: 70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See George T. Morgan, Edna J. Wilson, and V. H. Wilson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hildebrand, Gregory J.: (PET-04, PET-49). An early reference to him was misspelled: “Hilderbrand” (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Mr. Hildebrand was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940), or 1884 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920). Other sources specify that he was born April 23, 1882 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). At one point his given name was mistakenly referred to as “George Hildebrand” (U.S. Census 1920). He married Etta Pearl Hunter Hildebrand May 1, 1904, in Olympia, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife, “Ethe” Pearl (i.e., Etta Pearl), was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand raised two daughters: Geraldine Pearl (Jeri) (1906-2002) and Emma Jewel (1915-1984) (Frink 1983; U.S. Census 1920; Petersburg Pilot, August 23, 1984, 10(34):8; Petersburg Pilot, January 24, 2002, 28(4):11). Ms. Geraldine Hildebrand Frink states that Pearl Island was named for her mother, and one of the two unnamed islands nearby was named for her sister, Jewell Island (Frink 1983). Ms. Frink “was 12 years old when I got to Petersburg. My parents, my sister, and I came up from Olympia, near Seattle in 1918, on a boat my father built down there. It was a houseboat, to be lived on—it was our home for years. My father had been in the Interior during the gold rush days, and he always wanted to get back to Alaska, so he finally made it. A cousin (i.e., Helen) and her husband (i.e., Robert M. Allen) lived on the floating machine shop at the [Petersburg] harbor. It belonged to them, so we tied the boat up to the machine shop, and I went to school from there. The boat was named the Kloshe. That’s a Chinook word—it means good, or satisfactory. And it was” (Mobley 2025). Initially, Mr. Hildebrand was a Petersburg employee of Robert M. Allen, and much earlier by S.V.B. or Simon Van Buren Miller’s machine shop and engine supply on 72nd Marion Street”, Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). Currently, there is no information to suggest or indicate Robert M. Allen was invested or directly involved in the Hildebrand’s Beecher’s Pass, Fair Island (PET-30) fur farm. Mr. Hildebrand operated his family’s Fair, Pearl, and Jewell Islands (PET-04) fur farm and large garden between 1919-1939 (Petersburg Press,

September 21, 1962, (11):2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). At the outset Hildebrand practiced free running blue fox farming on Fair Island and eventually abandoned it and shifted to exclusive pen raising on Pearl Island (Mobley 2025). Jewell Island was the exclusive site of their large family garden. In October 1920 Gregory Hildebrand was first issued his fur farm special use permit for Fair Island (PET-04) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), and in 1923 took on a financial investor/partner, S.V.B. Miller, his former Seattle, Washington, machine shop employer. It is not currently known when the latter collaboration or partnership dissolved or ended. In the fall of 1923, Gregory Hildebrand and S.V.B. Miller built a “cruiser boat” for Earl N. Ohmer Sr. (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 21, 1923, 10(41):1). Mr. Hildebrand also operated his gasboat “30-40” (Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):1) and the “Kloche” and “Hoover” (Blender 1999a). In the fall of 1930, Henry Hasbrouck, with the help of Gregory J. Hildebrand, built a new home for Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand on Pearl Island (Petersburg Press, October 3, 1930, 5(8):6). Between 1934 and 1936 no fur bearers were lost due to poaching or worms because foxes were in pens, guarded, and doctored (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Hildebrand reported no operation of the fur farm in 1940. The active Hildebrand fur farm (i.e., PET-04; Fair, Pearl, Jewell, and one small unnamed islet) tenure spanned 1919 until sometime in 1939 when Mr. Hildebrand became ill (Petersburg Press, May 1, 1964, 50(27):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Hildebrand changed his special use permit status for the “Fair Island Fox Farm” to a residence special use permit. The residence permit was issued October 10, 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He sold the island fur farm improvements in 1944 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:1; Loftus 1930; Mobley 1999:15; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Between 1936 and 1937 Geraldine (Jeri) and Marion L. Frink were sharecroppers and operated the Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):3). In 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand purchased the improvements on Duncan Canal’s Castle Island (PET-49) from Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Campbell. The Hildebrand’s did not operate the latter island fur farm but had a contract to sell the improvements to Mr. Earl Benitz (i.e., sublease/sharecropper) (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45): 8). The Castle Island (PET-49) special use permit was never issued to Mr. Benitz because he apparently did not fulfill the terms of the contract with the Hildebrand’s. Mr. Benitz abandoned Castle Island (PET-49) in 1941, and it had not operated as a fur farm following that date. The last address of record for the permittee: G.J. Hildebrand, 1326 Washington Blvd., Venice, California (Chipperfield 1945). Both husband and wife lived and worked in southern California throughout the war years. They were both reportedly employed by the Douglas Aircraft Company in southern California (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1943, 14(44): 2; Petersburg Press, February 25, 1944, 18(40): 5). The Hildebrand’s moved to Olympia, Washington in 1949 (Petersburg Press, June 25, 1969, 56(33):4). Mr. Hildebrand died September 2, 1962, in Olympia, Washington (deArmond 1995b; Petersburg Press, September 21, 1962, 50(11):2). Mr. Hildebrand was a retired engineer, and Alaska fur farmer. A private service was held for him and the family at the Mountain View Funeral Home in Olympia, Washington (Petersburg Press, September 21, 1962, 50(11):2). Mrs. Hildebrand’s life spanned between November 26, 1884, and June 19, 1969. She joined her husband and was interred within the Masonic Memorial Park, Tumwater, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Press, June 25, 1969, 56(33): 4). See Geraldine Hildebrand Frink, S.V.B. Miller, Robert M. Allen, and Earl Benitz Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hill: (JUN-10). Reference refers to “Hill” working on the Favorite Channel Gull Island (JUN-10) fur farm site at least during 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1920, the following

were living and working in the Juneau area: James Hill, Thomas Hill, and Alfred Hill (U.S. Census 1920). In 1930 the following were in the Juneau area: Clarence Hill and James E. Hill (U.S. Census 1930). It is theorized that the correct individual associated with the above fur farm site was Joe L. Hill. In 1928, Mr. Hill reportedly took over the fur farm under contract (sublease) from John L. Ahlers. There were many questions as to whether Mr. Hill ever paid Mr. John Ahlers in full. However, the ongoing fur farm permit remained in John L. Ahlers' name (Janson 1985, Chap. 9:1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Joe L. Hill. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hill, Carl G.: (XPA-11). Mr. Carl Gustavus Hill was born about 1881 in New York (U.S. Census 1920; Bureau of Census 1929b). He arrived in Sitka in 1916 to work for the Booth Fisheries Company and operated the boat EDM for the Goddard Hot Springs starting in 1921 (DeArmond 1993:80). He died December 16, 1938, at age 65, and it was thought he was interred within one of Sitka's cemeteries (DeArmond 1993:80). In August 1922 Mr. Hill applied for his Sitka Sound, Elovoi Island (XPA-11) fur farm permit, and it was relinquished in December 1924. Carl G. Hill and his fur farming islands near Sitka are mentioned in a 1922 newspaper article (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1925 USDA-Forest Service closed historical files and correspondence indicates the permittee did not comply with the terms and conditions of his lease agreement. Currently there is no evidence that he stocked or made improvements on the island (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). By 1930 he reportedly served as manager of the Goddard Warm Springs hotel and resort complex south of Sitka (U.S. Census 1930). He was employed by Dr. Frederick L. Goddard. Mr. Hill supervised Titus F. Demidoff and Charles Fulton (i.e., laborers) (U.S. Census 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hill, Joe L.: (JUN-01, JUN-02, JUN-15, SKG-02). Joseph Leonard Hill was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1880), 1877 (U.S. Census 1910), 1876 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1879 in Alabama (U.S. Census 1940). He is a noted Alaskan prospector and fur farmer; he eventually died of a heart attack and accidental drowning in September 1941 (Petersburg Press, September 12, 1941, Ward 1983). His body was found by two trollers in Lisianski Inlet, about three miles south of Rocky Point light. His body was found by Arthur Hedman and John Berg. Hill had most recently stopped in Pelican, Alaska, for supplies. In 1940, Joe Hill was working as a prospector based at the Chichagof Island, Hirst-Chichagof Mining complex (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Hill's remains were interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Joe L. Hill came to the Alaska Territory in the late 1890's and made his home in Juneau. After seven years he then moved to Cordova and fur farmed in the Copper River country in partnership with Otto Koppen and Frank Townsend. He then hauled coal for the U.S. Navy in the Bering River region on a fleet of barges. He returned to Juneau in 1922, and fur farmed on Sullivan (JUN-15), Benjamin (JUN-02), Lincoln and Ralston islands (JUN-01), and Anyaka Island (SKG-02) (Petersburg Press, September 12, 1941, 16(11):7). Mr. Hill's fur farming involvement was individually and in partnership with others spanning throughout the 1920s and 1930s (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:79; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 26, 1920, 6(50):3; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932). In the fall of 1920, Mr. Hill reported buildings on Lynn Canal's Sullivan Island (JUN-15) were "erected and 20 pairs of foxes are now on the island" (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 26, 1920, 6(50):3). Isto (2012:126) reports porpoises were killed for fox feed on his Sullivan island (JUN-15) fur farm. Mr. Joe L. Hill reportedly shipped 55 pelts from Sullivan Island (JUN-15) to Lampson's Company in London in early 1925. A total of 235 pelts were

added to the market this year (Petersburg Herald, February 27, 1925, 11(55):3). He held the Sullivan Island fur farm permit between June 1925 and August 1930. USDA-Forest Service files state the Sullivan Island (JUN-15) fur farm was abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Otto Koppen, Frank Townsend, George Lundy, Mrs. Francis Foster, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], Thomas Ryan, Grover C. Winn, and John (Jack) Ward. In 1928 there is the possibility that Mr. Hill also operated the Gull Island (JUN-10) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hillenbrand, E.: (SKG-10). Edward Hillenbrand was said to have been born about 1853 (U.S. Census 1910). Additional sources state that Mr. Hillenbrand was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1856 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930). In 1910 he was living at Fort William H. Seward, Haines, Alaska, and in partnership with James C. Neil. Mr. Neil was reportedly born about 1866 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Hillenbrand (SKG-10) commenced his Haines area fur farm operations in July 1915 with 4 foxes, "one cross and one red male, and one black and one cross female, secured by purchase and capture. While the operations have been continued, it is not known that any young born on the farm have reared" (Bower & Aller 1918: 60, 64; Roberts n.d.). By 1920 Hillenbrand was a self-described "farmer" in the Haines area (U.S. Census 1920). He appears to have homesteaded in the area, and November 20, 1925, he was issued the following land parcels within Township 28 South, Range 53 East, Lot/Tracts 6-8 and SW1/4 NE1/4, Section 14, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hing, Robert. 1930 partners Mr. Robert Hing and T. Aus of Ketchikan were seeking live mink for their business. They received 5 pair of live Yukon and Quebec mink from Cyrus Catt of Petersburg. The two now have 17 pair of mink in all (Petersburg Press, November 7, 1930, 5(13):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hirsch, John: (SIT-48). John J. Hirsch was born August 15, 1852, in Donaldsville, Louisiana (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and passed away March 25, 1944, at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Web: Alaska, Finding a Grave Index, 1941-2012). His remains were interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The John Hirsch's fur farm was reportedly operated in the Portage-Tenakee Springs area of Chichagof Island. He was noted for raising blue foxes and mink (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hirsch, Roy: (PET-31). In the winter of 1926 Roy Hirsch and Dan Alston were doing trapping work for C.O. Parks and M.S. Perkins on the Barrier Islands (PET-31) (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):4). Currently there is no additional information concerning this individual and his life. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hodgens, Emmett: (XPA-09). Limited reference to this individual is lacking. A "Emmett Hodgins" is mentioned as having been born about 1907 in Nebraska. He was said to have been married and a fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Hodgins was in partnership with Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, C. Jay Mills, L. T. Peterson, and C. A. Peterson in their Sitka Fur Farms Inc. Their Legma (XPA-09) Island fur farm permit was issued to the company in December 1921 and closed by July 1938. The USDA-Forest Service claims the fur farm had been abandoned by the permittees (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938). See Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, C. Jay Mills, L. T. Peterson, and C. A. Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hoff, W.L.: (PET-57). Mr. William Loren Hoff was born about 1883 in Minnesota. His wife, Mary Etta Page Hoff, was born in California about 1888. They raised at least two children: Howard L. and Frances (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Hoff married Mary E. Page Hoff December 24, 1908, in Minnehaha, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1954-2013). It is assumed he and his wife divorced, and he then married Elvira Moller Wright Hoff January 18, 1936, in Vancouver, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1954-2013). This marriage also ended in divorce. In 1925, Mr. W. L. Hoff was interested in purchasing Zarembo Island's, St. John's Harbor, Northerly and Southerly islands (PET-57) fur farm improvements. The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) mentions W. L. Hoff living and working on the two islands fur farm. On August 30, 1925, in a USDA-Forest Service fur farm appraisal, under W. W. McLaughlin and Mrs. F. Wheeler, it mentions the following..."Upon McLaughlin's disappearance the improvements and five pairs of foxes were sold to W. L. Hoff the balance of the foxes trapped and placed either on Level Island or Channel Island"... "Hoff left Alaska several months ago and it seems does not figure on returning". Mr. Hoff appears to have relocated to the Anchorage, Alaska area and was employed by the U.S. Military as a carpenter (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). It appears Mr. Hoff initially worked on the island fur farm as a caretaker or sharecropper. According to his grandson, Dennis Hoff (2010), W. L. Hoff eventually moved to and settled in Washington. Dennis Hoff related some select memories and mentioned that he retains many historical photographs from his grandfather's Alaskan fur farming experiences and tenure on the St. John's Harbor's Northerly and Southerly islands (PET-57) fur farm. According to Chipperfield (1945), Mr. Andrew Roald assumed minimal fur farming control of the Northerly and Southerly islands in 1925. William L. Hoff lived between December 3, 1882, and November 17, 1965. He passed away in Oregon, but he and his first wife were interred within the Sara Union Cemetery, Ridgefield, Washington (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See W. W. McLaughlin, and Mrs. F. Wheeler. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hogan, P.B.: (XPR-03). Peter P. Hogan was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1910), 1872 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1873 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). His wife, Jessie I. Hogan, was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940), or 1872 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). The couple married February 3, 1916, in Port Orchard, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Historical circulars indicate the Revillagigedo Channel's, East Island (XPR-03) fur farmer was active during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Mr. Hogan first claimed to be a poultry farmer (U.S. Census 1910), salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1920), and violin maker (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). Conflicting birth dates suggest he was born September 24, 1872, and died February 19, 1953 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997), or September 24, 1873, and death February 19, 1953 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Hogan was born January 1, 1871, and died September 27, 1948 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997), or her birth in 1871, and death September 27, 1948 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple were both interred within the Greenwood Cemetery, Arcata, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hoguewood, Orlive. In the fall of 1933 Orlive Hoguewood spent 56 hours wondering and lost on Duke Island. He eventually found an old trapper's cabin there (Petersburg Press, September 22, 1933, 8(12):4). It is not currently known if he was a practicing fur farmer on the island. The island is within the Gravina Islands, and is on the National Register of Historical Places, and a Traditional Cultural Property (USDA-Forest Service n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Holden, H.: (SKG-12). The H. Holden Fur Farm (SKG-12) was reportedly located within the Haines area at least in 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941). It was mentioned as a mink fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Further research and reporting have revealed that there was an error in the spelling in his surname. It is correctly listed as Hubert Franklin Holder. Mr. Holder was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), or 1892 in Tennessee (U.S. Census 1940). He was said to have been born July 24, 1892, in Sherwood, Tennessee (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or July 24, 1891 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Holder served in the U.S. Navy between 1918-1919 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). He married Jennie M. Seagrove Holder January 30, 1921, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1900 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised at least three children: Franklin, Alvin, and Catherine (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Throughout much of his life, Mr. Holder claimed to be a shipyard machinist (U.S. Census 1920), foundry & furnace worker (U.S. Census 1930) and more specifically a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). January 23, 1948, Mr. Holder was issued title to lands within Township 28 South, Range 55 East, Lot/Tract 5, Section 26, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). He passed away October 6, 1955, and was interred within the Jones Point Cemetery, Haines, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Holm, Iver. In 1921 Iver Edwardson Holm was one of four Petersburg men filing applications for their final application for U.S. citizenship in Juneau, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 18, 1921, 7(10):1). The local newspaper reported ... "The big gasboat Phoenix was sold during the week to Ole and Iver Holm by Jacob Otness" (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 9, 1921, 8(51):1). In 1925, Mr. Iver Holm reportedly had nearly completed his new residence and was in town from his fox ranch; however, no site specific information was made available in the article (Petersburg Herald, June 5, 1925, 11(69):3). "Iver Holm, accompanied by Mrs. Holm, arrived from the south on a recent boat. Mr. and Mrs. Holm were married in the south last fall and have been spending the winter in the states. Mr. Holm is the captain and part owner of the fishing boat Phoenix" (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 6, 1928, 10(17):1). From 1930 through 1940 U.S. Census data state that he was a noted Petersburg based herring fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Iver Holm was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) and more precisely, November 1, 1884 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942;). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1906 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Gina Holm, was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She immigrated in 1908 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Holm's life spanned between November 1, 1884, and November 17, 1970. He was interred in the Lake View Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Holmberg, John Viktor: (JUN-67). In 1940, Mr. John V. Holmberg first appears in the Outer Point area of north Douglas Island as a fur farming laborer and possible working partner with Lawrence Swanson (U.S. Census 1940). He was born about 1895 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940). However, other sources specify that he was born September 2, 1893, in Sweden (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2004; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He described himself as unemployed by 1942 (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The U.S. General Land Office issued him two parcels of land on north Douglas Island September 22, 1958. The parcels are situated within Township 41 South, Range 66 East, Section 2, and Section 3, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). According to several sources, John V. Holmberg lived between 1893 and March or April 1973 (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942;

Social Security Death Index, 1935-2004; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Lawrence Swanson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Holmes, Thomas K.: (PET-50). Minimal information concerning this individual is all that is currently available. In 1940, Mr. Holmes was listed as a laborer on a West Petersburg mink ranch (U.S. Census 1940). He appears to have been at least a seasonal employee with the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) or possibly working with/for Cyrus Catt. Mr. Holmes was born about 1902 in Michigan. He is listed as divorced and the father of Evelyn J. Holmes. She is listed as born about 1926 in New Jersey (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Holst, George: (SUM-25). 1924-1928 Farragut Bay fox ranch. The Petersburg Herald (June 20, 1924, 11(24):1) mentions under "Local Briefs" "George Holst was in this week from the Farragut Bay fox ranch for supplies". The U.S. General Land Office recorded his claim for homestead entry and Homestead Entry Survey #191, and new series #1785. It was first published in the spring of 1928 (Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):5). Mr. Holst is the uncle of John Wandve (Petersburg Herald, February 6, 1925, 11(52):1; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). See John (Jack) Wandve. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Holst, Martin: (JUN-02). Martin S. Holst was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1930), or July 21, 1875, in Denmark (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). His wife, Jennie L., was born about 1877 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1930). They raised at least five children: "Anna D., Lillian B., Royal P., Martin W., and Mathilda C." (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Martin Sandberg Holst was a fisherman and a business partner in their Lynn Canal, Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm from at least 1922 to 1926 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d ; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was also a friend and partner with "Niels Peter Madsen" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=935). The Alaska Weekly reports Mr. Holst's passing in its October 19, 1945, edition (deArmond 1995b). He passed away October 7, 1945, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Holst was reportedly an early partner in the Benjamin Island Fur Farm company. The company was issued their initial fur farm permit in December 1922 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932). Partners listed as members in the early company include Harry Chambers, John L. Alhers, Joe L. Hill, and Hazel Weathers. The company reportedly dissolved February 15, 1926), but their fur farming special use permit was not relinquished until June 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Holzheimer, Muller: (XPR-04). I appear to have incorporated an agency misidentification or misinterpretation from closed historic files (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). I theorized that "Muller Holzheimer" was somehow related to William A. Holzheimer. However, there is currently no available information concerning this individual. Further research and reporting will clarify and resolve this question. See Roberts (2014:77). Further research and reporting is recommended

Holzheimer, William: (XPR-04). Mr. William A. Holzheimer was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), but he was actually born September 29, 1870, in Michigan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He died December 5, 1948 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; deArmond 1995b; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was a lawyer, magistrate, and Territorial district court judge in western States and Alaska (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He was

also a Southeast Alaska Blue Fox Farmer's Association director (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 30, 1923, 10(46):4). His wife, Georgia McCall Nesbitt Holzheimer, was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1940), 1878 (U.S. Census 1930), or January 28, 1876 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She died October 25, 1942 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple married June 17, 1900, in Salt Lake City, Utah (Utah, Select County Marriages, 1887-1937). The couple raised their daughter, Mary Catherine, and granddaughter, Mary A. Waldo (U.S. Census 1930), or Mary Allerton Gregory (U.S. Census 1940). Their granddaughter was said to have been born about 1927 (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Holzheimer was in partnership with Dr. J.H. Mustard and Hugh Milton Sawyer in their "Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc". The company was granted its island fur farm permit in March 1920. A later file notes the permit issued in March 1922. The Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc appears to have been active until 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). Holzheimer and Hugh Sawyer are all listed in the USDA-Forest Service (1932) circular for the island fur farm. See Dr. J.H. Mustard and Hugh Milton Sawyer. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hoofenagle, G.W.: (KET-19). In 1929 Mr. Hoofenagle appears in the Alaska Game Commission fur farming circular. He established his Ketchikan area, Yes Bay mink fur farm at the site of an abandoned cannery. The cannery site was believed to have been originally established in 1888 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Horton, Truman A. In 1933, Mr. Horton is reportedly a wholesale fur dealer based in Fort Yukon, Alaska. He was robbed at the Chicago 1933-1934 World's Fair (i.e., A Century of Progress, International Exposition). See the Petersburg Press, September 22, 1933, 8(12):2. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hoscroft, Jim T.: (XMF-03). In the spring of 1920 Jim Todd Hoscroft reportedly operated his Lituya Bay, Cenotaph Island (XMF-03) fur farm, and by 1925 he was said to be in partnership with Ernest Mekal Rognan (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Federal agency files state the partners stocked the island with marten prior to 1925, but they "did not prosper" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In early 1926, the Hoscroft and Rognan collaboration appears to be in a formal working relationship. The partnership was called Jim Hoscroft and Company. The pair were issued their Cenotaph Island (XMF-03) fur farm permit in March 1926. In 1933 the partners reportedly trapped off all the islands blue fox (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In September 1937 Jim Hoscroft was reportedly 68 years old, crippled with arthritis and/or rheumatism. Their company appears in the historical literature until at least January of 1938. Jim Hoscroft died March 23, 1939, at Elfin Cove, Chichagof Island. He was buried within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Cenotaph Island (XMF-03) fur farm permit was terminated upon Mr. Hoscroft's passing. The fur farm island is within what would become Glacier Bay National Monument (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). See Ernest M. Rognan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hoskins, M.V. In 1923, convicted and sentenced to five years in federal prison, M.V. Hoskins poached fur pelts from the Louis Van, and John (Jack) Stanier fur farm on their Prince William Sounds' Axel Lind Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 23, 1923, 10(11):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hotovitsky, K. Fr. See a lengthy summary in the local newspaper of Father Hotovitsky and his wife's multifaceted Belkofsky island, False Pass, Aleutian Islands business ventures

(Petersburg Press, November 29, 1935, 10(21):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Houger, Christ (Chris): (SIT-20, XPA-08). Chris Houger was born about 1870 in Norway. His wife, Alice, was born about 1878. They raised at least one child: Irene C. They also housed his mother-in-law: Mary McFarland (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Houger immigrated to the U.S. in 1884 (U.S. Census 1920). He applied for and was issued his Krestof Sound, Magoun island (SIT-20) fur farming special use permit in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Mr. Houger quickly rejected and abandoned Magoun island (SIT-20) in December 1921. He was then issued a fur farm special use permit for Sitka Sound, Torsar island (XPA-08) and adjacent islands in December 1921. Chris Houger's life reportedly spanned from 1869 to August 19, 1922 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 1, 1922, 9(38):4). In January 1923, following his passing, the Torsar island (XPA-08) fur farm permit was closed. His estate reportedly "sold all interests, fox, and equipment to Dawes for \$5300" (Lando 1981; Strollers Weekly 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Chris Houger passed away at age 52 at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital. He was taken from Funter Bay to Juneau in serious condition. Mr. Houger was diagnosed and operated on for ruptured intestines. He was an Alaskan resident for about twenty years. In the past several years he was associated with canneries in the Juneau area. He worked for the Thlinget Packing Company at Funter Bay as an outside foreman and later superintendent. His wife survived him and reportedly lived the remainder of her life in Sitka (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 1, 1922, 9(38):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Houk: (PET-81). This may be a misspelling or interpretation of Andrew Horak, a partner with Louis Larson and three others (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Houk's name appears on a circular for established and ongoing fur farmers. The circular refers to the Petersburg area and the raising of silver, red, and cross fox in pens (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Housel, Dave: (JUN-53, XPA-15, XPA-20). Mr. David B. Housel Jr. was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1930), 1883 (U.S. Census 1910), or October 16, 1878, in Lampkin, New Jersey (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Housel passed away November 3, 1955, in Poulsbo, Washington. He was interred within the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He married Dinnie Florine Jones Housel December 23, 1919, in Seattle, King County, Washington (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife, "Florine D.", was born about 1895 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930). She lived between June 11, 1894, and November 8, 1986, and was interred within the Westminister Memorial Park, Westminister, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised two children, Elaina (U.S. Census 1930) and David B. III. (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Their son died in infancy (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In 1918, David B Housel Jr. was a self-described poolroom owner, and by 1930 he was the long-time proprietor of a Juneau hotel (i.e., The Alaska Hotel) (U.S. Census 1930; Petersburg Press, November 11, 1955, 31(20):7). Mr. Housel was an active fur farm entrepreneur in island and land-based pen raised furbearers. He was an early partner in the Mendenhall Valley's "Glacier Fur Farm Company" (JUN-53), and two island fur farms (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5-6; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). His tenure in fur farming spans the 1920s and 1930s (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Roberts n.d.). He was in partnership with Steve Rusich in the Security Bay, Cedar Bight (XPA-15) fur farming site at least from 1928 through 1930. He then independently assumed control and management of the site between 1930 and 1931. Currently, no additional

information can be located concerning Mr. Housel's use and tenure for this latter site. Mr. Housel was also in partnership with Steve Rusich in their Security Bay, Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farming site. In 1925 historic federal agency files indicate the island was stocked with free running blue fox, as well as pen raised silver fox and mink in 1929 (USDA-Forest Service, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929). The partners applied for the latter island fur farming site in January 1925, and their special use permit was issued to them in November 1925. The permit and partnership appear to have dissolved by May 1930. Housel then independently assumed the special use permit for Cleft Island (XPA-20) in May 1930. He continued there until February 1934 when he relinquished the permit and site to Mrs. Neva Rusich (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1937 Mr. and Mrs. Housel relocated to the Seattle, Washington, area (Petersburg Press, November 11, 1955, 31(20):7). See Steve Rusich. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Howard, E. C.: (CRG-08). Edward C. Howard was born about 1862 in Wisconsin. His wife, Elizabeth Effie Howard, was born about 1877 in Arkansas (U.S. Census 1920). The Alaska Weekly reported his passing August 27, 1926 (deArmond 1995b). His wife passed away September 24, 1951, and was buried within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was described as a Ketchikan entrepreneur, fur buyer and local area fur farmer (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 3, 1922, 9(7):3; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 21, 1922, 9(32):3; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 7, 1923, 10(461/2):4). Mr. Howard operated his Kasaan Bay, High, Howard, and Patterson Islands (CRG-08) fur farm under the company: "Alaska Fur Farms Inc". The island fur farm permit was issued in March 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The company stocked Patterson Island with 20 pairs of foxes; the Company filed its paperwork with the secretary of the Territory. Several unnamed Ketchikan businessmen comprised the company (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 16, 1921, 8(52):4). Mr. Howard is also noted as operating his island fur farm in 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). The USDA-Forest Service special use permit was officially transferred to Floyd Peterson in January 1929. Mr. Peterson purchased the livestock and improvements from the E.C. Howard estate (Alaska Game Commission 1924; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 4; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923a; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Howard, Fred C.: (SIT-13). Fred C. Howard was born April 25, 1894, in Washington (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Another source specified that he was born Fred Coleman Howard, April 25, 1894 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Early local newspaper accounts mention a Frank Howard in passing. He and others were mentioned in Kake and Bay of Pillars from the Pybus Bay area and planning to soon go to the trolling grounds for the summer season (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 22, 1921, 7(32):3). In September 1927 Mr. Howard appears to have initially applied for the Seymour Canal, Tiedeman Island (SIT-13) fur farm special use permit. The closed historical USDA-Forest Service fur farm file was officially closed in May 1930 and noted as having been abandoned. In July of 1929 Mr. Howard was said to be planning to form a company and import approximately 100 black muskrats from eastern Canada. The USDA-Forest Service reported in June 1930 that the permittee wanted exclusive use of Tiedeman island (SIT-13), but the USDA-Forest Service refused his request for exclusive use of the island. The USDA-Forest Service estimated the maximum lease area as 2500 acres and the actual Tiedeman island (SIT-13) area as 6000 acres (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Later, Mr. Howard and his family were reportedly residing in the Enumclaw, Washington area (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Howe, Alfred: (KET-10). Alfred Howe was born September 26, 1886, in Drammen, Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was also listed as being born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), 1888 (U.S. Census 1930), and 1887 (U.S. Census 1940). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1906 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). In 1911, Mr. Howe served as Petersburg's City Clerk and was active in civic and commercial ventures. Later he was a bookkeeper and manager with Ketchikan's Tongass Trading Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 15, 1919, 5(38):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):1; Petersburg Press, August 17, 1934, 9(7):6; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1935 he was manager of Seattle's Ship Supply Company (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Alfred Howe married Jennie Hadland Howe, one of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hadland. Mr. and Mrs. Howe were married July 3, 1914, in Snohomish, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Jennie Hadland Howe was born February 26, 1896, in Bayfield, Wisconsin (New York, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1820-1957). She was also said to have been born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920), and 1896 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The pair were the parents of two children: Melvin and Dorothy (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Howe was in early fur farming partnership with his brother-in-law, Elmer Hadland, and William G. Strench in their "Premier Fox Farms Company" on Blank Island (KET-10) (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1). The company hired Alfred Howe's father-in-law, and Elmer Hadland's father, Thomas Hadland, as the on-site fur farm manager (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 30, 1922, 9(29):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):1). By the summer of 1925 he was advertising for a knowledgeable individual or married man to oversee the island fur farm site. Mr. Howe described the island as a successful fox island five miles from Ketchikan (Petersburg Herald, June 12, 1925, 11(70):6). Their company fur farm permit appears to have been issued in July 1922, and some partners were active there until at least 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:49; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:1; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924, 1932). In early 1927, Mr. Howe made a presentation before the Ketchikan Commercial Club. He discussed the pros and cons of hiring a Territorial veterinarian vs. parasitologist (Petersburg Press, February 25, 1927, 1(28):3). October 3, 1927, Mr. Howe was issued a parcel of land within Township 75 South, Range 90 East, Northwest quarter of Section 3, Copper River Meriden (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Elmer Hadland, Thomas Hadland, and William G. Strench. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hudson: (KET-16). This may refer to John or Jonah Hudson. Mr. Hudson was born about 1872 in Metlakatla, British Columbia, Canada (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1940). His wife, Mary A. Baines Hudson, was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1900), 1871 (U.S. Census 1920), 1876 (U.S. Census 1930), and/or 1875 in Metlakatla, British Columbia, Canada (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). The married couple was described as "Tsimshian" Indians originally from Canada, but now residing in Metlakatla, Annette Island, Alaska (U.S. Census 1900). They reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Mr. and Mrs. Hudson raised several children: "Harold, C. Everett, Lilly, Laura, John or Jack, and William" (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Files and circulars indicate that Hudson was a fisherman throughout his life and in partnership with "Nelson" in their George Inlet, Coon Island (KET-16) fur farm. The partnership was issued their fur farm special use permit in September 1923. Historical literature indicates the company continued into at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). John Hudson lived between July 3, 1873, and October 24, 1942. His wife, Mary, lived between January 9, 1874, and December 16, 1949 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). They were both interred within Metlakatla's Ocean View Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research

and reporting is recommended in order to determine if this is the correct referenced individual and partnership.

Hudson, Frank. Mr. Frank Hudson is listed as a contact/information source for all those who may be interested in taking on a local fur farming interest. Mr. Hudson could be found at the O.K. Barber shop in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 30, 1923, 10(46):1). He passed away in Petersburg in the fall of 1931. He was 62 years old and a forty-year resident of Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 13, 1931, 6(13):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hudson, M.P.: (SIT-19). This may refer to Michael Sylvester Hudson? Mr. Hudson was in partnership with John A. Kron. The pair applied for their Portlock Harbor, Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm special use permit in December 1919 (Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), and it was issued to them in November 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). By late 1920 historical federal agency files indicate the permit was under John Kron, with no mention of M.P. Hudson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, an M.S. Hudson was listed as the permittee for Hogan Island in the fall of 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Michael Sylvester Hudson was born about 1878 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920), or more specifically March 31, 1877 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was married to Laura Hudson (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). She was born about 1895 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920). The couple appears to have raised one son: Edward (U.S. Census 1920). See John Kron. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Huff, C.D.: (XPA-11). An early reference misspelled his surname, Ruff (USDA-Forest Service 1932). Claude David Huff was born about 1889 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). His wife, “Mabelle”, was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), 1888 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1885 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1940). The couple married November 24, 1909, in Marshall, Iowa (Iowa, Marriage Records, 1880-1940). The pair raised an adopted son: “Donald S.” (Easley 2010, 2011; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Claude Huff was in partnership with Seth A. Mills in their Sitka Sound, Elovai island (XPA-11) fur farm. Their “Elovai Fur Company” and “Huff & Mills fur farm” permit was issued for Elovai island in June 1925 and formally closed in April 1930. The partners raised both blue foxes and mink on the island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their business partnership dissolved in January 1930. Mr. Huff continued the Elovai Island fur farm in order to recover and remove improvements on the island (Easley 2011). Individually, Huff’s own Elovai island (XPA-11) fur farm permit commenced in April 1930 and was relinquished in July 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Huff n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1932). Easley (2011) stressed that Mr. Huff quit the fur farming business due to his wife’s ill health. “Actually, they had all the foxes pelted and left the island in the previous December—but still needed time to remove the rest of their personal property stored in the house on the island. And they were given until October 1st to do that” (Easley 2011). Claude Huff related his and his family’s daily experiences in his journals from 1926 through 1935 (Huff n.d.). In the summer of 1932, Mr. Huff reportedly sold salmon to sea going commercial processors, “Pelican” and “Sea Ketch” (Easley 2012b). Mr. Huff owned and operated the fishing vessel “Ironside” throughout their occupancy of the island (Easley 2012b). The family reportedly moved off Elovai island in December 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In December 1936, Mr. Huff stressed his “wife has been ill for 18 months”. He also claimed bears and disease have reduced his island fox numbers. He also complained about low prices for his pelts “doesn’t balance lease & feed”. Additional insights and remembrances have been shared by Donald Huff (1997) and George Jackson (Myron and Pasternak 1998). Following the closing of their island fur farm permit the Huff’s relocated to the

Marshall, Iowa area (U.S. Census 1940). Claude David Huff's life spanned between September 8, 1888, and May 24, 1941. His wife, Mabelle, lived between April 19, 1885, and August 27, 1955. They were both interred within the La Mollie Cemetery, Marshall, Iowa (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Seth A. Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hungerford, Edgar S.: (PET-31). Mr. Edgar Smiley Hungerford was mentioned in a local newspaper column as a Kake area fox farmer, logger, small floating logging camp operator, trapper, mineral prospector, and commercial fisherman (Petersburg Weekly Press, March 2, 1923, 10(12):1; Petersburg Pilot, April 27, 1989, 14(17):15). Nelson (2013: 82) refers to him in passing, and states that he was a "fox farmer on Barrier Islands"; however, that author did not explicitly identify dates or activities practiced there by the permittee. Edgar S. Hungerford was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1900), 1885 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1887 (U.S. Census 1940). Several references state that he was born September 7, 1884 (Larson, and Willis Family Record; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Caroline Elevena Gallup Hungerford February 21, 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 2, 1923, 10(12):1; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1898 in New York (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or February 10, 1897, in Clymer, New York (Petersburg Pilot, April 27, 1987, 14(17):15). The couple raised several children: Martha, Marcia, Mary, Caroline, Edgar G., and Helen (U.S. Census 1930, 1940); they also housed his surviving mother-in-law, Mrs. Marcia L. Gallup (U.S. Census 1940). The family also housed the divorced, forty-one-year-old, Frank Rozich as a boarder (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his life, Mr. Hungerford was a self-described logger and logging camp owner (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1930), a logger and sawmill operator (U.S. Census 1940), and fisherman (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1948 the couple moved to Coos Bay, Oregon. In 1950, they moved to Chelan, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, April 27, 1987, 14(17):15). Mr. Hungerford's life spanned between September 7, 1884, and August 8, 1959. He is interred in the Bayview Cemetery, Bellingham, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife lived between February 10, 1897, and April 24, 1989 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Pilot, April 27, 1989, 14(17):15). She was also interred within the Bayview Cemetery, Bellingham, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hunter, Geo. Geo Hunter, agent for the Olaf Swenson Company, Seattle, Washington, spent four years in northern Siberia. He reported fur trapping and trading were the primary industry there, although there is minimal gold prospecting going on in a small scale (Petersburg Herald, December 4, 1925, 11(93):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Hydaburg, J.N.: (CRG-22). J.N. Hydaburg was in partnership with J. N. and T. D. Pitsenberger. It would appear the partners made up the "Nichols Island Blue Fox Company" (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Their USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit was applied for in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Historical literature suggests that the enterprise continued until at least sometime in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; 1923, 1924). See Jasper N. and Thomas D. Pitsenberger. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ibach, Joseph P.: (XMF-04, XMF-07). An early circular misspelled his surname, "Ibuck" (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Mr. Joseph Peter Ibach was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930) or 1882 in New York (U.S. Census 1940). Another source specified that he was born December 23, 1880, in New York (WWII Draft Registration cards, 1942). An article on

his passing states that Joseph Ibach was born December 2, 1876, in New York state (Petersburg Press, June 24, 1960, 47(46):7). His grave marker states that he was born December 27, 1879, and he died June 12, 1960 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Joe Ibach died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. His wife, Carolyn S. (U.S. Census 1920) or "Sherley C." (U.S. Census 1930). Her name was actually Shirley Caroline Sharpe Ibach. She was born March 5, 1885 in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. She passed away May 21, 1959, at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The pair were widely known as Joe and Shirley (Muzz) Ibach (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 5; Gustavus Historical Archives & Antiquities n.d.a; Isto 2012: 136). The young couple "married in 1908 in Cordova, Alaska". "The Ibach's lived on Middleton Island where they operated a fox ranch until purchasing Lemesurier Island in SE Alaska in 1920" (Petersburg Press, June 24, 1960, 47(46):7). Mr. Ibach's passing was noted in the September 1960 edition of the Alaska Sportsman (deArmond 1995b) and in the local weekly newspaper (Petersburg Press, June 24, 1960, 47(46):7). Mr. Ibach was granted his southeast Alaskan fur farm special use permit for Port Althorp's, George Island (XMF-07) in November 1920. He was in business partnership with C. S. Jillson and H. C. Ross in Lemesurier Island (XMF-04). Their company, Ibach and Company, was issued their fur farm permit in July 1920 (Janson 1985, Chap. 9:1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924c). Supplemental information also mentions Hiram (Hi) Parsons and Thomas P. Smith associated with the Ibach's; they were potential shareholders, caretakers, and friends on the Lemesurier fur farming island (U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). It isn't currently known when this business relationship and partnerships ended. The Lemesurier Island (XMF-04) fur farm permit was converted to a residence permit in March of 1938. Mr. Ibach held the permit for George Island (XMF-07) fur farm from November 1920 to October 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In September 1936, Mr. Ibach reported to the USDA-Forest Service concerning Lemesurier Island (XMF-04). He stated that he "maintains about 30 breeders on the island each year. He also said that he annually has about 120 pelted each year. Their prices were very low-\$20 to \$25. He also reported some trouble with "poaching". In October 1937 he reported that he "traps wild animals, does some mining, also garden and fish & clams help them" (Rakstraw 1981:114; Roberts n.d.). By 1940, he self-described himself as a mine owner and prospector (U.S. Census 1940). March 18, 1949, Mr. Ibach was issued a parcel of land within Township 41 South, Range 57 East, Section 34, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Following the couples passing, they were both interred on the Ibach homestead, Lemesurier Island (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See C. S. Jillson, H. C. Ross, Hiram (Hi) Parsons, and Thomas P. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ibach, Shirley C.: (XMF-04). Mrs. Shirley Caroline Ibach was married to Joseph P. Ibach in 1908. She was reportedly born in New York in 1884 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). More contemporary sources state that she was born March 5, 1885, in Guelph, Ontario, Canada (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Her name appears as Carolyn S. (1920) and as "Sherley C" (1930) in the U.S. Census. Her full name is Shirley Caroline Sharpe Ibach. Also see the collection from the Gustavus Historical Archives & Antiquities (n.d.a). Muzz Ibach passed away at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital May 21, 1959 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, June 24, 1960, 47(46):7). Her death certificate states that she succumbed to the flu, bronchial pneumonia, and senility (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Following the couple's passing, they were both interred on the Ibach homestead, Lemesurier Island (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ingersoll: (KET-11). Mr. Ingersoll was reportedly an Initial partner in the Felice Strait, Cat Islands (KET-11) fur farm corporation (USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Service 1923, 1924). Mr. Charles L. Ingersoll was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1867 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). According to the USDA-Forest Service, he was reportedly in partnership with Drake, R. T. Graham, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt in their "Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation". The company was issued their Cat Island (KET-11) fur farm permit in December 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; 1923, 1924). Indigenous Alaska Natives, Joseph Starr (1869-1943) and Joseph McKay each traditionally claimed the Cat Islands (Roberts n.d.; Wyckoff 1924). On December 17, 1908, and November 3, 1910, Mr. Ingersoll was issued a parcel of land within Township 75 South, Range 91 East, Section 30, Copper River Meriden (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Drake, R. T. Graham, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ingmann, Gunnar: (JUN-01). "Sunnar Ingma" first appeared in the 1920 U. S. Census. This is a misspelling or misinterpretation of Gunnar Isadore Ingman (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Gunnar Ingman was reportedly born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1889 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was actually born February 9, 1888 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Esther, was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1894 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). They raised at least one child: Gordon (U.S. Census 1920). Gunnar Ingman was a maintenance and repair foreman with the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In the early 1920's Gunnar Ingman was a business partner with Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack, Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn. The partners formed the "Lincoln Fox Company" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). The company reportedly commenced Lincoln and Ralston Islands fur farm (JUN-01) operations "about 1923". Their first USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit was apparently issued in December 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). A few fox pelts were taken prior to 1926. However, the island remained idle until October 1928 when 22 foxes were placed there. In 1929 Mr. John Pollack was convicted of violating the Alaska Bone Dry Act & National Prohibition Act. Their two island fur farm permit was officially relinquished in July 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Gunnar Ingman died at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital October 2, 1943. His burial took place in an unspecified Seattle, Washington cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Irwin, R.W.: (KET-15). Mr. Roland William Irwin was born March 23, 1884 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), 1885 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1886 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920). He married Hazel Addis Irwin February 8, 1917, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Hazel, was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920). Also, by 1920, the couple claimed to be divorced (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Irwin explored a diverse series of vocations throughout his life: logging engineer with George Looker (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), hardware store proprietor (U.S. Census 1920), fish buyer (U.S. Census 1930), and fur farmer (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Currently there is very little specific information concerning Mr. Irwin's fur farm exploits in the Behm Canal's Claude Point (KET-15) area (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Roland Irwin passed away March 11, 1952, and was interred within the View Crest Abbey Mausoleum, Everett, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Israelson, Arnold. Mr. Arnold Israelson is one of two sons born to Andrew and Annie Israelson in Minnesota. He was born July 19, 1914 (Petersburg Pilot, July 31, 2008, 36(31):14; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In the fall of 1933, Arnold Israelson and his younger brother, Marvin, purchased a pair of foxes from Andrew Ask (Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):4). No other information is currently available concerning their one fur farming business venture. Arnold Israelson married Dorothy Noreide July 16, 1935 (Petersburg Press, July 19, 1935, 10(2):1; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963) and they divorced April 6, 1953 (Idaho, Divorce Records, 1947-1967). He then married Elizabeth Clare Taylor June 11, 1957 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born February 6, 1921, and died January 28, 2008 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Arnold Israelson's life spanned between July 19, 1914, and July 20, 2008 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Petersburg Pilot, July 31, 2008, 36(31):14). In his life he was a fisherman, trapper, tugboat crewman, carpenter, big game guide, owner and operator of the Yakutat Standard Oil airport and harbor facilities, and more. He passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home, and his spouses were interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Pilot, July 31, 2008, 36(31):14; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Marvin Israelson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Israelson, Marvin. The local Petersburg newspaper mistakenly refers Mr. Israelson's given name to be Martin (Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):4). Mr. Marvin Israelson is one of two sons born to Andrew and Annie Israelson in Minnesota. He was born January 14, 1916 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). His was correctly listed as Marvin Francis Israelson. The family moved from Minnesota to Alaska and Point Agassiz in 1925 (Petersburg Pilot, March 24, 1994, 20(12):2). In the fall of 1933, Martin (i.e., Marvin) Israelson and his older brother, Arnold, purchased a pair of foxes from Andrew Ask (Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):4). No other information is currently available concerning their one reported fur farming business venture. Mr. Israelson volunteered for military service during WWII and was honorably discharged (Dept. of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; WWII Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946). Throughout his life he is described as a fisherman and oysterman (WWII Army Enlistment Records, 1930-1946). Marvin Israelson continued fishing following retirement aboard his boat "Marmot". He passed away March 14, 1994, at age 78 (Petersburg Pilot, March 24, 1994, 20(12):2). He was interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Arnold Israelson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Israelson, Louis: (PET-89). Louis J. Israelson was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). His Petersburg cemetery marker notes that he was born October 14, 1884, in Hemnes, Norway and died at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home November 8, 1968 (Petersburg Press, November 13, 1968, 56(3):1. He moved to the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's home in 1961 (Petersburg Press, March 3, 1961, 48(34):1). He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Tekla Alexandra (Alex) Nordstrom Israelson, was born about 1889 in Lycksele, Sweden (Petersburg Pilot, September 3, 2009, 35(37):16). Her obituary and "correction" state that she was born April 18, 1887, in Lycksele, Sweden (Petersburg Pilot, September 1, 1988, 13(35):4; Petersburg Pilot, September 8, 1988, 13(36):12). The couple was married October 14, 1916, at the Ketchikan Methodist Church (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 21, 1916, 2(47):7). She was listed as divorced in 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). She later met and married Ralph Hall March 22, 1943, in Petersburg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The Mr. and Mrs. Louis Israelson's raised Dorothy, Verner, and Spencer (U.S. Census 1930). Further sources note his full given name as Louis John Israelson and his exact birth date as October 14, 1884 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Another source specifies that he was born in Hemnes, Norway (WWII Draft Registration, 1942).

Mr. Israelson was a noted leader and supervisor in the construction of the Petersburg Lutheran Church. Between 1924 and 1932 Louis Israelson established one of the pioneering homesteads in the Point Agassiz area (Petersburg Pilot, September 3, 2009, 35(37):16). He claimed homestead status for the property in the summer of 1929 (Petersburg Press, July 9, 1929, 3(49):3). July 23, 1930, he was issued the following parcels of land: Township 57 South, Range 80 East, Southeast one quarter Section 17; Township 57 South, Range 80 East, East half East half Section 18; Township 57 South, Range 80 East, Section 19; Township 57 South, Range 80 East, Section 20, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Israelson appears to have been an early collaborator with Aurora and Carl A. Swanson in the purchase of four fox pups in June 1924, (Roppel 2011). It is currently unknown as to when their initial business collaboration commenced or ended. He also reportedly operated the trolling vessels "T-486" and "Commodore". The wooden seine boat, "Commodore", measured 39 feet in length, 11-foot beam, and housed a 22 hp Scripp's gasoline engine (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 31, 1920, 7(3):3). Louis Israelson primarily served as a carpenter or construction foreman in southeastern Alaska throughout the era. See Aurora and Carl A. Swanson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ivey, B.H.: (JUN-48). Mr. Ivey was in partnership with Stanley J. Nichols. The pair formed the Ivey-Nichols fur farm. In July 1925 the two were issued their fur farm permit for Chichagof Island's, Spasski Peninsula, Islands, and Bay. The fur farm permit was closed for unspecified reasons in September 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It is assumed the partners were in non-compliance with terms and conditions for their fur farming special use permit. See Stanley J. Nichols. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jackson: (KET-02). Currently there is only a personal and subjective impression that leads me to theorize this may be one of those mentioned in the available historical literature. This may refer to Jimmie Jackson. Mr. Jackson's passing was noted in the April 7, 1927, Wrangell Sentinel (deArmond 1995b). There is very little current information available on Mr. Jackson and his fur farming business partners, the Brounty brothers (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The Brounty brothers were reportedly in partnership with "Jackson" in their Clover Pass, Grant Island (KET-02) fur farm. In July 1922, the partners were issued their USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for the island site. It appears that the fur farm permit continued until sometime in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924; Hilson 1997; Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.). See Brounty brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jackson, C.W.: (PET-43, PET-62). Charles W. Jackson was born about 1871 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In 1920 Mr. Jackson described himself as a fisherman (U.S. Census 1920), and in 1930 he claimed to be a fox farmer (U.S. Census 1930). In 1920 Mr. Jackson first appears within the local Petersburg newspaper as a noted fur farmer on the Sumner Strait, Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In May 1925 he was again noted as being a fur farmer and in town on business from his Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm (Petersburg Herald, May 29, 1925, 11(68):1). Files and agency correspondence appear to indicate that he was then in partnership with Sigurd Mathisen and Ernest Gomoll. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in April 1920 for Sumner Island (PET-43) (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1); Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The partners took on Joseph (Hemlock Joe) Anderson and the "Gomoll Brothers" in 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Richard Walter

Klammt may be one of the referenced so-called “Gomoll Brothers” cited (In the fall of 1933 Ernest Gomoll individually took over the Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm permit (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the summer of 1929 Mr. Jackson appears to have exited the Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm partnership (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1929). Between 1928 and 1935 he then independently held the fur farm permit for the Threemile Arm, Florence Island (PET-62) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1932, 1934, 1945; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1932). By the summer of 1931, Mr. Jackson commented to the USDA-Forest Service that he “hasn’t done very well”. The permittee also reportedly preferred to live on his boat rather than live on his Florence Island (PET-62) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). It is possible that Mr. Jackson owned and operated the vessel “Benita”. The vessel reportedly was utilized as a long-line halibut and fur farm tender (Blender 1999a). See Sigurd Mathisen, Ernest Gomoll, and Joseph Anderson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jackson, Chris B.: (XPA-07, XPA-08, XPA-09). Kristoffer Benjamin Knubedal (Easley 2010) was born about 1895 in Norway. Mr. Jackson made at least two vessel passages to the United States (Easley 2010). On his second venture, he departed from Myssa, Norway and arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia May 24, 1926, with his wife Anna, son Gerhard, and daughter Johanna. According to U.S. Naturalization Records he was born in Sokndal, Norway, November 18, 1894. Official paperwork for U.S. Naturalization was issued May 5, 1933 (Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). His official name change was issued December 23, 1940. Chris Jackson reportedly died of a heart attack aboard his fishing vessel “Star” June 20, 1957 (Easley 2010). Chris’ wife, Anna, was born about 1897 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Her actual birth date was January 27, 1897. She died of stomach cancer January 24, 1961. The couple raised five children in Alaska: George, Joanna, Gertie, Anna, and Christ (Easley 2010; Myron and Pasternak 1998). In 1998, George Jackson discussed his family and neighbors in and around the Sitka Sound and Goddard Hot Springs area (Myron and Pasternak 1998). Chris Jackson signed a contract with John (Jack) Clausen to manage the Sitka Sound Torsar island (XPA-08) between 1932 and 1936 (Easley 2012). Easley (2012b) claims her grandfather utilized Len Peterson’s 35-foot fishing boat “Alpha” for fishing, hunting and as a fur farming tender on the Sitka Sound, Maid and Tava (XPA-07), as well as Legma (XPA-09) islands between 1927 and 1930 (Easley 2012). See Bagan, Felix Beauchamp, Albert Brookman, John (Jack) Clausen, Dr. Leonard Dawes, Harold Dawes, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgins C. Jay Mills, Foster Mills, L.T. Peterson, and C.A. Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jackson, General: (PET-31). Nelson (2013: 82) refers to this individual in passing and states he was a “fox farmer on Barrier Islands”. However, the Nelson (2013: 82) citation did not explicitly identify dates, improvements, furbearer numbers or species, or activities practiced where and when by this individual. Mr. Jackson is reportedly interned within the Petersburg Cemetery and died sometime in 1953 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009). It is possible that Mr. Jackson owned and operated the vessel “Benita”. Reportedly it was utilized as a long-line halibut and fur farm tender (Blender 1999a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jackson, J.O.: (XPR-02). J. O. Jackson and Leo G. Jackson were briefly mentioned in passing within historical federal agency files, correspondence and memos. The pair appear to have been related and business partners in their Clarence Strait, Percy Island (XPR-02) fur farming venture (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, currently no site-specific information concerning their lives, or their fur farming business exists (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their exact tenure

and utilization of the islands improvements or fur bearers on the islands is currently unknown. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jackson, Leo: (XPR-02). Leo G. Jackson and J. O. Jackson were briefly mentioned in passing within closed historical federal agency files, correspondence and memos. The pair appear to be related and business partners in their Clarence Strait, Percy Island (XPR-02) fur farming venture. However, no-specific information is currently available concerning their lives or fur farm business (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their exact tenure and utilization of improvements or fur bearers on the islands is currently unknown. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jacobsen, Cornelius: (SUM-10). Cornelius Jacobsen is the younger brother of Selmer Jacobsen. He and Anna Samuelson Jacobsen were married December 19, 1926, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Jacobsen is reportedly a part owner of the Stephens Passage, Sunset Island (SUM-10) fox company, and a self-described “fox rancher” (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was said to have been born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1885 (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates he was actually born November 10, 1882, in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mrs. Jacobsen was born about 1886 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930), or 1895 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. “Jacobson” then claimed to be a fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was said to be the owner and operator of the halibut vessel, “Sunset”. Mr. Jacobsen committed suicide in his warehouse April 18, 1935, and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). He is survived by his wife, daughter Dorothy, and stepson Rudolph (Petersburg Press, April 19, 1935, 9(41):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Selmer Jacobsen, William Benson, and Sigurd Mathisen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jacobsen, Mrs. Mabel: (XPA-18). Territorial and federal agency files and circulars commonly misspelled the surname. Mabel Jacobsen was born about 1893. Her husband, Selmer, or Samuel was born about 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Jacobsen was “issued” her fur farm permit for Security Bay’s, Cedar Islets (XPA-18) following the death of her husband in December 1932, and the permit was closed in July 1936. Her husband, Selmer (Samuel) Jacobsen died August 31, 1932. Mrs. Jacobsen was awarded the Cedar Islets (XPA-18) (i.e., Roadstead, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor Islands) fur farm September 30, 1932, by the Juneau probate court. She eventually sold the improvements and livestock to Bill and Jessie Halterman (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mrs. Jacobsen’s fur farm permit was terminated in July 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1936; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Selmer Jacobsen below. Mrs. Mabel Jacobsen reportedly died November 9, 1955 (Bayers n.d.) or November 11, 1955, in a Juneau area house fire (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jacobsen, Selmer: (SUM-10, XPA-18). Theodore Selmer Jacobsen is the elder brother of Cornelius Jacobsen. He was commonly referred to as Selmer or Samuel Jacobsen. It is assumed at this time that Samuel is an attempt at Americanization of his given name, Selmer. He was born June 15, 1878, in Eglung, Norway (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Jacobsen married Mabel E. Nelson Jacobsen March 22, 1916, in Chehalis, Washington (Washington Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). Apparently throughout the early twentieth century he was a self-described commercial “diver”. He passed away at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital August 31, 1932, and was interred within the city’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska Vital Cemetery, 1818-1963). Mr. Jacobsen initially applied for his Cedar Islets (XPA-18) (i.e., Roadstead, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor Islands) fur farm permit in November 1923; it was issued to him in March 1924 (USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c). He

and his brother, Cornelius Jacobsen, were in partnership with William J. Benson and Sigurd Mathinsen in their Sunset Island (SUM-10) fur farm. This latter fur farm permit was applied for in January 1924. The permit was issued in February 1924, and it was said to have been abandoned by December 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1927, William Benson, Sigurd Mathisen, and Mr. Jacobsen reported substantial profits in recent London fur market sales (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1927, 1(40):1). Mrs. Mabel Jacobsen, widow, inherited the Cedar Islets site (XPA-18) (i.e., Roadsted, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor islands) special use permit, livestock, and improvements. William Bartell, business partner with Selmer Jacobson, voluntarily conveyed all interests in the USDA-Forest Service permit and improvements to Mrs. Jacobsen, October 31, 1932. The fur farm special use permit was transferred to Mrs. Jacobsen in September 1932 (Roberts n.d.). Her surname last appears in the annual 1933 Alaska Game Commission fur farming circular. Mr. Jacobsen was an active fur farmer with partners Sigurd "Mathinsen" and William Benson (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). See Mrs. Mabel Jacobsen, Cornelius Jacobsen, William J. Benson, and Sigurd Mathinsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jacobson, Fred: (SIT-37). There are at least two possible Fred Jacobson's that coexisted during this era. The first one appears to have been born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920), or June 29, 1896, in Portland, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 19171-1918). A second Fred Jacobson was said to have been born May 12, 1904, in Fensmark, Denmark (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) and died in April 1983 (Social Security Death Index). The latter individual appears to have been a miner employed by the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Historically, Mr. Jacobson was a collaborator and/or in partnership with A.L. Dunn, Sidney D. Charles, and probably August Buschmann, in their Portlock Harbor, Triplet Island (SIT-37) fur farm. Their special use permit was issued to the partners in mid-1920 and closed at the end of 1921 for an undisclosed rationale (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jaeger. Mr. Jaeger is a fur farming employee of Dr. V.A. Paine. In 1921, the pair accompanied Ernest Kirberger on a tour of the Keku Strait, Bluebell Fox Ranch's, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 25, 1921, 7(49):4). I theorize this individual is Juneau resident, Julius Jaeger. He was born about 1855 (U.S. Census 1910), 1859 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1860 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). Further research suggests he was born January 14, 1859, in Michigan. He married Julia Klotz Jaeger November 7, 1898, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mr. Jaeger was a self-described fisherman and telegraph operator (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). At the time of his passing, he was noted as close friends with several notable Juneau area entrepreneurs and fur farmers (i.e., Charles Goldstein, Dr. V. A. Paine, and Cash Cole, etc.). Mr. Jaeger passed away June 20, 1932, due to heart failure aboard his gasboat near Fish Creek, Juneau's Gastineau Channel, Alaska. He was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Jaeger was born about 1856 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). Later information suggests she was born in 1855 and passed away December 11, 1945, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See Charles Goldstein, Dr. V. A. Paine, Cash Cole, and Ernest Kirberger. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jahncke, Edward: (SIT-11; SIT-12). (His surname appears variously throughout the historical record as: Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, Yonke, and Yonkey). Mr. and Mrs. Jahncke were

involved in Pybus Bay's, Sisters (i.e., San Juan; SIT-11) and Seymour Canal's, Windfall islands (SIT-12) fur farms (Roberts n.d.). See Jahnke, Johnke, Yanke, Yonke, and Yonkey. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jahnke, Edward: (SIT-11; SIT-12). This appears to be the most correct version and spelling of his surname. Mr. Edward Arthur Jahnke's name has appeared in at least six different forms or variations throughout federal, territorial, and local and regional Alaskan references. This is a summary of the various forms as they appear in the various form or text: Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, Yonke, and Yonkey (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Edward A. Jahnke was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1891 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). A further review suggests that he was actually born November 17, 1887, in Wisconsin (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Gail Jahnke. She was born about 1892 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). Edward Jahnke was a professional Alaska hunting guide, as well as an early investor, and partner in two southeast Alaskan island fox farms beginning in 1920: Sisters (i.e., San Juan) (SIT-11), and Windfall (SIT-12) islands (Loftus 1930,1931,1932; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). Edward Jahnke and Henry Lutro reportedly traveled to Petersburg in early January 1930 with fox pelts from Sisters island (i.e., San Juan; SIT-11) for shipment to the lower forty eight states (Petersburg Press, January 10, 1930, 4(22):6). He eventually purchased the controlling interest in his Pybus Bay, Sisters' Island (SIT-11) (i.e., San Juan Islands) in early 1931 from T. S. Elsemore; He brought to Petersburg 106 fox pelts (Petersburg Press, January 16, 1931, 5(23):3). In early 1931 he soon moved on to the Seymour Canal, Windfall islands (SIT-12) (Petersburg Press, February 13, 1931, 5(27):1). The USDA-Forest Service fox farming special use permit for the Sisters (i.e., San Juan) islands (SIT-11) was relinquished in July 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). Historic files and records are lacking for Windfall Island (SIT-12) and do not reveal the exact dates or list of all the active permittees involved in the named island fur farm. Mr. Jahnke's life spanned from November 17, 1889, and December 9, 1954. He was buried in the Woodland, California, cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jelle, Peter J.: (PET-32). Peder J. Jelle was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Jelle reportedly immigrated to the U.S in 1909 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In 1919 he and Andrew Todal took over a local Petersburg saloon and converted it into a card and pool room (Nelson 2013:131). By 1920, J. Peter Jelle described himself as the clerk in a Petersburg saloon and card room (U.S. Census 1920). Peter J. Jelle, Lars Stokke, and Andrew, Erick, and Martin Todal were partners in their Sumner Strait, Liesnoi island (PET-32) fur farm (U.S. Census 1920). By the 1930 U.S. Census, Peter J. Jelle appears to have been living in Santa Barbara, California, and married with dependents. His wife was born about 1905 in California and was referred to as Anna J. Jelle. The couple raised at least two children: Paul and Bernice (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He also claimed to earn a living by serving as a "laundry driver" (U.S. Census 1930) and later as an independent or self-employed driver (U.S. Census 1940). See Lars Stokke, and Andrew, Erick and Martin Todal. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jenne, Chas. P.: (JUN-01, SUM-08). Dr. Charles Percival Jenne was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), 1886 (U.S. Census 1930), or February 8, 1888, on Whidby Island, Washington (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1817-1918). He married Crystal B. Snow Jenne July 6, 1916, in Seattle, King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriage, 1855-2008; 1854-2013). His wife, Crystal, was born about 1885 in California (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) and passed away in Juneau June 5, 1968 (DeArmond 1993:146). They raised at least three children: "Corrinna, Charles J., and Phyllis M". The 1930 U.S. Census lists

Dr. Jenne's uncle in residence: Mr. Joseph A. Snow. Mr. Snow was born about 1867 in Massachusetts. Dr. Charles P. Jenne was a long-term Juneau dentist (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Charles P. Jenne was an early business partner with Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingmann, John Pollack, and Grover C. Winn. The group formed the "Lincoln Fox Company" (JUN-01). The company reportedly commenced operations on Lincoln and Ralston Islands (JUN-01) "about 1923". Apparently their first Forest Service lease was officially issued to the company in December 1925. A few fox pelts were taken prior to 1926. However, the island remained idle until October 1928 when 22 foxes were placed there. In 1929 Mr. John Pollack was convicted of violating the Alaska Bone Dry Act & National Prohibition Act. Their island fur farm permit (JUN-01) was officially relinquished in July 1932 (Roberts n.d.). Dr. Jenne was also involved in Sumdum and Bushy (SUM-08) Islands as the President of the Sumdum Island Fox Farm Inc. Preliminary information indicates the fur farm permit for the company was at least issued in August 1937 and was closed in May 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Loftus 1932; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932). Dr. Jenne died at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital on September 9, 1938. He was interred within the Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife went on to a successful and full life. She died in 1968 and was laid to rest next to her husband in the Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingmann, John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], and Grover C. Winn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jennings, (Scotty) Arthur: (XPA-11, XPA-12). Mr. Arthur (Scotty) Jennings was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1882 in England (U.S. Census 1930). Additionally, an earlier reference to Arthur Jennings was reported. He was said to have once been a boarder with Mr. C.M. Handley (SKG-09) in the Haines area (U.S. Census 1920). Historic files specify that Mr. Jennings was in a working partnership with Mr. Ed Harris throughout the 1920s and 1930s (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Ed (Ted) W. Harris and Jennings' Sitka Sound, Elovai Island (XPA-11) special use permit specify that they occupied two separate cabins on their fur farm island. The two cabins were at opposite ends of the island to thwart potential fox poachers. Reportedly, the two partners had a crude telephone system connecting the two cabins (Mills 1983). On the Sitka Sound, Gornoi and islets (XPA-12), Mr. Jennings was in partnership with Dr. George F. Freeburger and E. (Ted) W. Harris. Dr. Freeburger was believed to be the principle investor and probably depended on E. (Ted) W. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings in the operation of the fur farm business (Roberts n.d.). The three named collaborators in the island fur farm were issued their special use permit for Gornoi and Islets in February 1926 and it was relinquished at the end of 1931. In October 1930 Edward Harris reported that no profit had been gained from the islands between 1927-1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Jennings and Harris also worked under C.D. Huff and Seth Mills as manager/caretakers on Elovai Island (XPA-11) between June 1925 and March 1930 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Arthur (Scotty) Jennings died June 26, 1949, in Juneau (DeArmond 1993:110). See C.M. Handley, Ed (Ted) W. Harris, Dr. George F. Freeburger, C.D. Huff, Seth Mills, and C. Jay Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jensen, John: (XPA-24). Historical references list several pertinent birth dates for John Julius Jensen. World War I and II draft registration cards specify that he was born October 3, 1879, in Norway (WW I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WW II Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The U.S. Census lists John Jensen as having been born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1881 (U.S. Census 1930) and immigrating to the U.S in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). His grave marker states that he was born in 1879 and died in 1944 (Find A Grave Index, 1600s-current: Petersburg Borough 2009). Legal notice of his passing and

Probate process appears in the local newspaper between October and November 1950 (Petersburg Press, October 20, 1950, 25(16):1). His wife, Johana, Georgina, or Gina was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Her grave marker indicates that she was born in 1889 and died in 1941 (Petersburg Borough 2009). The couple raised at least three children: Gordon, Bernard or Ben, and Erling (Petersburg Pilot 2010a; Petersburg Pilot 2011; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). John Jensen and his family moved to Petersburg in 1913 (Forrest 1984:56). He appears to have suffered from a serious rheumatic ailment that required periodic visits to Warm Springs Bay, Baranof island (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 15, 1918, 4(12):1). Mr. Jensen was a business partner with Olaf Tenfjord in their Mira Island (XPA-24), Tebenkof Bay fur farm between 1923 and about 1928. Historical communications from December 1922 states that..."Jimmy Kousk, of Kake, lives on the island part of the time and has a small garden there" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). USDA-Forest Service files state that the island fur farm permit for Mira Island (XPA-24) was applied for in December 1922 and issued in January 1923. Following surgery in Ketchikan, in the spring of 1925, Mrs. Jensen reportedly passed through Petersburg on her way home to Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island (Petersburg Herald, March 6, 1925, 11(56):5). In December 1926, the male partners reportedly shipped fox pelts south to fur buyers and auction houses (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1). By early 1927 the partners were building a small skiff to deliver feed to their islands blue fox (Petersburg Press, January 14, 1927, 1(22):4). Later that year the partners installed an engine in their island fox farm tender (Petersburg Press, April 1, 1927, 1(33):6). In 1930, Mr. Jensen claimed to be a halibut fisherman (U.S. Census 1930). He reportedly operated the motor vessel "Harder", a 48 foot long-line (i.e., halibut and black cod) and seining (i.e., salmon) vessel (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Pilot, September 27, 1977, 4(37):11). He served as Petersburg's city marshal at least between 1932 and 1935 (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1932, 6(40):1; Petersburg Press, August 24, 1934, 9(8):3; Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):8). and by 1940 he was working as a foreman and laborer on a local Petersburg street construction project (U.S. Census 1940). See Olaf and/or Norma Tenfjord. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jillson, C.S.: (XMF-04). Cornelius S. Jillson was born about 1863 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). He was said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1902 and worked as a railroad worker (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Jillson was a business partner with Joseph P. Ibach and H. C. Ross. In July 1920 their partnership, Ibach and Company, was issued a fur farming special use permit for their Icy Strait, Lemesurier Island (XMF-04) fur farm. Jillson is specifically mentioned in 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). It isn't currently known when this business partnership ended. I would estimate that it was short lived and ended prior to or about 1925. The fur farm permit was converted to a residence permit by Mr. Ibach in March of 1938 (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Joseph P. Ibach, and H. C. Ross. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johanansson, Oscar (SIT-14; SIT-17; SIT-18). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 115) lists an alias for this person as "Oscar Johnson". He was born in Sweden and lived in "Chatham, Alaska". He petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1928 and listed his occupation as a "fox farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 115). Mr. Oscar Johnson was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1920), 1898 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1899 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940). A more accurate date of birth was given as November 4, 1897 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Johnson reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1916 (U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Myrtle Johnson. She was born about 1902 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Oscar Johnson was in fur farming partnership with Oscar Girstad [i.e., Sirstad or Herstad] according to the U.S. Census (1930). Based on somewhat uncertain information, Ted Sherzberg and Oscar Johnson, may have assisted Oscar Sirstad on their Sitka Sound, Gavanski (SIT-18) island fur farm (USDA-Forest

Service n.d.b,1938). The pair may have been unnamed caretakers/laborers/and/or partners with the permittee. Mr. Girstad (i.e., Sirstad or Herstad) was reportedly born about 1893 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Johnson was initially in partnership on the Peril Strait, Broad Island (SIT-14) with Oscar Sirstad from July 1923 to December 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1934,1936; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932, 1938). In 1936 Mr. Johnson purchased Sirstad's shares in the company. Agency files state that he relinquished Broad Island (SIT-14) at the close of 1936, claiming that the island had been in continuous use since 1923 and needed at least a two year "rest" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Johnson was reportedly the sole owner/permittee of his Peril Strait, Fairway Island (SIT-17) from November 1936 to January 1940 when he abandoned the island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938; U.S. Census 1940). In the summer of 1938, Mr. Johnson reported all the "foxes are free running", he reportedly has 23 breeders and estimates about a 70-fox increase. He commented that he "has trouble with females killing each other's pups" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b,1938). By the fall of 1939, he reported he'd operated at a loss for the past two years. In January 1940, Mr. Johnson reported that he'd pelted all his foxes and relinquished his Fairway Island (SIT-17) fur farming permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By 1942, the couple was in Todd, Alaska, and involved in commercial salmon fishing (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). See Oscar Sirstad, and Ted Sherzberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johansen, Kristopher J.: (PET-41, PET-46). Kristopher J. Johansen was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920, 1940), or 1866 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). He immigrated to the U.S in 1891 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920), or 1894 (U.S Census 1930). Throughout his life he functioned as a construction laborer (U.S. Census 1900), and fisherman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Johansen was reportedly a partner with Jesse Ames, Pedar Lund, Charles McKee, Johnas Olsen, Jack G. Smith, and J. H. Wheeler Sr. in the "Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company". Throughout the companies existence its name appeared as Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company, and as Arctic Fur and Blue Fox Company. The companies fur farm permit for their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) was issued in May 1924. Their fur farming special use permit was closed in December 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1932). Also, Mr. Johansen was involved with the company in their short lived Ernest Sound, Maze Point (PET-46) fur farm. The Maze Point (PET-46) fur farm permit was issued in November 1922 and closed in February 1924. Information indicates that the USDA-Forest Service ended the latter fur farm permit because of noncompliance with special use permit provisions for a fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:54; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1932). Mr. Johansen and Jess Ames made a trip to Petersburg from Level Island (PET-41) in the summer of 1924. The pair arrived aboard the vessel "Sea Foam". The pair were after fox feed and supplies (Petersburg Herald, June 13, 1924, 11(23):1). By 1920 Mr. Johansen moved to Wrangell, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was the captain of the fishing vessel "Karen" (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 18, 1918, 4(8):4). See Jesse Ames, Pedar Lund, Charles McKee, Johnas Olsen, Jack G. Smith, and J. H. Wheeler Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johansen, Sverre: (SUM-17). Mr. Sverre Johansen was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1887 in Norway (U.S. Census 1950). However, further research indicates he was born April 8, 1887, in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Johansen lived between 1887 and December 9, 1973 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1907 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Alma Charlotte Olson Johansen, was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1930),

1891 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1887 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1950). She passed away August 21, 1955, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960). The couple raised at least four children: Mildred, Stanley, Marion, and David (U.S. Census 1930). Johansen was active in local Petersburg, Alaska fishing, civic, and political circles (Forrest 1984:56). He was widely noted as a halibut captain and fisherman throughout his working life (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Johansen was in partnership with Louis Martins in their Port Houghton, Robert Island (SUM-17) fur farm. The partners initially "planned to build a piling and boom fence to deter foxes from walking and swimming from Robert Island to the mainland" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The partners fur farm permit was issued to them in June 1924 and closed in December 1924. Files indicate the permit and fur farm was abandoned (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924, 11(31); 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). An early circular misspelled his surname, Johanson (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). Nelson (2013: 21) reports that Mr. Johansen was employed by the Petersburg Packing Company as "skipper" of the "Valkrie" in the early 1920's. Blender (1999a) states that he was also involved with the vessels "Brothers", and "Dolphin". He was also the captain of the halibut fishing vessel "Mitkof" (Petersburg Press, July 12, 1940, 15(2):8). It is assumed that his primary interest and vocation was that of commercial fisheries captain, and fur farming was merely an investment opportunity that appears to have been short lived. See Louis Martins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnke, Edward: (SIT-11; SIT-12). (Various spellings of surname throughout the historical record. See the following: Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, and Yonkey). The couple was involved with Sisters (i.e., San Juan; SIT-11) and Windfall islands (SIT-12) fur farms (Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, C.W.: (SIT-21; XMF-04). The citation probably refers to Mr. Charles W. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was in partnership throughout much of the era with Mr. Hiram (Hi) Parsons in at least two southeastern Alaskan fur farms: Porcupine Island (SIT-21), and Lemesurier Island (XMF-04) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924,1932). The partners were also involved in a land-based Excursion Inlet (JUN-62) fur farm, and it was said to be located south of the Stanley Thompson (JUN-19) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service 1932). See Charles W. Johnson, Hiram (Hi) Parsons, and Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Charles W.: (JUN-62; SIT-21; XMF-04). Mr. Johnson was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1880), 1879 (U.S. Census 1910), 1877 (Iowa, Marriage Records, 1880-1945), 1878 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1875 in Boston, Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1910). His actual birth date was said to be July 18, 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Ella Cynthia Price Johnson December 9, 1908, in Louisa, Iowa (Iowa, Marriage Records, 1880-1945). She was born about 1882 in Iowa ((U.S. Census 1910, 1920). She was actually born August 25, 1881, and died November 5, 1922, in Wapello, Iowa. She was interred within the Wapello Cemetery (Iowa, Death Records, 1880-1904, 1921-1952). She passed away from acute nephritis, and heart dilatation (Iowa, Death Records, 1880-1904, 1921-1952). Charles W. Johnson claimed to be a miner (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), house painter (U.S. Census 1910), and painter (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Johnson was in partnership with Mr. Hiram (Hi) Parsons throughout much of the early twentieth century. A.C. Smith is noted on Porcupine Island (SIT-21) in 1924, and he is assumed to have served in some caretaker capacity (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). In March 1926, Johnson and Parsons commented on their Porcupine Island (SIT-21) fur farm ... "As there is no harbor on the island which is [not lying] in the open ocean when stormy, can't get off for months". Hi Parsons, reportedly bought out Mr. Johnson's shares in their Porcupine Island partnership in March 1929 (USDA-Forest Service

n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924c, 1932). The pair also operated a land-based Excursion Inlet site (JUN-62) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Further research indicates Charley W. Johnson lived between 1879 and 1945 and is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). See Hiram (Hi) Parsons, A.C. Smith, and Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, China Mary: (XPA-10, XPA-13, XPA-29). “Qui Fah” (DeArmond 1995a:161), or China Mary Johnson was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1900), 1881 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1882 in China (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Recently, additional information has become available which indicates she was born June 27, 1880, in China (Genealogy Trails.com). Pearson (1950), Lily (2015), and Raven Radio Foundation (n.d.) report that China Mary was married at least twice. A third source suggests she was married at least three times: Ah Bong or Gee Bong, Sing Lee, and finally Fred Johnson (DeArmond 1995a:161). At age nine she was said to have run away from her Chinese family and home, and by the time she was thirteen, made her way to Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. China Mary married Mr. Ah Bong or Gee Bong about 1895 in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, and she immigrated to the U.S., and Sitka, Alaska with her husband (Genealogy Trails.com; DeArmond 1993:24, 1995a:161). She assisted Mr. Bong in his Sitka Sang Wo bakery and restaurant (DeArmond 1995a:162; Xiao Hong Lee Lily, Clara Lau, and A.D. Stefanowska 2015:9). Mr. Bong passed away in 1902. She then married Mr. Sing Lee in 1903 (DeArmond 1995a:164) but denied it in all subsequent interviews (DeArmond 1995a:165). She married Fred Johnson March 28, 1909, in Sitka, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Her last husband, Fred Johnson, was born about 1846 (U.S. Census 1900), 1874 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1875 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). China Mary delivered at least three children. Kathryn Bong (U.S. Census 1900), Anna Bong (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), and an unnamed child who died in infancy (DeArmond 1995a). In her life, China Mary was involved in “operating bakery-restaurants, laundries, a dairy, fox farms, fishing commercially, trapping, prospecting, hunting and serving as a midwife” (McCunn 1988:27; Pearson 1950: 12; DeArmond 1995a; Xiao Hong Lee Lily, Clara Lau, and A.D. Stefanowska 2015:9). Apparently her first mink fur farming exploits were with her third husband, Fred Johnson, near the mouth of Sitka’s Sawmill Creek between 1911 and 1915 (DeArmond 1995a:165). She claimed to have continuing issues with fur farming poachers on her and her husband’s island fur farms (Roppel 2010). It was a mink farm which operated for only a couple of years (circa 1911-1913) (DeArmond 1995a:202). China Mary professed to have named Jackknife Island (XPA-10) (Pearson 1950: 29; DeArmond 1995a:166). She reported that their island fur farming there wasn’t a success. Their pelts were considered less than first class because they were badly matted (Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chap. 9; 6-7; Pearson 1950: 29; DeArmond 1995a:166). Eventually she took a job as a matron in Sitka’s federal jail until she was admitted to the Sitka Alaska Pioneer Home Hospital for a persistent, long-term illness. She passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer’s Home April 28, 1958 (DeArmond 1993:127, 1995a:168). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Cora: (PET-29, PET-50; PET-71). Cora Marie Haug Johnson was born in Iowa about 1909 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). A third source specifies that she was born in Norway, Iowa November 29, 1908, and died November 6, 2004 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, November 11, 2004, 30(45):12; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She is the wife of Joseph (Joe) E. Johnson. The young couple married in 1927 (Petersburg Pilot, November 11, 2004, 30(45):12). In 1930 the couple was residing with her parents (Amon and Marie Haug) near Cheyenne, Wyoming (U.S. Census 1930). Cora Johnson claims she and her husband were convinced to relocate to Alaska in 1933 by her maternal uncles and family: Olaf (Jack) Nelson, Nels O. Nelson, and Nels’ son, Ross Nelson. These same individuals were already heavily involved in commercial fisheries at local Alaska canneries, fishing, and island fur

farming. Her relatives provided much of the initial outlay for fur farming operations and finances (Cora Johnson 1983). She and her husband raised three children: Jim, John, and Lois (Baker-Harris and Welsh 1990; Rhoads 2014; U.S. Census 1940). Cora Marie Johnson and her husband are both interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009) and her life spanned 1908 to 2004. See Joseph (Joe) Johnson and John W. Johnson. Cora Johnson (1983) claimed to have been a fur farmer with her husband and family on Blashke Island (PET-29), the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50), and the West Petersburg, Joe Johnson fur farm (PET-71). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Edwin C.: (SUM-19). Mr. Johnson, a Kake Tlingit indigenous Native American, had a small house and fenced garden on the western end of Frederick Sounds, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) (Hilson 1976:68). See U.S. Public Records Index, Vol. 2). Mr. Johnson reportedly died November 28, 1962 (deArmond 1995b). Mr. Johnson was an initial partner with Bob Robinson on Turnabout Island (SUM-19). In the fall of 1920, the partners purchased four free-running blue foxes and placed them on their fur farm island (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 1, 1920, 6(42):1). In February 1924, Ed Johnson arrived in town (i.e., Petersburg) aboard the “Minnie J” from Turnabout Island (SUM-19). He purchased supplies and planned to soon return to the island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 8, 1924, 11(6):1). Mr. Johnson reportedly terminated his fur farm partnership with Bob and Claire Robinson in March 1926. Mr. Johnson “took his share in the partnership of foxes off in pelts (i.e., 40)” (Hilson 1976:68). Also see: USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). See Bob Robinson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Fred: (SIT-40, XPA-10, XPA-13, XPA-29). In April 1932 USDA-Forest Service historic files and correspondence state F. B. Johnson “applied” for a fur farming special use permit for the Kukkan Bay, Edward Island (SIT-40) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Apparently, it was withdrawn, or no fur farming special use permit was issued for the island. Currently, no additional information is available on his proposed Edward Island (SIT-40) fur farming site. Mr. Fred Johnson was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1875 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source specified that he arrived in the U.S. in 1891 and was born June 15, 1874, in Gamlakoliby, Finland. His U.S. naturalization was issued to him February 14, 1917 (Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). He married “China Mary” Johnson March 28, 1909, in Sitka, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Pearson 1950: 26; U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). His wife was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1900), 1881 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930) or 1882 in China (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Johnson was the stepfather to her two daughters: Kathryn and Anna Bong (DeArmond 1995a; Pearson 1950; U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Johnson was an early miner at the Klag Bay, Chichagof Island, Chichagof Gold Mining Company site (DeArmond 1995a:164; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), he and his wife were noted as prospectors/miners, and prolific fur farmers and commercial fishermen in and around Sitka, Alaska (Pearson 1950; DeArmond 1995a; Xiao Hong Lee Lily, Clara Lau, and A.D. Stefanowska 2015:9.). China Mary and Fred Johnson’s first fur farm venture appears to have been at the mouth of Sitka’s Sawmill Creek. It was a mink farm which operated for only a couple of years (circa 1911-1915) (DeArmond 1995a:165). The Fred Johnson Fur Farm apparently first appears in print in 1918 (Bower & Aller 1918:64). Mr. Johnson is also noted as being in partnership with Melcher Olson in Jackknife Island (XPA-10) (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) circular, Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923, and USDA-Forest Service (n.d., 1924a, 1924b). Mr. Johnson is mentioned in various 1920’s files and circulars throughout the fur farming era (Alaska Game Commission 1929). The spouses minimally operated fur farms on Jackknife Island (XPA-10) between 1923 and 1928; Golf Island (XPA-13) 1924 to 1930; and Long Island (XPA-29)

beginning in the early 1920's through 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929; Pearson 1950:29; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:6-7; Huston 1963:70). In February 1928, the pair brought 70 fox pelts into town for sale to a fur buyer (DeArmond 1993:219). Fred Johnson passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home July 31, 1946 (AKGenWeb), or September 7, 1955 (DeArmond 1995a:168). See "China Mary" Johnson, and Melcher Olson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Frank: (XPA-20; XPA-34). Mr. Frank Johnson was reportedly born May 10, 1898 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), or 1899 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Johnson was a self-described fisherman (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1942-1947). In the spring of 1938, Mr. Johnson and Ray Brixner were fishing aboard the gasboat Hulda. The pair were reported missing and hadn't been seen since early March. Locals theorized that they had gone trout fishing and were missing (Petersburg Press, May 13, 1938, 12(45):1). Frank Johnson appears to have been the junior partner with Mr. Raymond Brixner in their Security Bay, Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farm and their Shoreline (XPA-34) site (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Brixner was also an old friend and associate of William O. Scott. Mr. Scott was a noted trapper and reportedly a helper on many Security Bay fur farms (U.S. Census 1940). See Raymond Brixner, and William O. Scott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Fred B.: (PET-15; PET-19, PET-21, PET-45). Frederick Brother Johnson was a noted fur farmer, trapper, amateur musician, logger and logging camp manager, and local salmon fisherman. Fred B. Johnson was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1910, 1940), 1889 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1887 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930). Further research suggest that he was born August 23, 1888 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI, Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or August 23, 1887 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Minnie Christina Leber Johnson December 5, 1906, in Washington (Washington, King County Delayed Births, 1869-1950; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). The pair raised two children: Lyla and Loren (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). In the spring of 1917, the couple moved to Petersburg, Alaska, from Tacoma, Washington (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 11, 1917, 3(24):4). In early 1919 Fred B. Johnson posted the first of his legal notice(s) in the local newspaper. Notice was given that he and his wife were separated, and he was not responsible for all her bills (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 21, 1919, 5(17):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 11, 1919, 5(20):4). The couple reconciled and continued to live together in Alaska between 1917-1941 (Petersburg Press, August 17, 1956, 32(7):8). The Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009) lists a Fred Johnson as being interred there. However, the grave marker associated with this individual gravesite is reportedly unreadable. This burial site may refer to a Fred E. Johnson who died in 1933 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current)? According to information from California, Fred B. Johnson was born August 23, 1887, and died there on December 22, 1973 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Initially he was a self-described laborer (U.S. Census 1910), a fisherman with Peter Jorgensen (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), a lumber yard grader (U.S. Census 1920), logger (U.S. Census 1930), and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Minnie C. Johnson was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1910), 1890 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1891 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940), and more specifically May 20, 1891. Her life reportedly spanned between 1891 and February 22, 1988 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The fur farm permit for Kuiu Island's, Port Beauclerc's Steve Island (PET-19) was listed under Lucy A. Willard (i.e., Fred B. Johnson's older sister) (Petersburg Press, May 13, 1932, 6(39):7) from 1928 to 1933 (Roberts n.d.). In November 1928, Steve Island (PET-19) was reportedly used exclusively for rearing fox pups after they are weaned and until they are pelted or reserved for breeding stock. In April 1932 Mrs. Willard conveyed all improvements and foxes on Steve Island (PET-19) to her brother, Fred B. Johnson, because she claimed that she had no money to pay

him. Mr. Johnson held the fur farm permit for Steve Island from March 1933 until it was officially abandoned in July 1938. Charles Grigsby reportedly was employed by Fred B. Johnson as the on-site manager on Steve Island (PET-19). Federal agency records and files reveal that Grigsby served at least in that capacity between 1935 and 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also, Mr. Grigsby reportedly subleased an unnamed island group (PET-45) located between No-Name Bay & Alvin Bays. Mr. Grigsby subleased the unnamed island group from Fred B. Johnson between 1932 and 1936 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Both Charles Grigsby and Fred B. Johnson claimed that “foxes did not earn us a living”. They both said that they had to commercially fish and trap to earn a living. Fred B. Johnson was to receive 30% of the annual fox pup increase per their sublease arrangement. Both men complained of poaching and many fox pups dying each year. All active fur farming in the southern Kuiu Island area ceased in 1936 according to agency files. The permit for the unnamed fur farm (PET-45) between No-Name & Alvin Bays was officially closed by the USDA-Forest Service in November 1936 and listed as abandoned (Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He applied for his Mitkof Island fur farming special use permit October 1938, and it appears to have been issued by the USDA-Forest Service in December 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). In 1940 Fred B. Johnson was listed as a Scow Bay, Mitkof Island, mink fur farmer and laborer/caretaker on his “Alaska Minkery” (PET-15) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941; U.S. Census 1940). It appears the latter fur farm site was exclusively used for the raising of mink in the Mountain Point (Scow Bay Road) area, Mitkof Island (U.S. Census 1940). The approximate one-acre parcel was listed as Homesite No. 203; lot K, Scow Bay, Petersburg Group (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the spring of 1940, the Johnson family provided musical entertainment for the Mitkof Island CCC Twin Creek Camp. Fred and Loren Johnson, as well as Jack King played music, and Minnie Johnson and Jack King called out the old-fashioned square dance moves (Petersburg Press, April 19, 1940, 14(42):4). In October 1942, Mr. Johnson closed his “Alaska Minkery” and modified the special use permit to a warehouse special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). On August 2, 1943, Fred B. Johnson acquired the following Alaska parcels of land: Township 59 South, Range 79 East, Tract 4, Section 15; Township 59 South, Range 79 East, East ½ Southeast ¼ Section 15; Township 59 South, Range 79 East, Tract 1, Section 22, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Loren Robert Johnson, Lyle Leon Johnson, Charles Grigsby, A.W. Willard, and L.A. Willard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, George: (JUN-10; JUN-21; SUM-22). George A. Johnson was reportedly born in January 1873 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), 1870 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1874 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). George Johnson is the elder brother of John (Jack) Johnson (U.S. Census 1930). In 1890 they both immigrated to the U.S. from Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). By 1930, they were both occupied in “fox ranching” (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his life, George Johnson was a noted miner, prospector, and fur farmer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical files indicate George A. Johnson initially applied for his Gambier Bay, Gambier Island (SUM-22) fur farm permit in October 1923. These same files suggest that he was active on the site at least during 1924. He was issued another permit in October 1926 for the Gambier Island (SUM-22) fur farm. Currently there is no mention as to when he ceased or abandoned his Gambier Island enterprise (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Mr. Johnson was also an early partner with Dr. E.H. Kaser and served as the on-site manager and caretaker on the Beardslee islands (JUN-21) fur farm between at least 1923 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Later, Mr. Johnson formed a partnership with O. J. Anderson on their Glacier Bay, Beardslee Islands between 1933 and 1937. George A. Johnson reportedly died at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital June 3, 1937, and was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-

1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). When Mr. Johnson died in 1937, O.J. Anderson oversaw his estate (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Their Beardslee Island (JUN-21) fur farm permit was officially closed in 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Johnson was issued the special use permit for his Favorite Channel, Gull Island (JUN-10) fur farm in November 1924. By January 1925 he stated...” the island was too small to support [a] viable fur farm population”. The file was closed on the Gull Island fur farm permit in May 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See John (Jack) Johnson, Dr. E.H. Kaser, O. J. Anderson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Howard:(JUN-33). Howard Johnson was a nephew of Mr. Mons Anderson, and laborer on his uncle’s Juneau (Mendenhall Valley) area mink farm/ranch (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, John (Jack): (XMF-01; XMF-05, XMF-06, XTR-01). John (Jack) A. Johnson is the younger brother of George A. Johnson (U.S. Census 1930). The brothers immigrated to the U.S. from Sweden in 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). John Johnson was reportedly born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1930). He appears to have been an active fur farmer in the Taku River area (i.e., Fannie Island, (XTR-01) (1924-1926) (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1930 he and his brother report they were both occupied in “fox ranching”; John (Jack) Johnson was a fur farmer on Glacier Bay’s, Willoughby Island (XMF-06). Available historic files note Mr. John (Jack) Johnson was issued one of his fur farm permits for the Port Snettisham, Fannie Island (XTR-01) in December 1924, and the USDA-Forest Service file for this fur farm island was closed in October 1926. Mr. Johnson felt he needed a larger island in order to expand his fur farming business. In the fall of 1926, Mr. Johnson sold his improvements on Fannie Island (XTR-01) to S.P. May and H. Dickerson and moved his foxes to Glacier Bay’s, Willoughby Island (XMF-06) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; U.S. Census 1930). He transferred 4 pair of foxes from Port Althorp’s, Three Hill Island (XMF-05) to Willoughby Island (XMF-06) (Kurtz 1995:58). “Johnson Cove is the abandoned site of a fox farm started by John Johnson about 1927” (Hilson 1976:78). In 1927, John A. Johnson and four partners: “Sam Felton, Gunnar Bloomgreen, Alfred Singer, and Ernest Robinson” obtained a special use permit to begin fox farming in 1928 at a place named Three Hill Island (XMF-05). The partnership eventually failed in March 1932 (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932), and the partners’ permit was cancelled (Kurtz 1995:58). However, further research indicates that half of these latter named partners were misidentified. They are all correctly identified as: “Samuel L. Feldon, Gunnar Blomgren, Alfred L. Zenger Sr., and Ernest Robinson” (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932; Roberts n.d.). Conflicting historical literature indicates Mr. Johnson was involved in Glacier Bay fur farming at least between 1926 and 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Johnson was also referred to as “Blue Fox Jack” and said to have operated a fur farm on Cross Sound’s, Taylor Island (XMF-01) (Hilson 1997:74). See George A. Johnson, S.P. May, H. Dickerson, and Gardner Sullivan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, John: (PET-29; PET-71). John Webster Johnson is the youngest son of Joseph (Joe) and Cora Johnson (1983) and born in Petersburg, Alaska, December 4, 1935 (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1935, 10(22):8). Shortly after his birth, his family moved to Clarence Strait’s, Blashke Islands (PET-29) (The Sitka Sentinel 2015). He passed away April 1, 2015 (Petersburg Pilot, April 9, 2015, 41(15):11). His elder brother is James A. Johnson, and younger sister is Lois Ann Johnson Rhodes. John Johnson provided me with a rough sketch map of the family’s original five-acre West Petersburg Joe Johnson fur farm (PET-71) site. He also shed some light on the daily routine of a typical fur farm family (John Johnson 1996). He reported that the Johnson family called their West Petersburg fur farm and home, “Johnsonville” (John

Johnson 1996; Rhodes 2014). Much of the original five-acre fur farming site was cleared with a small bulldozer by Thomas Hubbard. A greenhouse (converted from a light plant or generator shed) is all that remains of the original “Johnsonville” homesite and fur farm. See Cora Johnson, and Joseph Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Joseph: (PET-29, PET-50, PET-71). Joseph (Joe) Ernest Johnson was born about 1907 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1906 in Florida (U.S. Census 1940). A third source specifies that he was born December 28, 1903, and died December 29, 1981 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, January 6, 1982, 8(1):3; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Joe Johnson and his wife, Cora Haug Johnson, raised three children: James (Jim), John, and Lois (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990, Cora Johnson 1983; Rhodes 2014a). In December 1933 he relocated his family from near Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Alaska. USDA-Forest Service historical files indicate that the family collaborated with the Olaf (Jack) Nelson, Nels (Ole) and Ross Nelson families in the permitting of the Clarence Strait, Blashke Islands. The collaboration assumed operation of the Blashke islands (PET-29) fur farm from 1930 until the end of 1934 (Rhodes 2019; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He then was involved in the enterprise between 1934 and 1937 with Mrs. Marie M. Nelson, and Ross S. Nelson (Nelson 1983; Rhodes 2014), Joe Johnson then individually applied for the island fur farm permit in October 1937. It was issued to him in February 1938 and officially relinquished in February 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Johnson then moved he and his family to West Petersburg in January 1938. In February 1939 he states that, “I do not want to continue my fur farm lease on islands adjacent to Blashke island” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Joe Johnson worked several years (1938-1940) for Earl N. Ohmer Sr. and Jess Ames at the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) before starting his own West Petersburg’s, Joe Johnson fur farm (PET-71) in 1940. In 1939, Don Milnes advertised for sale a house and sixty mink pens in West Petersburg (Petersburg Press, September 22, 1939, 14(12):6). In 1940, Joseph (Joe) Johnson “purchased Don Milnes mink farm” (PET-71) (Rhodes 2014a, 2014b, 2004:133; U.S. Census 1940). The Johnson’s raised brown, blue and silver-blue mink, foxes, fitch, rabbits, and chickens. They ended their West Petersburg fur farming business in 1953 (Cora Johnson 1983) or 1954 (Petersburg Pilot, November 11, 2004, 30(45):12). Mr. Johnson worked on several local Petersburg commercial fishing vessels between 1953-1956. In 1956, he went to work for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a vessel operator (i.e., Captain). During the intervening years, the Johnson’s “lived in Ketchikan, Kodiak, and Juneau” (Petersburg Pilot, November 11, 2004, 30(45):12). Mr. Johnson retired from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1972, and the couple returned to Petersburg (Petersburg Pilot, January 6, 1982, 8(1):3). Mr. Johnson died in Sitka following a stroke and is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery. His grave marker lists his life span between 1903 to 1981. Mr. Johnson utilized the wooden, flat bottom vessel “Josephine” as a fur farm tender. He also reportedly commercially trolled for salmon, but the boat was in poor condition and eventually abandoned and burned on a Mitkof Island beach. He also used his boat “Puddle Jumper” on the families West Petersburg mink fur farm and for commuting to and from Petersburg (Blender 1999a). See Cora Johnson, John Johnson, Olaf (Jack) Nelson, Nels (Ole) Nelson, Ross Nelson, Don Milnes, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., and Jess Ames. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Karl O.: (JUN-07; SKG-11). The Karl Otto Johnson Fur Farm (SKG-11) was established in the Haines, Alaska, area. He was minimally noted as a Haines, Alaska, mink farmer in the 1930, 1933, 1934, 1936 and 1941 Alaska Game Commission circulars (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In the 1910 U.S. Census, Mr. Karl O. Johnson was initially misidentified as “Carl O. Johnson”. He and others came to Haines to work on the construction of Fort William H. Seward (City of Haines 1983:11). He was said to have been born about 1872 in Sweden. Later he was correctly listed as Karl O. Johnson and born about 1872 in Sweden (U.S.

Census 1910, 1920, 1930). All currently available references state that he immigrated to the U.S. in 1893 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). Throughout the latter literature, Mr. Johnson was listed as “single” and “head of household” (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Subsequent research suggest he was actually born February 3, 1873 (WWI Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918) and may have once been married to Anna M. Benson November 4, 1909, in Boston, Massachusetts (Massachusetts, Marriage Records, 1840-1915). “He raised mink and foxes and prospected on Wade Creek” (City of Haines 1983: 58). On December 10, 1935, he was issued the following parcels of land within Township 30 South, Range 59 East, W1/2NE1/4, Section 22; Township 30 South, Range 59 East, Lot/Tract 1, Section 22; Township 30 South, Range 59 East, Lot/ Tract 1, Section 23, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). He was a self-described Alaskan fur farmer minimally between 1930-1940 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940).

Furthermore, I assume Mr. Johnson was an early quasi partner with Sofus Eilertsen in their Port Frederick, Halibut Island (JUN-07) fur farm (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.). The Eilertsen-Johnson Fur Farm may have spanned between at least 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). Mr. Johnson’s grave marker lists his birth year as 1871 and passing sometime in 1953. The Karl Johnson grave site is reportedly located within the Haines’, Jones Point Cemetery (City of Haines, n.d.; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). See Sofus Eilertsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Loren R.: (PET-15; PET-19; PET-21). Loren Robert Johnson is the son of Fred B. and Minnie Johnson. Loren R. Johnson was born about 1915 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Another source states that he was born April 30, 1914, in Pierce County, Washington (Washington, Birth Index, 1907-1919; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In the spring of 1917, he accompanied his parents and sister when they all moved to Petersburg, Alaska, from Tacoma, Washington (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 11, 1917, 3(24):4). He, his parents, and paternal aunt and uncle (i.e., A.W. and L.A. Willard) were Alaska entrepreneurs, fur farmers, trappers, loggers, and fishermen. Loren R. Johnson assisted his immediate and extended family from his earliest childhood and throughout his adult life. Loren Johnson was a noted fur farmer, trapper, amateur musician, but largely a self-described local Petersburg salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). He owned and operated his wooden fishing vessel “Black Hawk” (Blender 1999a). Throughout much of 1939, Loren Johnson advertised that he was a local agent for a Seattle auto wrecking company. Anyone interested in used car and truck engines and parts of all kinds were directed to him (Petersburg Press, January 13, 1939, 13(28):6). In the spring of 1940, the Johnson family provided musical entertainment at the Mitkof Island, Twin Creek CCC Camp. Fred and Loren Johnson, as well as Jack King played music, and Minnie Johnson and Jack King called out the old-fashioned square dance moves (Petersburg Press, April 19, 1940, 14(42):4). Mr. Johnson married Charlotte Alice Ross Johnson November 26, 1940 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, November 29, 1940, 15(22):6), or December 7, 1940 (Petersburg Press, November 5, 1954, 30(18):1). Mrs. Loren Johnson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Ross, early fur farmers from Kuiu Island, and the Tebenkof Bay area. The couple produced two children: Tommy and Patricia. In the early morning hours of October 31, 1954, Loren Johnson shot and killed his wife, then committed suicide in their Mitkof Island, Scow Bay home (Petersburg Press, November 5, 1954, 30(18):1). Loren and Charlotte Alice Ross Johnson are interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Loren Johnson and his parents (i.e., Fred B. and Minnie Johnson) reportedly owned and operated “The Alaska Minkery” on their Mitkof Island, Scow Bay area property. I theorize that his father, Fred B. Johnson, focused on fishing and logging, and his wife, Minnie Christina Leber Johnson, focused on and operated

their Mitkof Island, Alaska Minkery fur farm (PET-15). Loren Johnson self-described himself as employed by his mother, Minnie C. Johnson on the Mitkof Island mink ranch (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Their “Alaska Minkery” enterprise appears to have operated at least between 1938 and 1942. Historically, Loren Johnson was minimally involved over time in the following Alaska fur farm enterprises: The Alaska Minkery (PET-15); Steve Island (PET-19); and Edwards Island (PET-21). However, he was more accurately a self-described fisherman much of his life (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). See Fred B. Johnson, Lyle Leon Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ross, A.W. Willard, and L.A. Willard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Lyle L.: (PET-19). Lyle Leon Johnson is the son of Louis L. and Minnie A. Johnson (U.S. Census 1900) He was said to have been born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1900), 1899 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1900 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born December 11, 1898, in Tacoma, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Lyle Johnson married Helen Hanson September 19, 1919, in Snohomish, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife, Helen, was born about 1902 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). They raised at least two children: Virginia and Jean (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Lyle L. Johnson is the nephew of Mrs. L.A. (Lucy) Johnson Willard. In 1924, during the summer, Lyle Johnson’s wife planned to work at Mrs. Willard’s “Novelty Shop” in Petersburg while he planned to work for a local logging company (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):6). In September 1924, Mr. Johnson applied for his Port Beauclerc, Steve Island (PET-19) fur farming special use permit, and the USDA-Forest Service issued him his fur farm permit in November 1924. However, no current information is available as to when the fur farm was transferred, relinquished, or abandoned (Roberts n.d.). By 1930 he and his family are living and working in the Juneau area. He appears to have initially served as a miner with the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He also served as a shift boss for the same company (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mrs. Helen Johnson was the “matron” of what was known as Juneau’s “Johnson Children’s Home” (U.S. Census 1940). Lyle L. Johnson’s life spanned between December 11, 1898, and August 1972. Mrs. Helen Johnson lived between 1901 and 1967 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). They were both interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). See Fred B. Johnson, A.W. Willard, and L.A. Willard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, O.: (JUN-07). Currently, I cannot locate any historic reference to an O. Johnson. This could be an error in record keeping for this person’s given name. The only reasonable person I have been able to locate in this era, and general region is Karl O. Johnson of Haines, Alaska. He was a loner, and a self-described fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Territorial Auditor’s office lists only the two apparent partners and does not list the Halibut Island (JUN-07) fur farming site location or duration. However, it does list “Sofus Eilertson” and “O. Johnson” as proprietors. Historic USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, and circulars indicate the pair may have operated on the island fur farm between at least January 1923 and October 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). See Sofus Eilertson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Ralph V. In a 1922 local Petersburg newspaper report, Ralph V. Johnson described the scope and breadth of Cook Inlet fox farming (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 25, 1922, 9(37):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnson, Victor: (JUN-36). In the 1930s and 1940s there were two individuals with the name Victor Johnson living in the Juneau area. Initially, one Victor Johnson was reported in Roberts (2014: 89) as having been born January 27, 1889, in Finland (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. June 14, 1920 (Alaska Alien Arrivals, 1906-1956). He received his U.S. naturalization October 3, 1924 (U.S. Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). The second individual was identified as Vreter or Victor Johnson and born about 1889 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born August 4, 1888 (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). This latter individual was married to Ella Card Johnson. She was said to have been born about 1905 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1906 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Johnson married Ella Card Johnson August 4, 1925, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Their one child, Victor H. Johnson, Jr. was born about 1936 in California (U.S. Census 1940). This latter couple proved to be the correct fur farmers and once resided in the Fritz Cove Road area of Juneau (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Johnson was a noted fisherman and reportedly established his mink fur farm along Juneau's Fritz Cove Road (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Loftus 1932). He passed away and was interred within the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnstead: (CRG-28). Mr. Johnstead was in partnership with Christensen, Peterson, and Sanderson in their Arriaga Passage, St. Joseph Island (CRG-28) fur farm venture. The permit for the fur farm was issued in September 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, the USDA-Forest Service (1924c) lists all but Christensen in its circular for the site. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Johnstead, C.J.: (CRG-15). Currently it is unknown if the two Johnstead's are one and the same person. According to the 1929 Alaska Game Commission circular, C.J. Johnstead raised blue fox on the Tonowek Bay, Harmony Island (CRG-15) fur farm site (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.). Historical USDA-Forest Service (n.d.b) lists the "Harmony Island Fox Farms", but no named individuals or dates of occupancy. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jones, Dr. A. B. Doctor A. B. Jones was a former Petersburg physician who moved to Bellingham, Washington. Jones and his wife commenced a ranch there with chickens and mink. He also practiced medicine there (Petersburg Press, January 8, 1932, 6(21):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jones, Edward: (SUM-06). Edward Jones was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1920; 1940), or 1877 in Missouri (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1930). He was said to have been born February 7, 1877, in Kansas City, Missouri (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He initially served as a "mariner" with the Baranof Packing Company in Red Bluff Bay's, Baranof Island (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He then claimed to be a cannery watchman (U.S. Census 1920). Eventually, Mr. Jones was in a working partnership with M. W. (i.e., Marion William) Goldstein in their Juneau based enterprise, and in their Stephens Passage, Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farm. The partners Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farming special use permit was issued to them in December 1924 and relinquished in November 1927. Federal agency correspondence from 1927 indicates ongoing issues with the fur farm business: "No harbor; subject to all storms; no improvements or evidence of foxes on island". The permit was cancelled by default for nonpayment of the annual lease in November 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The lease fee was due January 1, 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-

Forest Service n.d.b). Research indicates Mr. Jones may have died of a possible cerebral hemorrhage November 4, 1941 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963) and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Marion W. Goldstein. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jones, W.W.: (SUM-19). In September 1906, Mr. W. W. Jones applied for Frederick Sound's, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) as a fur farm site, and it was officially rejected by the USDA-Forest Service in May 1907 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Currently there is no clear, explanation as to why this fur farm application was rejected (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). There is a possible racial or political explanation for the rejected application. See Harry A. Pryde and partner (i.e., W.W. Jones) on their Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jorgenson, Albert: (SUM-05). Throughout the local literature the surname for the family was routinely misspelled as "Jorgenson". Albert Peter Jorgensen was one of the two sons of Peter Jorgensen. He was born November 1, 1904 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Petersburg Press, January 11, 1973, No. 9. Page 8). He and his brother, Herve, served as periodic watchmen, caretakers, and laborers on their father's Farragut Bay, Read Island (SUM-05) fox farm between 1922 and 1931 (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1973, (9):8). Albert Jorgensen first appears within the local newspapers in relation to the fur farm in 1924 (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1). Later he was described as a caretaker/laborer on the Read Island (SUM-05) fur farm before taking time off for a trip to the south (i.e., lower forty-eight states) (Petersburg Herald, January 16, 1925, 11(49):4). Albert Jorgensen married Mildred Katherine Gordon in Petersburg in the fall of 1927 (Petersburg Press, September 2, 1927, 2(3):1). He was also once married to Myrtle M. Pearson in 1940, and Astrid Stromdahl Norberg in 1958 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). By early 1928 he started business for himself in Petersburg. He purchased a local transfer company from Clifford Roundtree that was called the "Reliable Transfer" (Petersburg Press, January 6, 1928, 2(21):4; Nelson 2013:120). He is referenced as looking after his father's Read Island (SUM-05) fur farm in early 1931 (Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):6). Later he is mentioned as a Kayler-Dahl Fish Company shrimp fisherman aboard the fishing vessel "Laddie" (Nelson 2013:22). The "Laddie" measured 65 feet in length, 13-foot beam, and was powered by a 50 hp Corliss engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1917, 3(16):1). Mr. Jorgensen prospected and staked a mining claim with John Wallace in the Farragut Bay area. Later he purchased the homestead estate of his deceased partner, raised cattle on the land, and sold beef in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1973, No. 9, Page 8). Mr. Jorgensen was widely recognized as a crab, shrimp, halibut, and salmon fisherman (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1973, No. 9, Page 8). Albert Peter Jorgensen lived between November 1, 1904, and July 4, 1973 (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1973, Page 8; Petersburg Borough 2009). Peter Jorgensen, Herve Jorgensen, and John Wallace. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jorgenson, Herve (Harvey): (PET-50; SUM-05). The surname for the family was routinely misspelled as "Jorgenson". Herve J. Jorgensen was one of two sons by Peter and Paula Jorgensen. Herve Jurgen Jorgensen was born about 1904 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Further research suggests that he was born September 30, 1903 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Petersburg Press, September 6, 1946, 21(10):1). Mr. Jorgensen reportedly spent the winter of 1923-1924 as a caretaker on his father's Farragut Bay, Read Island (SUM-05) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 8, 1922, 9(42):6; Petersburg Herald, July 11, 1924, 11(27):1; Petersburg Herald, November 14, 1924, 11(43):1). Later he self-described himself as the proprietor of a local Petersburg bakery (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequently, he worked for the Dean Kaylor cannery as a foreman for several years (WWII Draft Cards Young

Men, 1940-1947) and Petersburg Cold Storage (Nelson 2013:154). It appears that Herve Jorgensen was sporadically active on his father's Farragut Bay, Read island (SUM-05) fox island between 1922 and 1925. In early 1925 Mr. Jorgensen accompanied by Tom Nooney and John Wandve, briefly visiting Petersburg from the "Reed [Read] Island Fox Company". They arrived via the gasboat "Bjarne" (Petersburg Herald, February 6, 1925, 11(52):1). Also, in 1931 he served as a seasonal laborer on West Petersburg's "Alaska Yukon Fur Farm" (PET-50) (Petersburg Press, February 13, 1931, 5(27):1; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924). Herve Jergen Jorgensen's life reportedly spanned between 1903 and 1946 (Petersburg Press, September 6, 1946, 21(10):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He is interred in the local Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). At the time of his passing, he was reportedly survived by his wife, Jean; son, Paul; two daughters: Myrna and Sylvia; his father, Peter; brother, Albert; and his sister, Mrs. Alaska Varness (Petersburg Press, September 6, 1946, 21(10):1. See Peter Jorgensen, Albert Jorgensen, Tom Nooney, John Wandve, Dean Kaylor, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., and Jess Ames. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jorgenson, Peter: (PET-07, SUM-05). Peter Jorgensen was born about 1873 in Germany. Additional sources suggest that he was actually born in Denmark in 1870 (Petersburg Press, September 19, 1952, 27(11):1; Nelson 2013: 127). He passed away September 15, 1952 (Nelson 2013:127; Petersburg Press, September 26, 1952, 27(12):2). The Alaska Weekly reported his passing in its October 3, 1952, edition (deArmond 1995b). The Petersburg Cemetery lists Peter Jorgensen as being buried there (Petersburg Borough 2009). His life reportedly spanned from 1870 to 1952. Mr. Jorgensen's wife, Paula, was born about 1885 in Germany. Mrs. Jorgensen married her husband in 1902 and made her home in Petersburg, Alaska. She passed away in the fall of 1934 (Petersburg Press, October 12, 1934, 9(15):1). Paula Jorgensen is also interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Her grave marker lists her life span between 1882 and 1934 (Petersburg Press, October 12, 1934, 9(15):1). The couple raised at least two sons and one daughter: Herve, Albert, and Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 26, 1919, 5(44):4; U.S. Census 1930). However, Nelson (2013: 127) and the Petersburg Press (September 19, 1952, 27(11):1) state that the couple had four sons and two daughters. Peter Jorgensen's one daughter (i.e., Alaska) did not appear to have been directly or indirectly involved in her family's fur farming exploits. She reportedly married John Varness in the summer of 1934 (Petersburg Press, July 6, 1934, 9(1):1). In 1922 Mr. Jorgensen was in fur farm partnership with his nephew, Charles Greenaa (Nelson 2013: 77) and his two sons, Albert and Harvey (Herve) Jorgensen in the Farragut Bay, Read Island (SUM-05) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Hilson 1976: 69; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1; Petersburg Press, November 19, 1926, 1(14):4; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Peter Jorgensen operated his gasboat, "Hohop", from sails to "Petersburg Standard Gray engine" (Petersburg Press, September 19, 1952, 27(11):1). He owned or operated a few other vessels during this era. The names and dates for his ownership and general use for these vessels is currently unknown. One of the known vessels he was associated with is listed here: Ester and Esther (Blender 1999a). In 1923 Nelson (2013:127) claims the Jorgensen-Greenaa partners commenced their Read Island (SUM-05) enterprise; however, the local newspaper already lists Mr. Jorgensen on "Reed [Read] Island" in the fall of 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Peter Jorgensen and Mr. Greenaa focused primary on civic and local public service, as well as their "Sanitary Market", a general merchandise and meat market in Petersburg (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.d). Nelson (2013: 127) claims that Mr. Jorgensen "dissolved his partnership with Charlie Greenaa and established a fox farm in Farragut Bay" in 1923. According to federal agency files the partners applied for their Read Island fur farm in

December 1921. Their fur farming special use permit for the Island fur farm was issued in March 1922. In the summer of 1934, the local newspaper mentioned Mr. Jorgensen in residing on his fox island ranch (Petersburg Press, July 27, 1934, 9(4):8). The fur farm was officially abandoned in May 1935 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Hilson 1976:69; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.c, n.d.d, 1923, 1924a). Peter Jorgensen was also briefly involved in the Sumner Strait, Grey's Island (PET-07) fur farm. Mr. Jorgensen was issued the permit for the latter site in June 1934, and it was terminated in February 1935 when he sold all interest and improvements to Elmer and Dewey L. Young (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). A WWII era photograph of Mr. Jorgensen can be viewed in Nelson (2013: 127). See Albert Jorgensen, and Herve Jorgensen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jorgensen: (JUN-31). There are at least three possible individuals with similar names (note the spelling of the surnames) associated with the Dawes-Jorgensen (JUN-31) fur farm: Christian Jorgensen, George I. Jorgenson, and Harold E. Jorgenson (U.S. Census 1930). The two partners appear to have established their Juneau area enterprise prior to 1924 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). I theorize that the most likely candidate is Mr. George I. Jorgenson. George I. Jorgenson was born October 9, 1891, in Minnesota (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Another source states that he was born George Indel Jorgenson (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). An additional source states that he was born October 9, 1891, and died in July 1979 (Social Security Death Index). He was married to Suzanne Isabel Warwick Jorgenson (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Jorgenson was in partnership in the "Dawes-Jorgensen Fur Farm" (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). It was reportedly a Juneau fur farm with pens and operated at least between 1924 and 1929 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929). Walker (1929) refers to a George Jorgenson of Juneau. In the report, Mr. Walker mentions the company was at least attempting to raise marten. The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) mentions Mr. Jorgenson raised mink (Roberts n.d.). See Dr. Leonard Dawes, and Harold Dawes. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jorgensen, Svend Aager: (JUN-01, XPA-30). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 124) indicate that "Svend Aage Casper Jorgensen" initially applied for U.S. naturalization in 1918. He claimed to be a soldier in the U.S. military at Fort Saint Michael, Alaska (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 124). It is located in Norton Bay on St. Michael Island on the central west coast of Alaska. In 1930, "Svend Asger Jorgensen" once again appears to have applied for U.S. naturalization. He lists himself as a "fox farmer" in the Keku Islets area (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 124). A local Petersburg newspaper refers to him as "Svend Jorgenson". He was described as residing in Kake, Alaska and "installing a new 30 h.p. marine converted Ford engine, equipped with reduction gears, in his fox island tender, the "Edith", a 30-foot gasboat. Mr. Jorgensen uses the boat in connection with the "Haines Fox Farm Co." located in the Paine Group" [V.A. Paine] (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6). He filed his "declaration of intention" for naturalization in 1938. At that time, he listed himself as operating a "mink ranch" in Juneau's "Tee Harbor" area. The Tee Harbor site location is not described or located and will require further research and documentation. In 1941 he petitioned for naturalization and referred to himself as a commercial "fisherman" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 124). Svend Asger Jorgensen was born about 1908 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1940). He was in partnership with Charles Wilson in their Tee Harbor mink ranch. Mr. Wilson was born about 1880 in Minnesota. The two partners were both "lodgers" at the Karl or Carl Anderson residence (U.S. Census 1940). It appears the three men were early collaborators in their proposed Lincoln Island (JUN-01) fur

farming special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. “Jorgenson” was to have served as the 1936 on-site manager for the proposed Lincoln Island (JUN-01) fur farm after construction of improvements there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Svend Asger Jorgensen passed away in Ketchikan in May 1944 and is interred in Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Charles Wilson, and Karl Niels Anderson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Jorgenson: (JUN-01). Walker (1929: 206) refers to “George Jorgenson”, of Juneau, as an early practitioner of animal husbandry on the Lynn Canal’s, Lincoln Island (JUN-01) in marten propagation. Jorgenson reportedly was active in this effort between 1924 and 1929. See George Jorgensen, and Svend A. Jorgensen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Joyce, Mrs. Mary: (JUN-17; JUN-49; XTR-03). It appears historic USDA-Forest Service field and administrative staff erroneously misinterpreted/misidentified this woman’s identity and supposed marriage. Historical USDA-Forest Service personnel claimed she was married to Mr. Neil Gallagher. These historical files, memos, and correspondence state that Mrs. Mary Joyce was the widow of Neil Gallagher (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). A further review of files, records and other source materials indicate that there is major confusion in this summary. I theorize that there are two separate and distinct individuals confused here by the USDA-Forest Service with the name Mary Joyce. The first is Mrs. Mary Joyce, and the married daughter of Captain “Con” or “Don” Gallagher and sister of Neil and Phillip Gallagher (see Gallagher above). She reportedly nursed the senior Capitan “Con” Gallagher on his deathbed in her Seattle home until his passing in the spring of 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 13, 1923, 10(18):2). Mrs. Mary Gallagher Joyce was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1880), or 1876 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She married Mr. Patrick J. Joyce January 24, 1893, in Escanaba, Michigan (Michigan, Marriage Records 1867-1952; Michigan, County Marriage Records, 1822-1940). He was a native of Ireland and immigrated to the U.S in 1882. He was a self-described Seattle, Washington, railroad switchman (U.S. Census 1920). He lived between 1870 and July 15, 1926 (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). The couple raised one daughter: Rose. They also housed her niece: Rosemary Whalen (U.S. Census 1920). Mrs. Mary Joyce passed away in September 1954 and was buried in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Apparently, Mrs. Mary Joyce was the succeeding heir apparent to her father’s share of the Lynn Canal’s, Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farming estate (i.e., Capitan Con Gallagher). Two of her brother’s and her younger sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. Whalen, were also succeeding partners/shareholders in their Gallagher islands (JUN-17) fur farm following the passing of Capt. Con Gallagher. Their cooperating partnership appears to continue until the spring of 1928 (Roberts n.d, 2014; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mrs. Joyce reportedly sold her one sixth interests in the Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm to her sister, Lylia, and husband Michael Whalen for \$1. The Whalen’s in turn sold the improvements to August Goodman in January 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Also, historical files and circulars appear to identify a second Mary Joyce who reportedly acquired a fur farm/homesite in the Taku River drainage of southeastern Alaska. The farm/homesite was referred to by the USDA-Forest Service as the Mrs. Mary Joyce fur farm (XTR-03) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Juneau City and Borough 1991:40). The latter Mary Joyce was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), 1907 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1899 in Wisconsin and the developed site was noted as a hunting lodge (U.S. Census 1940). By 1950 she was noted as a registered nurse at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital (U.S. Census 1950). She held a fur farm permit for the Taku River homesite selection #193. In 1936, it was referred to as

her Taku River Lodge (Juneau City and Borough 1991: 40; U.S. Census 1940). The latter land parcel (JUN-49; XTR-03) was previously owned by the homesteader and fur farmer, Oscar Olson (U.S. Census 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He reportedly lived on his homesite for over thirty years (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Olson claimed it was his own mink fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Women's Hall of Fame lists Mary Joyce in their list of honors. According to their information, May Mary Joyce never married, and her life somewhat parallels that of the initial woman described above. Mary E. Joyce was said to have lived between 1899 and 1976. She is buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The Taku River Lodge site and its surrounding area was selected as a 14(h)(1) historic and cemetery site by Sealaska Corporation (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 1971; Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act 1980). Due to its lengthy patented land status, it was not eligible for said selection. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kane, Louise: (JUN-14). Mrs. Louise Shotter Kane was born about 1870 in Washington. She was married to Steve or Stephen J. Kane. Mr. Kane was born about 1875 or 1877 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mrs. Kane and her husband raised at least two children: Patricia H. and Rose (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Frank Shotter, her brother and a noted fur farmer, was listed as an employee in the 1920 U.S. Census. Steve Kane died in November 1937. Mrs. Kane inherited a portion of the Icy Strait, Porpoise Island (JUN-14) fur farm business, improvements and furbearers. It is not currently clear what transpired between Mrs. Kane and her husband's initial fur farm partners: Emil Olson and daughter Mrs. Rose Kane Thompson. She was soon a business partner with Stanley Thompson (i.e., husband of Rose Kane Thompson). The new partners fur farm permit was issued in October 1938 and relinquished in December 1947. The Forest Service noted that they were reportedly delinquent in their annual rental fee at that time (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See Frank Shotter, George Shotter, Steve Kane, Emil Olson, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kane, Steve J.: (JUN-14). Steve or Stephen J. Kane was born about 1875 or 1877 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The Alaska Weekly reported his passing November 19, 1937 (deArmond 1995b). He was married to Louise Shotter Kane. They raised at least two children: Patricia H. and Rose (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Frank Shotter, a noted fur farmer, is Mr. Kane's brother-in-law (Roberts n.d.), and was listed as an employee in the 1920 U.S. Census. Mr. Kane was initially in fur farm partnership with Emil Olson and his daughter Mrs. Rose Kane Thompson. Their fur farm occupancy predates their November 1925 issuance date by the USDA-Forest Service (Hilson 1976:75; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Steve Kane died in November 1937. The Icy Strait, Porpoise Island (JUN-14) special use permit was closed in October 1938. With the closure of the Porpoise Island (JUN-14) fur farm permit it is assumed there was a change in the business partnership, and the exit of Emil Olson (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1931; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932, 1938). See Louise Kane, Frank Shotter, George Shotter, Emil Olson, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Karsten, Karl. In January 1923, Karl Karsten, a trapper, died in Rocky Pass near Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm in an accidental shooting. He and Olaf Olson were trapping partners in the Rocky Pass area (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 5, 1923, 10(4):1). The pair had a trap line in the area and lived on a gas boat. Mr. Karsten was locally known as "Dutch Henry". He reportedly came to the Petersburg area from Juneau two years before. He was born near Hamburg, Germany, and once served in the German navy, holding an officer's commission. He worked for several years as a miner in the larger Juneau area mines, as well as a logger in the

Petersburg area under Jack Hanseth (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 5, 1923, 10(4):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kaser, Dr. E.H.: (JUN-21, PET-13, SIT-16, SIT-24, XPA-16, XPA-17). Several source materials specify that Dr. Kaser's given name was "Elmo" (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930; WWI Draft Registration 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) or "Elmer" (U.S. Census 1940). Dr. Elmo Hiley Kaser was a noted Juneau area dentist (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Early fur farm references misspelled his surname, Kaiser (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1941; USDA-Forest Service 1923). He was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1883 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Follow-up research reveals he was born May 2, 1882, in Portland, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Vara Ellen Lava Kaser May 2, 1908, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Vara, was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1888 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She was actually born about 1887 and passed away April 4, 1943, in the Fort Steilacoom, Washington area (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). The couple raised twin daughters: Ester and Elisabeth (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). In 1940, the two daughters and one grandchild were in residence in their parents Juneau home (U.S. Census 1940). Dr. Kaser appears to have been an active fur farm investor and on-site fur farmer from 1921 to at least 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In January 1922, Dr. E.H. Kaser, Grover Cleary, and H.S. Graves made up the leadership of their "Sukoi Island Fox Company" (PET-13). The company spanned between January 1922 and January 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the spring of 1923 one of the company owners lost the gasboat "Lou" on the Sukoi Island (PET-13) fur farm beach (Petersburg Press, March 30, 1923, 10(16):1). Also see American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:71; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1 and 6; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Loftus 1930; 1931; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932 for reference to several of his sites). Mr. Kaser was directly and indirectly involved in the following fur farms throughout the era: Beardslee (JUN-21) (ca.1926-1932), Sukoi (PET-13) (ca.1922-1927), Emmons (SIT-16) (ca.1921-1923), Vixen (SIT-24) (ca.1921-1922), Pacific (XPA-16) (ca.1923-1927), and Kaser (XPA-17) (ca.1924-1927) islands. Dr. and Mrs. Kaser appear to have retired to Sitka, and eventually to the state of Washington. Dr. Elmo H. Kaser reportedly passed away in Washington in May 1972 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Katz, R.G.: (CRG-21). R.G. Katz was in partnership with H. V. King in their Port Real Marina, Santa Rita (CRG-21) island fur farm venture. Historical literature indicates that their fur farm island was applied for in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and active at least during 1921-1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Petersburg Weekly Report (November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) refers to an "A.G. Katz". See H. V. King. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kaylor, Dean: (PET-04; PET-06). The USDA-Forest Service routinely misspelled his surname within historic files, correspondences, and records; it is correctly spelled Kayler. Mr. Dean Clayton Kayler was born July 24, 1906, to James and Mamie Kayler in Peck, Idaho (Idaho, Birth Index, 1861-1912, Stillbirth Index 1905-1962). However, the 1920 census states that he was born about 1907 (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent entries correctly list him as having been born about 1906 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Dean Kayler's life spanned between July 24, 1906, and July 1961 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Press, July 7, 1961, 49(1):1). In

the summer of 1931, Dean Kayler and Mabel Otness were humorously questioned about their marital status (Petersburg Press, September 11, 1931, 6(4):1). The Kayler-Otness marriage reportedly took place in Wrangell December 22, 1931 (Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):3). Soon afterwards the local newspaper reported the couple's marriage, but his wife was unnamed in the article (Petersburg Press, January 8, 1932, 6(21):4). A later article portrayed her and her family in historic Petersburg. Both husband and wife were originally from Idaho and arrived in Petersburg in 1927. Miss Mabel Otness would marry Dean Kayler after their three years of courtship. The couple raised three children: Jeanette, Dean L., and Molley (Petersburg Pilot, July 12, 1984, 10(28):5). An examination of Dean Kayler's employment history suggests he was once a Forest Service employee (Petersburg Press, December 13, 1929, 4(18):1; Petersburg Press, January 31, 1930, 4(25):4), and a fur farmer on the Beecher Pass, Fair Island (PET-04) fur farm in 1930 to 1931 (Petersburg Press, November 7, 1930, 5(13):6; Petersburg Press, January 2, 1931, 5(21):6; Petersburg Press, July 10, 1931). In the early 1930s he appears to have collaborated with A. McGilton as caretakers/sharecroppers on Lars Hausness' Beecher Pass, Keene Island (PET-06) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. McGilton reportedly took up a homestead in the Rocky Point area of Wrangell Narrows, Mitkof Island. He and Dean Kayler were brief partners in their Beecher Pass, Keene Island (PET-06) fox ranch (Petersburg Herald, October 3, 1924, 11(37):2). In 1932 A. McGilton was to have been the operator or sharecropper for Lars Hausness (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). During the early 1930s it appears that Kayler and McGilton were both on-site managers for Hausness. Mr. Kayler began a milk delivery service for Petersburg in early 1933. He bought milk from Point Agassiz farmers (Petersburg Press, March 10, 1933, 7(37):8; Petersburg Pilot, July 12, 1984, 10(28):5). In 1934 Mr. Hausness..." sold improvements, title, live foxes on the Keene Island [PET-06] to Jacob Hadland for \$500 and title to fur farm brand for \$10" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1939, he operated his own Dean C. Kayler Company packing salmon in Petersburg, Alaska (Nelson 2013:64; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). By the mid-1930s, he is predominantly involved in Petersburg commercial fisheries exploitation, development and processing (Nelson 2013: 21; 64). The local Petersburg Press portrayed him in a lengthy article in early 1934 (Petersburg Press, February 16, 1934, 8(33):1). He and Mr. Chris Dahl formed Kayler-Dahl Fish Company in 1945 (Nelson 2013:22). Kayler-Dahl Fish Company was sold to Whitney-Fidalgo Company in 1969. The Dean Kayler family moved to the Seattle area to better address his arthritis and heart condition issues (Petersburg Pilot, July 12, 1984, 10(28):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kearn, Dallas J.: (JUN-04). Dallas J. Kearn was born about 1921 (U.S. Census 1930), 1922 (U.S. Census 1940), or March 19, 1921, in Snohomish, Washington and died December 21, 2006 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Kearn is noted as being 18 years of age at the time of his Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm adventure. In 1939, both he and Edgar H. Crossman occupied the island on a one-year sharecropper lease. Both men reportedly left the island in May 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1941). However, the island fur farm permit remained with sisters Leila Ptack Lane and Edna Ptack Melvin during their year long tenure (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; n.d.b). Dallas J. Kearn married Donna J. Waddell February 19, 1966, in Alameda City, California (California, Marriage Index, 1960-1985). See Edgar H. Crossman, Leila Ptack Lane, and Edna Ptack Melvin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kee, Chow. In the fall of 1923, Chow Kee, fur buyer at Pilot Station, Alaska, was charged with buying furs without a license (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 28, 1923, 10(42):2). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Keeny, Robert M.: (JUN-03). Mr. Keeny was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1910), 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), 1876 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or February 15, 1873, in Missouri (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). He married Annie B. McLeese Keeny September 2, 1903, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Keeny appears to have served as a foreman with the City of Juneau (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and a self-employed Alaska pile driving foreman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He died August 28, 1960, in Glendale, California (deArmond 1995b; California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Annie, was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), or 1881 in Canada (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). She lived between June 28, 1880, and September 6, 1956. Both husband and wife were interred in the Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In December 1921 Mr. Keeny was issued his Stephens Passage, Portland Island (JUN-03) fur farm permit, and it was closed in March 1927 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d., 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). His USDA-Forest Service special use permit for Portland Island (JUN-03) was transferred to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan H. McDonald in February 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kelley, John A.: (PET-52). Early circulars, files, and one book spell his surname "Kelley" (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Nelson 2013:19). He was also referred to as "Jack Kelley" (Nelson 2013:19). John Kelly was born about 1864 in New Jersey (U.S. Census 1910). However, a later census lists John Kelly's birth as about 1862 (U.S. Census 1930). He was listed as widowed with two dependent children: George and Bessie (U.S. Census 1920). A third child or name is referenced as Phillip Kelly (U.S. Census 1930). In 1901, "Jack Kelley" was employed by Mr. Peter Buschmann to work at Petersburg's first sawmill. Mr. Kelley was also one of those responsible for the cutting of lumber for the Sitkoh Bay cannery, Chichagof Island (Nelson 2013:171). It is assumed that the Kelley and G. T. Lundgren referenced in USDA-Forest Service historical files and circulars refers to John A. Kelly or Kelley and Gust Lundgren. The pair was issued their Clarence Strait, Stanhope Island (PET-52) fur farm special use permit in May 1929, and it was closed by June 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). In June 1933, the permit was transferred to John and Phillip Kelley and abandoned in October 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Kelley's were noted as having raised mink on their Stanhope island site (PET-52) (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934). According to the 1940 U.S. Census, Mr. Kelly was an inmate within the Burlington County, New Jersey, Hospital for the Insane (U.S. Census 1940). See G.T. Lundgren, August T. Leondgsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kelly, Pat: (JUN-30). In 1924, Mr. Pat Kelly was reportedly receiving his mail service in Admiralty Island's Funter Bay area. He is said to have raised both mink and marten there. Historical USDA-Forest Service files indicate that his land parcel was in "withdrawal" status. This may refer to the land being considered for homestead status and possible selection. The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey references the fur farm in 1924, and it also noted that it was in withdrawal status (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.). Later he appears to have moved to the Wrangell, Alaska area. He also seems to have regularly had his run-ins with the Alaska Fish and Game wardens in the area. In 1936 he and others were charged with commercial fishing out of season and fishing in a closed area (Petersburg Press, July 10, 1936, 11(1):2). A year later he was charged with trapping before the season opened (Petersburg Press, February 19, 1937, 11(33):5). In 1939, while in Wrangell, Alaska, Pat Kelly was acquitted of false affidavits involving fur transactions (Petersburg Press, November 17, 1939, 14(20):2). He reported Mr. Walter (Jack/Bill) Halterman missing and presumed drowning in Security Bay,

Kuiu Island (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1940, 15(18):6). See Walter (Jack/Bill) Halterman. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kemp, Arthur: (PET-20). Mr. Arthur Kemp is the brother of Mrs. Amanda Kemp Preuschoff. Ms. Kemp married Frank Preuschoff December 26, 1916, in Ketchikan (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 6, 1917, 3(6):4). Mr. Kemp was from Moosejaw, Canada and planned to work on the Preuschoff Brothers Sumner Strait, Lung Island (PET-20) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 1, 1922, 9(38):1). In the spring of 1923, he and others departed for Juneau to be employed by the Juneau Lumber Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 30, 1923, 10(16):1). See "Preuschoff". Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kennedy, William: (PET-49). At least between 1922-1924 the William Kennedy family were employees/caretakers on the Duncan Canal's Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm. Beginning in early 1922 the family was employed by Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Campbell on their "Castle Island Fox Company" fur farm. In 1922, the young couple had to return to Petersburg from their island home for necessary medical attention for an infant son (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 7, 1922, 9(17):1). Following two medical issues, Mrs. Kennedy returned to her Castle Island (PET-49) residence (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 17, 1923, 10(36):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1). See Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Campbell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kent, Rockwell. Rockwell Kent was an "avid socialist and painter with a desire to write". He reportedly traveled to Alaska in 1918 with his 9-year-old son, Rocky. "He heard about the town of Seward on the edge of island-dotted Resurrection Bay". The pair "soon met 71-year-old Lars Matt Olson who ran a fox farm and goat ranch on nearby Fox Island in partnership with T.W. Hawkins of Brown and Hawkins General Store. By late August they had moved to the island" (Colby 1944: 261; Capra 2015). Mr. Kent met "Twok", the Eskimo artist, in Noorvik, whom he described as "unique, not only in that he is probably the only professional artist of the Far North but in that his limited range of experience and physical handicap have made him a ranking artist. Twok, whose Christianized name is George Allen Ahgupuk, was born at Shishmaref in 1912" (Colby 1944:397). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kerns, Eddie: (SUM-19). In early 1935, Eddie Kerns, a fisherman, drowned near Turnabout Island (SUM-19) and its Robinson-Fitzgerald fur farm. Mr. Kerns was reportedly about 30 years of age. He was the son of a Juneau pioneer. His boat supposedly hit a reef just offshore of Turnabout Island (Petersburg Press, February 15, 1935, 9(32):1).

Ketchison, Robert: (SUM-16). Robert McMurdy Ketcheson was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1950), or 1900 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born June 24, 1897, in Minneapolis, Minnesota (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Two additional sources confirm the birth date, and his death, May 27, 1975, in Los Angeles, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He married Elsie Louise Hammer Ketcheson June 18, 1924, in Spokane, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1903 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Ketcheson was actually born February 24, 1903, and died August 30, 1982 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised one daughter, Beverlee (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. and Mrs. Ketcheson were interred within the Eternal Valley Memorial Park, Newhall, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Preliminary background information indicates Mr. Ketcheson served as a manager of a Seattle, Washington, dry cleaning plant (U.S. Census 1930), a California garment maker (U.S. Census 1940), and sportswear designer with Berck-Towne in Los Angeles, California (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In early 1922, "Bob Ketchison"

corresponded with the USDA-Forest Service concerning potential leasing “Falkenberg island”, Five Finger islands (SUM-16), and Storm Island (SUM-01). He apparently had contracted for foxes with which to stock the islands. Due to inclement weather, he was unable to examine Falkenberg island; he was given until March 15, 1922, to ascertain whether the island is suitable for fox raising purposes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). I theorize that the island he initially sought was soon to be referred to as Akusha Island (SUM-24). Mr. Ketcheson then applied for fur farming special use of Storm Island (SUM-01). Ketchison’s application for Storm Island (SUM-01) was denied because it was then under fur farming special use permit status to Wilbur H. Royden (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). According to the Petersburg Weekly Report, “Robert Ketchison”, in his early 1923 Pathfinder article, claims that three-fourths of the fox farmers in southeastern Alaska are based out of Petersburg (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 2, 1923, 10(12):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kildahl, Martin: (PET-11). Initially, it was assumed the surname is a misspelling or misinterpretation by federal and territorial agency officials (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further review and research indicate that this is Martin H. Kildall (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Kildall was said to have been born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1882 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequent research indicates he was born March 25, 1882 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Kildall immigrated to the U.S. in 1891 (U.S. Census 1910). He married Gerda Gauffin Kildall September 25, 1909, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S., U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970). She was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1889 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940) and immigrated to the U.S in 1891 (U.S. Census 1910). The couple raised two children: Myrtle and Marian. In 1930 the couple described themselves as divorced (U.S. Census 1930). By 1940 they are remarried (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Kildall’s life spanned between March 1882 and April 1972 (Web: Washington, Find a Grave Index, 1821-2012; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mrs. Kildall lived between 1889 and 1974. They were both interred within the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See the following entry. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kildall, Martin: (PET-11). See the above entry for possible clarification for this individual. Various territorial and federal agencies misidentified his surname [Kildahl], and it wasn’t until much later that it was correctly spelled “Kildall”. In the summer of 1922, he was the superintendent of Hume Cannery at Doyhof (i.e., Scow Bay, Mitkof Island) and recently resigned and started scouting for fish for the Mitkof Island Packing Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 4, 1922, 9(34):1). Mr. “Kildahl” was reportedly in partnership with George F. Franklin on Keku Strait’s, Entrance Island (PET-11) fur farm special use permit. The partners initially applied for their Entrance Island (PET-11) fur farm permit in October 1924 and relinquished it officially in May 1928. Reportedly the permittees did not stock the island with fur bearers and did not pay for the annual USDA-Forest Service lease. At their departure they complained about the islands extensive tidal flats which allowed foxes to walk or swim to nearby Kupreanof Island. In April 1930, the partners sold their island improvements to W.E. Ross, but the island lease was actually taken up by P.J. Mullen (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Forrest (1984:62) refers to Mr. “Kildahl’s” local Petersburg social activities and achievements. Mr. Kildall was noted for his civic and personal achievements. He was a former mayor of Petersburg, salmon and halibut fisherman, a fish buyer/shipper, in charge of maintaining and operating the Petersburg cannery fishing fleet, a pile-driver, and Seattle, Washington cannery superintendent among his many exploits. Also see throughout the text for reference to Mr. Kildall in Nelson

(2013). See George F. Franklin, W. E. Ross, and P. J. Mullen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kimberg, Marvin: (PET-16; SUM-03). Marvin Chase “Kinberg” was mistakenly identified as Marvin “Kimberg” within the Petersburg Press throughout the 1930s. He was born about 1908 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or more accurately, August 21, 1907, in Tacoma, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1942-1947). In 1926 he moved to Petersburg, Alaska (Daily Sitka Sentinel, April 21, 1986, page 5). Mr. Kinberg married Alpha Katherline Barclay Kinberg June 27, 1929 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), or June 30, 1929, in Petersburg (Daily Sitka Sentinel, April 21, 1986, page 5). Mrs. Kinberg was born about 1909 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or specifically October 24, 1908, in Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised several children: Marvin Jr., Kathleen, Susan, Rose, and Thomas (U.S. Census 1940). Apparently, Mr. Kinberg commenced fur farming soon after his Alaskan arrival. In the spring of 1930 both husband and wife appear to have been initially employed by C.E. (i.e., Charles Edwin) Zimmerman on his Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm over several months. They had planned to remain in Petersburg (Petersburg Press July 4, 1930, 4(47):6). However, the couple soon accepted employment with John A. Hadland Sr. on his Keku Strait, Skiff Island (PET-16) (Petersburg Press, July 11, 1930, 4(48):6; Petersburg Press, August 22, 1930, 5(2):6; Petersburg Press, September 19, 1930, 5(6):6; Petersburg Press, October 3, 1930, 5(8):6). Mr. Kinberg then shifted employment with Chester M. Archbold in the late fall aboard the USDA-Forest Service Ranger Boat VI. Mr. Kinberg reportedly replaced Dean Kayler on the USDA-Forest Service vessel (Petersburg Press December 5, 1930, 5(17):6). In the winter of 1932, he and his family were staying with Mr. Charley Elliott south of Petersburg along Wrangell Narrows, Kupreanof island. The family was reportedly there for several months (Petersburg Press, December 2, 1932, 7(23):4). In early 1933 the family moved from Elliott’s to the Willard home/property along Mitkof Highway, in Scow Bay, Mitkof Island (Petersburg Press, January 20, 1933, 7(30):8). Mr. Kinberg then worked as a shrimp boat Captain/operator for Earl N. Ohmer Sr. Alaska Glacier Seafoods (Daily Sitka Sentinel, April 21, 1986, page 5). During WWII, he was employed in Sitka by the U.S. Army and Navy in the installation of gun emplacements on the islands outer coastal shoreline. In 1950, he homesteaded on Kruzof Island’s Iris Meadows. March 27, 1961, he was granted title to the parcel of land within Township 55 South, Range 63 East, lot/tract 12, Section 16, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Kinberg also worked as a carpenter, and for the city of Sitka. In 1967, he started to work as a maintenance man for the Sitka Alaska Pioneer’s Home. He passed away April 19, 1986 (Daily Sitka Sentinel, April 21, 1986, page 5). His wife, Alpha Kathleen Kinberg lived until November 6, 2007. Both were interred within the Sitka Memorial Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See C. E. Zimmerman, John A. Hadland Sr., Charley Elliott, and Earl N. Ohmer Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kimmel, H.S.: (SUM-11, SUM-12). Harland Stanley Kimmel is the nephew of H. C. Magoon and from at least 1936 to 1938 the on-site caretaker on his uncle’s Gambier Bay, Big Gain Island (SUM-11) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In the winter of 1936, he and Eric Larson survived a shipwreck. The pair were traveling from Gambier Bay to Cape Fanshaw, Alaska (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1936, 11(22):1). Harland S. Kimmel was reportedly born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), 1901 (U.S. Census 1930, 1950), or 1905 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1940). He was actually born June 2, 1901, in Ypsilanti, Michigan (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Margaret Avis Campbell Kimmel September 26, 1921, in Kootenai, Idaho (Idaho, Select Marriages, 1878-1898;1903-1942; Idaho, Marriage Records, 1863-1969; U.S. Census 1930). She was said to have been born about 1901 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Later, he married Dorothy Madelene Magoon Kimmel (U.S. Census 1940). She was born about 1914 in California (U.S. Census 1940). Kimmel then married Mabel Ross

Kimmel August 26, 1947, in Multnomah, Oregon (Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009). Hal Kimmel practiced a wide range of vocations throughout his working life. In 1927 he was said to be a clerk with Henry Disston & Sons, Inc, of Seattle, Washington (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995), in 1928 he was reportedly a traveling auditor (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995), a bookkeeper with a Seattle, Washington, auto dealership (U.S. Census 1930), By 1940 he was listed as a miner with the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (U.S. Census 1940), and finally a proprietor of a retail fountain lunch business in California's San Francisco Bay Area (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Harland Stanley Kimmel's life spanned from June 2, 1901, to March 23, 1959, in Oakland, Alameda County, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See H.C. Magoon and Fred Patten for possible clarification of his fur farming occupancy. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kincaid, Chas.: (XPA-30). Charles Kincaid was born about 1862 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). In 1923 he reportedly was the widowed on-site representative (i.e., caretaker or laborer) on the "Keku Fur Farm islands" (XPA-30). At the time, V. A. Paine held the fur farm special use permit for the islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

King, H.V.: (CRG-21). H.V. King was in partnership with R.G. Katz in their island fur farm venture. In 1921 they applied for their Port Real Marina, Santa Rita Island (CRG-21) fur farm permit (Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and it appears to have been active at least during 1921-1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

King, Silas E.: (SUM-09, SUM-17). Silas Edward King was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1884 in Vienna, Maine (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Currently available information does not shed much light on how, when and where Silas King and Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Price commenced their collaborative fur farming working relationship. Silas King reportedly was in partnership with Stanton (Stan) and Edna Mae Price in their Windham Bay Islands (SUM-09) and Alaska mainland area. According to available historical files and circulars, their USDA-Forest Service special use permit was issued to them in August 1934. In October 1934 Mr. King reportedly sold all interest in their combined fur farm to Mr. and Mrs. Price and the couple continued on the site until September 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1940 Silas King was in partnership with Mr. L. Porter Apple on the Port Houghton, Robert Island (SUM-17) fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. King was also associated with Bert Burgess in commercial fishing (U.S. Census 1940). See Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Price, L. Porter Apple, and Bert Burgess. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kinnear, Harry: (PET-36, PET-56). Harry Benton Kinnear was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1891 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birth date appears to be September 12, 1892, in Seattle, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He passed away October 8, 1939, and is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His grave marker lists him as a Washington Fireman 1CL U.S. Navy (Petersburg Borough 2009; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). Following his death legal notices to creditors appeared in November 1939 (Petersburg Press, November 3, 1939, 14(18):7). Harry B. Kinnear married Beulah G. Massey Kinnear April 29, 1920, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Her life spanned from 1898 to 1981 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, October 28, 1981, 7(42):3). The couple raised at least two children together: Conner B. and Robert G. Kinnear (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Kinnear was in partnership with James (Jim) Allen and Dr. R. C. Mathis in their Clarence Strait, Middle Island (PET-36) Fox

Company, and East Island (PET-56). Their fur farm permit was issued to the company in January 1925 and closed in January 1926. Dr. Mathis was reportedly the primary investor and on-site manager (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1928 Mr. Harry Kinnear and Cecil Allen operated a local Petersburg transfer company for a year (Petersburg Press, January 27, 1928, 2(24):3). In early 1929, he and his family planned to move to the Seattle, Washington area for him to go to work for the Northwest Auto Supply Company (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1929, 3(22):6). The local newspaper noted Mr. Kinnear in an early April 1934 edition. He was described as a former resident, bound for Cordova to be employed by the Pioneer Sea Food Co. Reportedly his wife would soon join him there (Petersburg Press, April 6, 1934, 8(40):1). In September 1939 Mr. Kinnear was named by the City of Petersburg as the cities refuse collector (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1939, 14(10):1). The 1940 U.S. Census states that his occupation was a “truck driver” or delivery driver (U.S. Census 1940). Several years later Mrs. Beulah Kinnear married Cecil B. Owsley March 7, 1942, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She passed away October 18, 1981, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). However, her grave marker lists her as Beulah Kinnear (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, October 28, 1981, 7(42):3). Mrs. Kinnear-Owsley resided in Petersburg between 1937 and 1967 (Petersburg Pilot, October 28, 1981, 7(42):3). See James (Jim) Allen, Cecil Allen, and Dr. R. C. Mathis. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kirberger, Ernest: (PET-12). Ernest Kirberger was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1910), 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), 1884 (U.S. Census 1930), 1885 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1877 in Warren, Pennsylvania (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 20, 1921, 7(23):5; U.S. Census 1920). However, a more likely date of June 21, 1876, is provided (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Moreover, his life reportedly spanned between June 21, 1876, and July 11, 1955 (Ernest Kirberger Family Tree n.d.; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). A second date for his obituary was listed as July 20, 1955, in Seattle, Washington (Bayers n.d.). Mr. Kirberger was named one of the early U.S. Postmaster’s of Kake on May 15, 1906 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971) and in 1923 described as the ex-postmaster (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 10, 1923, 10(35):4). Mr. Kirberger initially operated a Kake cannery and packing company. He later became a merchant and postmaster (Petersburg Press, July 15, 1955, 31(3):1). He was a partner with John Bremner, Tom Elsmore, E. P. Refling, Amos P. Cole, and J. W. Stoft in their Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm. According to closed historical files and circulars, the group called their company the “Blue Bell Fox Ranch” and “Blue Bell Fox Company”. In early 1921 Mr. Kirberger appears to have purchased interest in the Blue Bell Fox Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 4, 1921, 7(8):6) and in the fall of 1922 he is referenced in a Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). J.W. Stoft and E.P. Refling initially applied for the Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm in May 1919, and the USDA-Forest Service special use permit was issued to the pair in July 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In early 1922, Kirberger and E.P. Refling conferred at the island fur farming ranch and discussed the new buildings being constructed there (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):1).

In 1922 Mr. Kirberger was listed as the island and company manager for their Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, 9(28):1). Throughout 1922, Mr. Kirberger advertised “High-Grade Blue Fox-for sale after Sept.1st any amount up to 100 pairs. \$300 a pair. Inquire E. Kirberger, Kake, Alaska” (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 18, 1922, 9(36):4). Their island fur farm was abandoned by August 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest

Service n.d.a). Mr. Kirberger married Miss Beulah Burgh, a Bureau of Education teacher September 1, 1928 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, September 7, 1928, 3(4):4). Mr. Kirberger was also a noted Kake area independent merchant and raw fur buyer (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 4, 1919, 5(19):4; Petersburg Press, January 25, 1952, 26(29):4; Petersburg Press, January 21, 1955, 30(29):1). In 1922 Kirberger was elected to the board of Directors of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Mr. Kirberger died July 11, 1955, in a Seattle Hospital, and was buried within the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John Bremner, Tom Elsmore, E. P. Refling, J. W. Stoff, Amos P. Cole, John Krinklebotten, and Lars Mikal Hansen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kirchhofer, Curtis R.: (XTR-01). Mr. Curtis Reese Kirchhofer was born about 1914 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Further research indicate he was born July 31, 1913, in Juneau, Alaska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). By 1940 he was a self-described Juneau area bus driver (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In the fall of 1936 Mr. Kirchhofer was reportedly in partnership with Lyman R. Ellsworth during their brief fur farming venture. The partners were issued their Port Snettisham, Fannie Island (XTR-01) fur farm permit in October 1936, and it was officially relinquished to the USDA-Forest Service in June of 1938. In March 1937, the two partners were planning to stock the island with 12 blue fox, and 30 mink (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). See Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827 for possible reference. Mr. Kirchhofer married Alice Cecelia Davidson Kirchhofer June 5, 1942, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born March 18, 1907, in Stockett, Montana (Montana, Birth Records, 1897-1988; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Montana, State Deaths, 1907-2018). The couple produced one son: William (U.S. Census 1950). By 1950 Mr. Kirchhofer appears to have served as a caterpillar operator with a Yamhill, Oregon pulp mill (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Kirchhofer died May 28, 1966, of carcinoma of the kidneys with metastasis to the bone and brain. He was interred within the Friends Cemetery, Newbury, Oregon (Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1968). Mrs. Kirchhofer passed away July 22, 1987, at the Park Place Nursing Home, Great Falls, Montana. Her cremated remains were interred within the Hillcrest Mausoleum, Great Falls, Montana. See Lyman R. Ellsworth. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Klammt, W. Richard: (PET-43). Richard Walter Klammt was born about 1884 in Germany (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent information indicates he was born November 30, 1883 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). His life spanned between 1883 and December 2, 1955 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mr. Klammt was a partner with Ernest Gomoll in 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). It is not currently clear if he was an active fur farm partner or merely a lodger and caretaker/laborer with Mr. Gomoll. The USDA-Forest Service files and other members of the general public appear to have confused the two men as siblings and referenced them as such within USDA-Forest Service historical files, correspondence, and memos (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov. 18, 1921, 7(48):1; U.S. Census 1920). See Ernest Gomoll. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kletsch, C.F.: (PET-24). There are two differing spellings for this individual's surname. One is via the USDA-Forest Service administration of his special use permit, or fur farm permit: C.F. Kletsch. The second source appears within the Petersburg Weekly Report (October 20, 1922, 9(36):4) as C.F. Klemsch. In the latter newspaper account, he was mentioned as the President of the "Alaska Blue Fox Farm Company" and operator of the gasboat "Rambler" (Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924, 11(29):5). He was from Kelso, Washington. Charles Fredrick Kletsch was

born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1873 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1920). He was a self-described Washington agricultural farmer and married to Evelyn Kletsch and father to several children (U.S. Census 1930). By 1930 he was a self-described Washington realtor, selling real estate (U.S. Census 1930). His life spanned from 1872 to August 9, 1936 (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Both husband and wife were buried in the Cowlitz View Memorial Cemetery, Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Beginning in the early 1920's, Mr. Kletsch served as the President and on-site manager for the Alaska Blue Fox Company on their Clarence Strait, Bushy Island (PET-24) fur farm. As the company's president and manager, he advertised that the island fur farm was for sale in late December 1928 (Petersburg Press, December 28, 1928, 3(20):4). By February 1932, the company ceased to exist, and shareholders expected him to accept the island fur farm improvements and remaining foxes as payment for his services for the previous two years. He then assisted the successor Bushy Island (PET-24) fur farming permittee, Ms. Olive McCay, in the daily fur farm operations there until early 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Loftus 1932; McCay 1984; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Olive McCay, John A. Hadland Sr., Henry and/or Charles F. Kletsch, Brown, and Fletcher. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Knight, John P. In 1940, Mr. Knight first appears as a fur farmer and trapper in the Frederick Sound area of southeastern Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). He was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Further research states that he was born May 10, 1870, in Saginaw, Michigan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He appears to have actively interacted and possibly collaborated with several of the notable individuals and families conducting fur farming in the southeastern Alaskan region. He is mentioned along with the Patten's, Philbin's, Wooton's, John Stephen and Beverly Stevens (U.S. Census 1940). At the time of his passing, he was said to be a cannery worker and based at the Sebastian Stuart Fishing Company, Tyee, Alaska. Mr. Knight died of sepsis December 13, 1943. He was buried in a Seattle, Washington cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Knutsen, Emil: (SUM-03, SUM-19, XPA-21). Mr. "Emil Knudsen" was born May 22, 1903, and died in May 1968 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Throughout the historical literature his surname was commonly printed in error as "Knutsen". He appears to have initially worked in collaboration with Bob and Claire Robinson on the Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fur farm. Their combined working partnership appears to have transitioned to full time on-site management in 1926 when the Robinson's semi-retired with plans to eventually move to Oregon. Emil Knudsen and Ray Compton left on the "Wanderer" for Kake where the two visited there for a short time (Petersburg Press, June 5, 1931, 5(42):6). In late 1931, the local newspaper reported Mr. Knudsen was working on the Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1931, 6(16):4). I tend to believe this latter information was in error, as he was quite focused on Turnabout Island (SUM-19) and working exclusively for/with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's. It should probably refers to Pillar Bay's Mink Island (XPA-21). In January 1932, The Robinson's moved into Mexican Joe's house in Petersburg, Alaska (Nelson 2013:81) and stated that "Emil Knudsen will be running the (i.e., Turnabout Island) ranch for the coming season, under the direction of Mr. Robinson" (Petersburg Press, January 29, 1932, 6(24):8). In January 1933 Emil Knudsen reportedly made his annual trip to Petersburg from Turnabout Island (SUM-19) (Petersburg Press, January 27, 1933, 7(31):8). In the summer of 1933, the Robinson's planned to move to Grants Pass, Oregon and leave Emil Knutsen to assume on-site management and work on the Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1933, 7(49):8). In early 1935 Mr. Knudsen was planning to purchase the Ray and Ann Compton, Pillar Bay, Mink Island (XPA-21) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):1). Mr. Knudsen moved to operate Mink Island (XPA-21) when he

purchased the island fur farm improvements from the Ray Compton estate (Petersburg Press, March 1, 1935, 9(34):4). Mr. Knudsen was issued his fur farm permit for Mink Island (XPA-21) in March 1935. In May 1935, Knudsen advertised for sale an 18-foot runabout boat with 4 cylinder 12 hp Universal engine. He valued the boat at \$300. Knudsen went further by suggesting that he would sell or trade for a small work boat (Petersburg Press, May 31, 1935, 9(47):5). Subsequently, the USDA-Forest Service files from July 1937 indicate the Mink Island (XPA-21) "area has been abandoned". In November 1937, the USDA-Forest Service officially closed the file on Mink Island (XPA-21) (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1954, "Emil Knudsen", of Kodiak, was pictured at the Alaska booth at the Rotary International Convention in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, July 9, 1954, 30(1):2). In late May 1961, Dr. James Leekley returned from a trip to Kodiak Island where he discussed the possibility of establishing an experimental fur farm there. He accompanied a New York mink rancher, Lloyd Bennett, who was meeting with Emil Knudsen and others in Kodiak regarding the establishment of a possible fur farm near Kodiak. Knudsen is a former Petersburg resident who sent his regards to friends in Petersburg via Leekley (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1961, 48(34):1). See Mr. and Mrs. Bob Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Compton, and Dr. James R. Leekley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Koby, Jack: (XTR-02). Jack Vincent Koby was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1930, 1950), or 1895 in Switzerland (U.S. Census 1940), but research suggests it was October 31, 1893, in Swaziland (Geneanet Community Trees Index; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He married Inez Giese September 27, 1928, in Douglas, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Inez Giese Koby was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1895 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). She passed away of breast cancer July 5, 1949, and was buried in the I.O.O.F. (i.e., Independent Order of Odd Fellows) Cemetery and Mausoleum at Tillamook County, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1968). The couple raised: Elizabeth, Moon, and John Koby (U.S. Census 1940). Over the years Jack Koby claimed to be a miner, foreman in a gold mine, fur farmer, and finally a cold storage employee. In February 1930 he appears to have been issued his Taku River fur farm (XTR-02) special use permit. Koby had planned to stock the 70-acre area with beaver. The fur farm site is located approximately 10 miles from the mouth of the Taku River. The fur farm permit was closed in October 1933 when it was converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Jack Koby lived between October 31, 1893, and March 1969 and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kohlhase, Ernest A.: (SUM-07). Ernest Alfred Kohlhase Sr. was born about 1908 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1907 in Germany (U.S. Census 1950). Further research indicates that he was born January 14, 1907, in Hoistein, Germany. At the time, he was said to be in residence on Holkham Bay's, Harbor Island (SUM-07), but also utilized nearby Round Island (SUM-07) on his island based fur farm (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Two additional sources state that he was born January 13, 1907, and died in September 1971 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014, U.S. Public Records Index, Vol. 2). He was married to Anna Marie Kohlhase. She was born about 1908 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1903 in Germany (U.S. Census 1950). The couple raised at least two children: Robert and Ernest Jr. (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Various dates throughout the 1930s and 1940s note their petitions for U.S. naturalization. He was said to formally have "declared" his citizenship September 21, 1928, in a Washington District Court (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). The couple notes that they and their family lived on their Holkham Bay, Harbor Island (SUM-07), south of Juneau, Alaska and were active fur farmers between 1928 and 1948 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey, 1924;

Alaska State Archive n.d.: 136; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1940 Mr. Kohlhasse employed Hugo Bergstrom as a partner and fur farm helper on Harbor Island (SUM-07). Mr. Bergstrom was born about 1893 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Kohlhasse stocked the islands with free running blue fox and pen raised mink and Russian fitch (Alaska Game Commission 1941). According to historical files, L.C Vernon briefly planned to stock his Holkham Bay, Powers Creek (SUM-20) fur farm with 15 pair of Ernest A. Kohlhasse's mink (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By late 1947, the Kohlhasse children were attending school in Juneau, and he planned to move his island home and some improvements to Juneau via a homemade raft/barge. His island fur farm permit was officially relinquished by July 1948 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Hilson 1976: 73; Tewkesbury 1947:187; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). By 1950 the family was living in Douglas, and he was a self-described fisherman (U.S. Census 1950). Ernest A. Kohlhasse passed away September 29, 1971, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017), while his wife lived between 1903 and October 7, 1986 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). They were both interred within the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Hugo Bergstrom, and L.C Vernon. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kooney, Charlie: (PET-99). It appears that Sam Nakamoto and Charlie Kooney initially operated a fur farm in the Blind Slough area on Mitkof Island. In 1925, the pair was arrested at their ranch for killing and feeding deer to their fur bearers, and Tommy Twist and Wm. Mills were charged with poaching deer out of season (Petersburg Herald, June 19, 1925, 11(71):1; Petersburg Herald, July 10, 1925, 11(73):1). A later edition of the local newspaper states that Mr. Kooney was a fur farmer operating in the Scow Bay area of Mitkof Island (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1). Historical literature, agency files, U.S. Census, and local newspapers vary in the spelling of his surname and pertinent dates. His name has been spelled as "Charlie Kroney" (U.S. Census 1910), "Charley Caney" (U.S. Census 1920), and "Charlie Cooney" (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). All references indicate that he was an indigenous Alaska Native born about 1855 (U.S. Census 1910), or about 1870 (U.S. Census 1920). He was married to his wife Mary. She was reportedly born about 1865. The couple appear to have several children and grandchildren living with them during this era (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). His life appears to have spanned between 1859 and September 25, 1926. He is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Sam Nakamoto, and G.T. Lindgren. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Krinklebotten, John: (PET-12). John Krinklebotten and his working partner, Thorleif Grandahl, were mentioned in passing as seasonal laborers or winter caretakers on the Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fox farm (U.S. Census 1920). The same U.S. Census mistakenly misspell his name as "Kringlebotten" (U.S. Census 1920). He was born about 1896 in Norway. Immigration for him came about in 1910. He was described as single and 24 years of age. He also described himself as a fisherman (U.S. Census 1920). The two working partners were winter caretakers on the Hound Island fox farm at least between 1919 and 1920. He was also noted as a winter caretaker on the same island in 1922-1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 20, 1923, 10(19):6; U.S. Census 1920). His overall employment appears to be working and overseeing the fur bearers and the islands improvements for the Blue Bell Fox Company (Roberts n.d.). He traveled to Ketchikan in early 1927 to receive his final citizenship papers (Petersburg Press, February 11, 1927, 1(26):4). See Thorleif Grandahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kron, John A.: (SIT-19). Mr. John Anton Kron was born about 1889 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Additional information indicates he was born July 27, 1888, in

Waterloo, Illinois (WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Another source states that his life began July 27, 1888, and ended February 16, 1964 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). He was self-described from 1910 through 1920 as a stone cutter or rock mason (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). By 1930 through 1940, Mr. Kron was in medical care in San Mateo County, California (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Initially, he was reportedly within Camp Fremont, a Public Health Service facility (U.S. Census 1930). Later, he was in a "VA" facility (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. John A. Kron was reportedly in fur farming partnership with M. P. Hudson. This may refer to Michael Sylvester Hudson? In December 1919, the pair applied for their Portlock Harbor, Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm special use permit (Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The permit was reportedly issued to them in November 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In the fall of 1922 "M.S. Hudson" was listed as the sole fur farm permittee responsible for Hogan Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). The special use permit for the Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm was abandoned by the fall of 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Kron died February 16, 1964, in Santa Clara, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See M. P. Hudson, and Andrew and Edwin Sholin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Kronmiller, C.F. Mr. C.F. Kronmiller, and his partner, Percy Brubaker, both of Palmer, Alaska, were arrested for trapping beaver as non-residents, no trapping licenses, taking an animal before an open season, and trapping in a closed season. He was convicted and sentenced to 30 days in jail (Petersburg Herald, January 29, 1926, page 2). See Percy Brubaker. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lafon, Hugh C. In 1930, Hugh Carlton Lafon was a self-described fur farming manager in the Juneau, Alaska, area (U.S. Census 1930). There is a possibility that he may have been in collaborated with Keith G. Young in their unnamed Juneau enterprise (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Lafon was born January 23, 1873, in Kansas (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Emma Alice Knapp Lafon. She lived between May 18, 1875, and August 23, 1922. Mrs. Lafon passed away and was buried at Wallace, Idaho's Nine Mile Cemetery (Idaho, Death Records, 1890-1968; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Currently, there is no additional information concerning this individual and his possible fur farming partner. See Keith F. Young. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lahey, Tom D.: (SKG-09). Thomas D. Lahey was born about 1868 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1863 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920). He married Laura Levey January 23, 1895, in Boston, Massachusetts (Massachusetts, Marriage Records, 1840-1915). His wife, Laura, was born about 1876 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1900). In 1920 he is a self-described widower (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930, he is living with his brother-in-law's family in Chicago, Illinois (U.S. Census 1930). The Thomas Lahey Family Tree (n.d.) states that he was born about 1872 in Wisconsin, and that his wives names and birth dates are as follows: Amelia (1879) and Nettie (1891). Mr. Lahey was in partnership with Thomas D. Handley in their land-based Chilkat Valley, Handley-Lahey (SKG-09) fur farm. The partners initially constructed temporary pens in Haines but eventually moved to the south side of the Chilkat River (e.g., Chilkat Lake) at Long Bridge (18 miles northwest of Haines). Reportedly, Mr. Lahey commenced fur farming operations in 1913, and it was closed by 1917 (Bower & Aller 1918:64; Evermann 1914:22, 118; Jones 1915:118-21; Roberts n.d.). On January 3, 1920, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 29 South, Range 57 East, Section 17, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Unconfirmed reports suggest Mr. Lahey passed away in Nome, Alaska, sometime in 1939. See Thomas D. Handley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lamar, Mrs. Connie. In 1927, Mrs. Connie Lamar, and Lester McKendle, a merchant patrolman, were arrested in Seattle, Washington and charged with the theft of Alaskan furs valued at \$3000. It is alleged that the furs were stolen in two recent burglaries (Petersburg Press, July 8, 1927, 1(47):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lane, Charles Edward: (JUN-04). Charles Edward Lane was born about 1903 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His actual birth date is January 29, 1902, in Lexington, Kentucky (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was married to Lila Ptack Lane. She was born about 1904 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1903 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The pair raised one daughter, Beverly (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). At least in the fall of 1929, he was a fur farming laborer on the Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04) (U.S. Census 1930). By the 1940's, he had shifted to working in a lumber mill and cold storage (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; U.S. Census 1940). The family relocated to Redding, California, and he passed away there June 5, 1966 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Lila Ptack Lane, and Edna Ptack Melvin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lane, Leila Ptack: (JUN-04). Mrs. Lane was born June 18, 1902, and died December 18, 1969 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She is one of the two Alaskan fur farming daughters of John A. and Susie Ptack. Her sister is Edna Ptack Melvin (Roberts n.d.). In 1935 she and her sister inherited the Stephens Passage, Coghlan island (JUN-04) fur farm improvements and livestock from their mothers' estate. In November 1935, Mrs. Lane advertised the island fur farm for sale. The Coghlan Island Fox Farm and equipment with or without livestock reportedly was up for sale by the sisters in local newspapers (Petersburg Press, November 1, 1935, 10(17):8). The Forest Service issued the sister's their island fur farm special use permit in May 1936 and according to files it was abandoned by April 1946. The island was said to have been once stocked with blue fox. Reportedly, Eugene Weschenfelder (JUN-05) rowed across to the island many times and fed the fox his surplus fish. The island remained unoccupied from at least April 1940 to the end of the lease period in April 1946. (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Also see Edna Ptack Melvin, John and Susie Ptack, and Eugene Weschenfelder. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lange, Emil R.: (SIT-09, SIT-25, XPA-20). Mr. Lange was born about 1888 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), or Denmark (U.S. Census 1920). He married Marian E. Kurtz Lange January 10, 1928, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In 1920, Emil Lange was in partnership with George Ramstad in their Cape Fanshaw, Alaska, mercantile store (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 9, 1920, 6(17):2). The store was listed for sale in early 1924 (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 4, 1924, 11(1):2). Mr. Lange was initially in a fur farming partnership with Eric Larson, and Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson in their Larson and Company fur farm islands. The company held a fur farming special use permit for their Seymour Canal, Faust and Faun Islands (SIT-25); he was also a partner with Mr. Eric Larson in their Seymour Canal, Dorn Island (SIT-09) fur farm. The latter two partners were issued their special use permit for Dorn Island (SIT-09) in June 1920, and it reportedly closed in February 1930 when Mr. Lange purchased Eric Larson's share in the company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; U.S. Census 1930; Alaska Game Commission 1929). Mr. Lange continued his fur farm permit for Faust and Faun Islands (SIT-25) from November 1930 until January 1931. During this time period (ca. 1930), Mr. Lange was "running stock and the store at Myers Chuck", Cleveland Peninsula (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By January 1931, Lange sold the improvements on Dorn Island (SIT-09) and Faust and Faun Islands (SIT-25) to Edward Ramstead. There is currently a lack of site-specific information on Mr. Lange's reported involvement or tenure on

Security Bay's, Cleft Island (XPA-20) (Alaska Game Commission 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). December 4, 1937, Mrs. Marion Lange was appointed as the Myers Chuck Postmaster. Six months later she was listed as Mrs. Marion West (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). She and Ira N. West were also listed as partners/proprietors in the Myers Chuck retail grocery store (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Lange was said to have lived between June 5, 1887 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and 1962. He was interred within the Island Lake Cemetery, Poulsbo, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research is recommended for the following trappers living/working in the Myers Chuck area: Arthur Wixon, L.A. Daniel, and Harry Koetz (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). See Eric Larson, and Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson, and Edward Ramstead. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Langley, Perry P.: (SUM-01). In the fall of 1944 "Mr. and Mrs. Perry P. Langley have recently purchased the improvements on Storm Island, the former home of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Abbess, and are busy getting supplies preparatory to moving out to their new home. Mr. Langley is a mining engineer, and their last home was South America, where they lived in Ecuador and Panama for three years" (Petersburg Press, September 1, 1944, 19(9):4). Mr. Langley was issued his Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm permit in September 1944. Perry Langley was noted as..."a newcomer to Alaska; formerly from Butte, MT". "Mr. Langley is married; no children; he is a mining engineer by profession" (Petersburg Press, September 1, 1944, 19(9):4). The Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm was poorly stocked at the time (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In January 1947, the Forest Service noted that Mr. Langley received "income from other sources in 1946...fishing and wild trapping". His Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm permit was issued to him in September 1944 and was relinquished by February 1947 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In early 1947 the USDA-Forest Service conducted a fur farm inspection. The federal agency representative reported the following Storm Island (SUM-01) improvements on-site: a four room, frame dwelling; woodshed; generator shed; chicken house; smokehouse; warehouse; one tier, wire floored fox pen; and abandoned railway and Ford car (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1950, Mr. Perry P. Langley petitioned the federal government for title to his homestead located within Lot 1, Section 27, Township 58 South, Range 79 East, Copper River Meridian. Legal notice for the 8.28-acre parcel appears within the local newspaper (Petersburg Pilot, August 18, 1950, 25(7):7). Title for the parcel was granted to him January 11, 1951 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). By the summer of 1954, the couple had relocated to Seattle, Washington and their West Petersburg, Sasby Island home, and vessel "Siesta" were for sale (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1954, 29(50):7; Petersburg Press, August 27, 1954, 30(8):7). Mr. Perry Plumb Langley was said to have been born about 1911 in Kansas, and his wife, Mrs. Vivian Langley, was born about 1915 (U.S. Census 1950). Subsequent information indicates Perry Langley was born February 24, 1911, in Mailand, Kansas (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). However, similar pertinent Information concerning Mrs. Langley isn't currently accessible, or available. Beginning in the summer of 1951, Mr. Langley's nephew, Frank Langley of Denver, Colorado spent nearly nine months living and working with the couple (Petersburg Press, June 8, 1952, 25(49):4; Petersburg Press, February 1, 1952, 26(30):4). The married couple appear to have been active in local-regional commerce, as well as civic groups and organizations. At least once they were invited to speak of their South American exploits before a local Petersburg audience (Petersburg Press, April 20, 1951, 25(42):2). Sometime in the mid-1950's, the couple appears to have separated and eventually divorced. The local newspaper advised those that recalled Mrs. Vivian Langley that she was now recognized as Mrs. D.H. Kramer of Tacoma, Washington (Petersburg Press, December 30, 1960, 48(18):8). Mr. Perry Langley appears to have continued commercial fishing, mining, and engineering as a livelihood, as well as a steady succession of marriages and divorces over the following years (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; U.S. Census 1950; Oregon, State

Divorces, 1925-1968; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His last official address was said to be in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He passed away there November 8, 1997 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See William N. Abbess. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lanterman, John B.: (CRG-16). Mr. Lanterman was born about 1872 in Ohio. In June 1921 John Lanterman married Eva R. Trope in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 10, 1921, 7(26):1). His wife, Eva K. Trope Lanterman, was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1930). In the summer of 1921, he was noted in the local newspaper as the foreman of the road construction project from Petersburg to Scow Bay, Mitkof Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 1, 1921, 7(29):1). Mr. Lanterman was in partnership with P. L. Burns in their Bucareli Bay, Madre de Dios Island (CRG-16) fur farm. The partners applied for their island fur farm special use permit in August 1922, and it was issued to them in September 1923. It appears their island fur farm was active until at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Holbrook 1922:153; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a). Currently there is no available information concerning P.L. Burns. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larry, Buck: (XMF-05). Mr. Larry reportedly..." left the East coast to cod fish in the Bering Sea where a young man named Ernest Swanson soon became his shipmate and eventual partner. These two hardy pioneers tried their hands at a few different local enterprises: raising potatoes and turnips, fox farming, and fishing. They started a fox farm near Elfin Cove on Three Hill Island and during that time trolled the area on a boat named ELFIN. Ernest Swanson took the aging Mr. Larry to the Sailor's Snug Harbor on Staten Island, New York" (Elfin Cove Lodge 2009). There appears to have been a misspelling and/or misunderstanding of his surname. He should be referenced as John "Bucky" Leary (Roppel 2012a). See John Bucky Leary. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larsen, Hilmar: (SIT-17). Early circulars spell his name as Hjlmar Larson (Alaska Game Commission 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Larsen was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent research has revealed that he was born July 8, 1890, in Batton, Norway (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In January 1923 Mr. Larsen applied for and was issued his Peril Strait, Fairway Island (SIT-17) fur farm permit. The permittee, with permission, occupied buildings owned by the Lighthouse Department of Ketchikan, Alaska. USDA-Forest Service files mention the permittee raised blue fox (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b,1924). His island fur farm permit was issued in January 1923 and closed in November 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933; Loftus 1930; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). His island fur farm permit appears to have been transferred to Oscar Johnson. The island fur farm permit was issued to Mr. Johnson in November 1936. In January 1940 Johnson's island fur farming permit was listed as abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b,1938). Larsen operated his fishing vessel #310464 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Hilmar Mersul Larsen and his vessel appear to have been based out of Elfin Cove, Alaska, throughout much of his adult life, and he passed away there April 21, 1951. He was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). See Oscar Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larson: (XMF-08). It is assumed this surname refers to Paul Larson, a Southeast Alaska commercial fisherman. He was born about 1881 in Finland (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was born January 25, 1881, in Vilburi, Finland (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Larson appears to have been in partnership with William J. Watson in their Idaho

Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm. Available information indicates that their island fur farming special use permit was issued to them in August 1936, and it was then converted to a residence permit in December 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). See William J. Watson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larson, Alex. In early 1927, fisherman Alex Larson, was marooned for two weeks on Fox island, Resurrection Bay, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska (Petersburg Press, March 11, 1927, 1(30):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larson, Alfred S. March 3, 1919, Mr. Alfred S. Larson was 27 years of age at the time of his suicide in the Kupreanof Island, Beecher's Pass area. He was born in Poulsbo, Washington, and was a resident in the Petersburg vicinity four or five years. Mr. Larson was a fisherman, hunter, and trapper. He leaves behind his father, two sisters, and three brothers (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 21, 1919, 5(17):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larson, Earl: (PET-12). In 1940, Mr. Earl Larson was a Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farming laborer and lodger under Fred Haltiner. Mr. Larson was born about 1916 in Wisconsin and worked alongside Dick Haltiner on the island fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larson, Eric A.: (SIT-09, SIT-25). Please note the spelling of the two Erick or Eric Larson's referenced here. They are one and the same person misspelled and misidentified by newspapers, federal, and territorial agency literature and USDA-Forest Service field personnel over time. Mr. Larson claimed to be a fisherman throughout his adult life (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Eric A. Larson was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Several sources further identify his name as "Eric Alev Larson", "Eric Alfred Ernest Larson", and "Erick Alfred Larson". He was said to have been born August 17, 1884, in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). It appears all the Erick or Eric A. Larson references are one and the same person. He served as a logger, fur farmer, and salmon fisherman throughout his adult life (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In the fall of 1920, he and Anton "Andy" Anderson traveled to Port Graham, Alaska, in order to purchase blue fox to stock their respective island fox farms (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 10, 1920, 6(39):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 1, 1920, 6(42):1). In his petition for U.S. naturalization in 1922, he is listed as a "fox farmer" on "Duru" (i.e., Dorn) island (Alaska State Archives n.d.). Mr. Larson appears to be in partnership with Alex Larson, Emil Lange, and Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson in the Dorn Island (SIT-09) fur farm. Larson and his partners commissioned the construction and operated the vessel "Dorn" in the summer of 1923. It measured 32 feet in length, 9 1/2-foot beam, and 30 hp engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 10(31):1). Their fur farm permit for Dorn Island (SIT-09) was issued to them in June 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and closed in February 1928. In December 1926, the local newspaper reported the Dorn Island fox farmer was in town during the week on business (Petersburg Press, December 3, 1926, 1(16):4). He was also reportedly in partnership with Emil R. Lange and Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson in Faust and Faun Islands (SIT-25), Seymour Canal. The permit under Larson & Company for Faust and Faun (SIT-25) islands was issued in February 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and closed in November 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Hilson 1976:72; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Larson inquired about leasing Five Finger (SUM-16) Islands in the summer of 1924. The Forest Service advised him that the islands were then under lease to

"Patten, Broom, and Murphy". Larson's application for Five Finger Islands was rejected by the USDA-Forest Service (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In early 1933, commercial fishermen Erick Larson and Chris Molver were aboard the long-line vessel "Seagull" when it was lost near Five Finger lighthouse. The pair lost about 5000 pounds of halibut in the vessels sinking (Petersburg Press, February 24, 1933, 7(35):1). In the winter of 1936, Eric Larson and Hal Kimmel attempted to travel between Gambier Bay and Cape Fanshaw. Their vessel was lost in the storm. Mr. Kimmel notified officials in Petersburg, while Mr. Larson worked to salvage the vessel (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1936, 11(22):1). Mr. E. Albin Larson passed away in 1955, and was buried within the Scandinavian Cemetery, Rockford, Illinois (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Anton "Andy" Anderson, Alex Larson, Emil Lang, and Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larson, Erik: (JUN-04, JUN-06). Again, this is probably one and the same person listed above. Eric Larson was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or more accurately August 17, 1884 in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In June 1947 Mr. Larson was issued his island fur farm permit for his Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04). He planned to stock the island with mink, but apparently never did so. In August 1949, the permittee appears to have relinquished his Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the spring of 1949 Reverend Nash of Juneau applied for the use of Coghlan Island (JUN-04) as a residence site for children (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Currently available historical USDA-Forest Service files indicate Mr. Larson's special use permit application for the Auke Bay, Suedla Island (JUN-06) was received in February 1946, but the USDA-Forest Service rejected his application for non-compliance (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Larson, Oscar: (SUM-13). Oscar Larson was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1920), 1872 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1871 in Sweden (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His U.S. naturalization was completed August 19, 1914 (U.S. Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). Mr. Larson was a self-described hunter and trapper (U.S. Census 1920). By 1940 he proudly claimed his occupation as a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Larson was rumored to have died in March 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, subsequent reporting states that he passed away March 3, 1941, at his Gambier Bay, Price Island (SUM-13) fur farm (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Federal agency files state that "Larson had not starved to death due to lack of food but rather to a stomach ailment which would not permit him to digest his food. He was buried on the island [i.e., Price Island] to the south of the residence" (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Over time Mr. Larson took on a succession of partners for his Price Island (SUM-13) fur farm: Hjalmar Matson (1922-1930), H.C. Magoon (1930-1938), and Melvin Starkenburg (1938-1941). His fur farming exploits span from at least 1922 to 1941 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). His final partnership ended at Mr. Larson's passing. USDA-Forest historical records and files are inconsistent for the exact year for Mr. Larson's passing. The USDA-Forest Service fur farm permit was officially closed in November 1941. The latter USDA-Forest Service files and correspondence indicate the Price Island (SUM-13) fur farm had been abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Hjalmar Matson, H.C. Magoon, Harvey McGoone, and Melvin Starkenburg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Laughlin, John: (JUN-43). John Bentley Laughlin was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1897 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Research confirms that he was born April 11, 1896, in Douglas, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In

1917, Mr. Laughlin was a laborer working as a “pile-driver man” (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He served briefly within the U.S. Military between 1918-1919 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). By 1920 he was salmon fishing in Alaska with his brother, Roscoe M. Laughlin (U.S. Census 1920). Later Laughlin was reportedly in fur farming partnership with his older brother, Roscoe (U.S. Census 1930). The USDA-Forest Service notes the Roscoe M. Laughlin fur farm was located along Juneau’s Glacier Highway. Roscoe M. Laughlin reportedly raised mink according to the Alaska Game Commission (1929) and Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1930). These limited sources indicate that the fur farm was active at least in 1929 and 1930. In 1940, John Laughlin claimed to be a laborer conducting Alaskan “surveys” (U.S. Census 1940). In 1942 he was working for his brother at his Auke Bay grocery store (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). John Bentley Laughlin died of sepsis at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital April 25, 1945, and was buried in Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). See R.M. Laughlin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Laughlin, R.M.: (JUN-43). Roscoe “Mohon” Laughlin was born about 1892 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940); however, an additional source suggests that he was born May 13, 1891, in Tacoma, Washington (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Another source mistakenly suggests that he was born May 31, 1891 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was born May 13, 1891, and died December 16, 1966 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Laughlin married Jeffie M. Frey or Jeffie M. Ivey Laughlin May 4, 1931. At that time, he and his younger brother were self-described fur farmers (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1930). His wife passed away July 16, 1935, and was buried within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). By 1940 he was listed as “widowed” and the owner of an Auke Bay-Eagle River Road grocery store (U.S. Census 1940). R.M. Laughlin was reportedly in fur farming partnership with his younger brother, John Laughlin (U.S. Census 1930). John Laughlin was born about 1897 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). The USDA-Forest Service notes the Roscoe M. Laughlin fur farm was located along Juneau’s Glacier Highway. He reportedly raised mink according to the Alaska Game Commission (1929) and Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1930). These limited sources indicate that the fur farm was active at least in 1929 and 1930. Mr. Roscoe M. Laughlin referred to himself as an electrician in 1917, an Alaskan fisherman in the 1920’s, a fur famer in the 1930s, and an Auke Bay grocery store owner by 1940 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). On February 26, 1948, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 22, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In 1956, Laughlin married Almira Russell Laughlin in Skagit, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). He passed away in Skagit, Washington December 16, 1966 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See John Laughlin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Laughlin, W.W.: (PET-02; PET-57). In 1919 the USDA-Forest Service historical files mistakenly refer to a W.W. McLaughlin. Apparently, this discrepancy was eventually caught and corrected to “McLaughlin” in later files and records (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 2, 1919, 5(23):2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d). He was also referred to as William W. McCormack (U.S. Census 1920). In 1922, William McLaughlin first appears relative to his Zarembo Island, St. Johns Harbor, Northerly Island (PET-57) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 5, 1922, 9(21):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1925 Mr. McLaughlin reportedly “disappeared” according to his surviving business partner, Mrs. F. Wheeler (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). William W. McLaughlin was born about 1886 in Arkansas (U.S. Census 1920). W.W. McLaughlin first appears within the local newspaper as a Sergeant-in-

charge of the Petersburg (1916-1920) and then Wrangell (1920-1921) U.S. Army Signal Corps offices. In the summer of 1921, W.W. McLaughlin retired from the Wrangell Signal Corps office and was replaced by Lloyd L. Wardell (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1921, 7(33):1). In May 1922 McLaughlin was reportedly in charge of establishing buildings and the necessary improvements for a fox ranch on the two islands within Zarembo Island's, St. John's Harbor (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 5, 1922, 9(21):1; Roppel 2014). His wife, Olive B. McLaughlin, was born about 1882 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1920). Sergeant McLaughlin married Olive B. Trubshaw McLaughlin November 3, 1916, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 4, 1916, 2(49):1). According to Roppel (2014), in 1921, Mr. McLaughlin individually leased Northerly Island (PET-57) and spent a year building a dock and float there. However, other information suggests that in December 1921, McLaughlin and James H. Wheeler Sr. applied for their Northerly and Southerly islands (PET-57) fur farm permit (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Earlier that same year, October 1922, McLaughlin and James H. Wheeler Sr. applied for their island fur farm permit for the Sumner Strait, Vank Island (PET-02) (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). That same year C. Frank Smith, of the San Juan Fox Company (SIT-11) had 30 pair of foxes which he was to deliver to the fox ranch of W.W. McLaughlin at St. John's Harbor (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Roppel 2014) It appears that the two partners [i.e., McLaughlin-Wheeler] continued their two islands fur farm enterprise until at least 1925. Following Mr. Wheeler, between June 1926 and November 1927 Mrs. F. Wheeler assumed the lead in the fur farm operation on Northerly and Southerly Islands (PET-57) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Sometime in 1925 Mrs. Wheeler claims to have sold the islands improvements and 5 pair of foxes to W.L. Hoff. She also placed the remainder of the foxes on the Sumner Strait's, Level Island (PET-41) and/or Eastern Passage's Channel Island (PET-30) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1922, Mr. McLaughlin was elected to the initial board of directors of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). See James Wheeler Sr, James Wheeler Jr., F. Wheeler, C. Frank Smith, and W. L. Hoff. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Laurie, Walter. In November 1924, Mr. Walter Laurie, using the alias Bernard Reed, a military deserter, was apprehended by U.S. Deputy Marshal Neil MacGregor. Mr. Laurie had been working at the local Petersburg hydro-electric plant and on a fox farm (Petersburg Herald, November 28, 1924, 11(45):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lauth, Albert: See Loftus 1931. Mr. Albert Frederick Lauth was born about 1903 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). A third source specifies his vital statistics as follows: October 25, 1902, to June 1978 (Social Security Death Index). A fourth source states that he was born October 22, 1902, in Craig, Alaska and died June 10, 1978, in the Ketchikan area and was buried in the Craig, Alaska (Rootswest Ancestry 2011). Mr. Einar Hasseth (2007) believes Lauth was primarily a fisherman, and part-time, seasonal laborer on several Wrangell area fur farms. He was reportedly from the Craig, Alaska area and eventually returned there according to Haaseth (2007). Furthermore, Haaseth (2007) indicated that Mr. Lauth was long estranged from his Wrangell area family. Mr. Lauth was married to Alice Eyon, a daughter of John and Jessie Eyon (Rootswest Ancestry 2011). Mr. Lauth may have been incarcerated for a time for her untimely death (Hasseth 2007; Rootswest Ancestry 2011).

Subsequent reading and research clarify some of the earlier information provided by Haaseth (2007). A 1934 newspaper account gave notice of the passing of Alice Lauth (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1934, 9(13):2): "Alice Lauth, wife of Albert Lauth, died in Wrangell Friday

morning, September 21, from tuberculosis. She was born in Petersburg in 1910 and attended school here. She moved to Wrangell with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Eyon, seven years ago and has lived there since. She is survived by her parents, three sisters, her husband, and three small daughters, one four years old and twins three years old. An infant daughter died last spring. Funeral services were held in the Salvation Army Hall last Sunday" (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1934, 9(13):2). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Leach, Russell: (PET-41). In March 1924, Russell Leach, a "caretaker" on the Sumner Strait's, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm, and his supervisor, C. Jack Smith, a partner and the on-site manager for the "Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company". The pair reportedly rescued two Alaska Native women on Level island (PET-41). The women were in distress and needed assistance (Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Leary, John "Bucky": (XMF-05). John E. Leary was born about 1862 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Mr. Leary was in partnership with Gardner Sullivan and Ernest O. Swanson in their Port Althorp, Three Hill island (XMF-05) fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1924 and closed in January 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). John Leary was a commercial fisherman throughout his life. He passed away in Richmond, New York August 27, 1937 (New York, Extracted Death Index, 1862-1948). Mr. Leary was locally referred to as "Bucky" (Roppel 2012a). The Elfin Cove Lodge (2009) mistakenly refers to him as "Buck Larry". See Buck Larry. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Leekley, Dr. James R.: (PET-05, PET-13). Dr. James Russell Leekley was born about 1911 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He lived between February 7, 1911, and passed away March 20, 1988 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Pilot, March 24, 1988, 13(12): 6). His wife, Ann Catherine Peterson Leekley, was born May 30, 1913, and died October 28, 2005 (Petersburg Pilot, November 10, 2005, 31(45):13; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The couple raised several children: Robert (Robin), Janet, and Jeri Ann (Baker- Harris and Welch 1990; Petersburg Pilot, March 24, 1988, 13(12): 6). In 1940, Mr. Leekley served as a "junior biologist" with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and biologist at the Saratoga Springs, New York, experimental fur farm (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Dr. Leekley operated and managed the Mitkof Island, Petersburg, University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm from 1941 until it closed at the end of 1972 (Arndt 1979, Arndt, Sackett, and Katz 1987; Baker-Harris and Welsh 1990, Clausen Memorial Museum n.d.; Denison 1949: 156-158; Leekley 1980; Robert W. Peterson 2011; Roberts 2010; Tichenor 1984a). In 1941 the local newspaper highlighted the new manager of the Experimental Fur Farm (Petersburg Press, August 1, 1941, 16(5):4) and suggested that more funding might be forthcoming (Petersburg Press, August 1, 1941, 16(5):1; Petersburg Press, April 20, 1945, 19(42):5). Throughout its existence, Leekley and his staff conducted and carried out various studies on fur bearers, their nutrition, general health, genetics, and reproduction (Petersburg Press, September 7, 1951, 26(10):4; Petersburg Press, September 14, 1962, 50(11):1; Petersburg Press, May 13, 1970, 57(27):1). Throughout the years he provided guidance and education on fur farming to whomever sought out his council (Petersburg Press, January 30, 1942, 16(31):1; Petersburg Press, January 3, 1947, 21(27):8; Petersburg Press, March 9, 1951, 25(36):5). In October 1960, "two Eskimos have arrived at the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm to study the technics of rearing fur animals. The project, jointly sponsored by the extension service of the University of Alaska and Bureau of Indian Affairs, is aimed at establishing a fur farming industry in northern Alaska. Sam Herman and Henry Ivanoff of Nunivak Island are now at the Petersburg farm and

will be here until the middle of December. They may return in the fall. Nunivak Island has a surplus of reindeer meat and waste [of] substantial bottom fish which could be used to feed the fur bearing animals. James Leekley, Petersburg farm managers pointed out" (Petersburg Press, October 14, 1960, 48(6):2). In late May 1961, James Leekley returned from a trip to Kodiak Island to advise on the establishment of a fur farm there. He accompanied a New York mink rancher, Lloyd Bennett, who was meeting with Emil Knudsen and others in Kodiak regarding the establishment of an experimental fur farm near Kodiak. Knudsen is a former Petersburg resident and sent his regards to friends here via Leekley (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1961, 48(34):1). In the fall of 1964, "Leekley returned from Nunivak Island. He instructed Eskimos in mink farming methods. It was a continuation of a program begun several years ago when two Eskimos spent the winters at the fur farm to learn animal care. He said the object of starting a mink farm on the northern outpost of 250 people was to utilize the waste from reindeer butchering (The New Petersburg Press, September 11, 1964, Page 1). In 1973 He was named Senior Scientist Emeritus by the University of Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, March 24, 1988, 13(12): 6). Dr. Leekley supervised at least the following individuals during his thirty-one-year tenure at the Petersburg, University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm: Roy Dahl, Ann Leekley, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Bernard Shimondle, Erling Thynes, and Frank Wooton. See Roberts (2014) for select reports and publications by Dr. Leekley. Between July 1950 and December 1959 Dr. Leekley led a limited Marten experiment on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13). The latter experimented was in the free running of Marten. The University's fur farm permit for Sukoi Islands (PET-13) was relinquished with the following explanation..." we have not had the personnel or facilities to follow it up properly" (USDA- Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Roy Dahl, Dr. Jule B. Loftus, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Bernard Shimondle, Erling Thynes, Frank Wooton, and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

LeFevre, H.B.: (SUM-07, SUM-08). Henry Belfield LeFevre was born about 1859 (U.S. Census 1910), 1856 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1863 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequently, it was determined that he was actually born April 8, 1857, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. LeFevre is a noted former judge, Ketchikan and Juneau attorney, and entrepreneur in at least two Alaska fur farms throughout the era (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 17, 1920, 7(1):5; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a). LeFevre was involved in Ketchikan and Juneau civic organizations, i.e., Grand Officer of the Arctic Brotherhood (Forrest 1984:67). Mr. LeFevre married Ida Burgan LeFevre April 5, 1891, in Pierce, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). The couple produced one daughter (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). By 1920 he is self-described as divorced (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), and single (U.S. Census 1940). Individually, he was said to have special use permitted use for the Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage, Sumdum and Bushy Islands (SUM-08) fur farm between February 1923 and January 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 27, 1923, 10(33):4). He then appears to have been in collaboration with J.W. Bixby in their Holkham Bay, Eagle, Harbor, and Round Islands (SUM-07) fur farm. The fur farming special use permit for the latter islands was issued to the pair in April 1923 and closed by February 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. LeFevre appears to have acted as a facilitator, and entrepreneur with others in the purchase of the "York Fox Farms Company" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 27, 1923, 10(33):4; Alaska Game Commission 1924). It is currently unknown how long Mr. LeFevre was involved in the company. Henry Belfield LeFevre passed away March 31, 1942, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find A Grave Index, 1600s-current). See J.W. Bixby. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lehner, G.A.: (PET-29). This refers to Mr. Gustave (i.e., Gus) Adolph Lehner. Mr. Lehner was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1910). A further search of available information suggest that he was born February 22, 1875, in San Francisco, California (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 19171-1918). In April 1921, he individually applied for his Clarence Strait, Blashke Islands (PET-29) fur farm special use permit and it was issued to him in January 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). His historic federal agency file was closed in December 1923 when he went into partnership with Olaf (Jack), Nels (Ole), and Ross Nelson in their "Blashke Island Fur Company". Their combined company permit was issued to the partners in December 1923 and closed in February 1930 when Mr. Lehner exited the partnership (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:54; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Furthermore, there is some confusion as to whether the permittee may have also been self-identified as "Adolph Lindner", or this is another possible example of an agency clerical error or misidentification. Various sources suggest that he was commonly referred to as Adolph Lindner and born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1873 in California (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He married Isabella (Bella) Carroll Lindner about 1907 in California (Newspapers.com, Marriage Index, 1800s-1999). The couple produced at least three sons: Phillip, Melvin, and Lloyd (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mrs. "Bella Lindner" passed away October 22, 1918, in San Francisco, California. Adolph Lindner passed away January 3, 1936 (California, Death Index, 1905-1939). The couple were each interred within the Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery, Colma, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Olaf (Jack), Nels (Ole), and Ross Nelson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Leith, Russel. "Russel Leith, an old prospector and trapper, is in position to furnish mink for those who want to start mink and marten ranches. His address is Petersburg, Alaska" (Petersburg Herald, May 9, 1924, 11(18):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Leonard, Harry. In the fall of 1923, Harry Leonard and his fur farming partner, Patty Patterson, both of Bear Cove, Seldovia, Alaska, spent two days clinging to the top of a floating salmon trap during a fierce storm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Leondgsen, August T.: (PET-52). Minimal information concerning this specific individual is all that is currently available. Mr. Leondgsen was reportedly born about 1876 in Sweden. He is listed as single, head of household, and immigrated to the U.S. in 1890. Mr. Leondgsen served as a fur farmer on an Alaskan fox ranch (U.S. Census 1930). His name and personal information appear on the original U.S. Census (1930) form. It appears that Mr. "Leondgsen" may be a misspelling or misinterpretation of G.T. and/or J.T. Lundgren (Roberts 2014: 104). The Bureau of Biological Survey (1924), and Alaska Game Commission (1929) hint at an extended use and occupancy of the Clarence Strait, Stanhope Island (PET-52) fur farming island by Gust Lindgren. In May 1929 the USDA-Forest Service (n.d.b) lists the Clarence Strait, Stanhope Island (PET-52) was issued to Gust Lindgren and [John] Kelley. Within the same dated agency circular, historical files and correspondence all indicate mink were raised there at that time. Their fur farming special use permit was reportedly closed in June 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Mr. Kelley and his son reportedly continued there for a year before it was abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1933,1934). However, further research and reporting is recommended for this individual, partnerships, and company. See John (Jack) Kelley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Leonhardt, Dr. Elbert: (SIT-33, SIT-35). Dr. Leonhardt was in partnership with Captain Herman, M. S. Whittier, and Ralph R. Young in their “Leonhardt Fur Farms Incorporated”. The company was issued its island fur farm permit for their Slocum Arm, Leonhardt Island (SIT-35) in September 1923, and it was officially abandoned in July 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest n.d.a, n.d.b). It appears that Dr. Leonhardt individually applied for his Portlock Harbor, Hill Island (SIT-33) fur farm in February 1923, but his application was rejected by the USDA-Forest Service for currently unspecified rationale (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lewis, Chas.: (KET-06). This may refer to the fur farmer referenced at Behm Canals, Rudyerd Island (KET-06). Mr. Charles W. Lewis was born about 1874 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920). Another two sources suggests that he was born February 7, 1873 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Civilian Registrations, 1917-1918). He died December 13, 1961 (deArmond 1995b). According to Lando (1981) and the Petersburg Weekly Report (November 18, 1921, 7(48):1), Mr. Lewis was issued his Rudyerd Island (KET-06) fur farm permit in August 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Libe, Bert R.: (KET-04). Bert Ray Libe was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1886 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). Subsequent research refined the date to May 12, 1885, in Iowa (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Mae Helen McGravie or McIlrovie November 24, 1915, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Leslie Cain Family Tree; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Mae Libe was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1887 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930). She lived between December 22, 1881, and April 18, 1973 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Throughout his life, Mr. Bert R. Libe was a self-described farmer, and self-employed carpenter, fur farm investor and entrepreneur, and finally a gold miner (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His latter gold mining exploits appear to be related to collaboration with the McGilloray Brothers (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Libe reportedly provided initial capital for the Revillagigedo Channel, Bold Island (KET-04) fur farm business venture. According to the Find a Grave Index, and the Social Security Death Index, Mr. Libe was born May 12, 1885, and died May 5, 1975. Both husband and wife were interred within Ketchikan’s Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His nephew, Edward D. Wheeler, served as his on-site laborer and caretaker on the Bold Island (KET-04) fur farm. Mr. Libe provided the fur farm business capital and Mr. Wheeler provided the on-site supervision and labor for the venture (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The pair applied for their island fur farm permit in May, and it was issued to them in June 1929. Historical files indicate the fur farm was officially relinquished in March 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The partners ceased their fur farm operations sometime in 1934. They reportedly had problems paying the annual lease fee in 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1934; Campbell n.d.; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Liljegren, Fred. In the spring of 1921, Mr. Fred Liljegren was a noted fox farmer on Prince William Sound’s, Story Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 22, 1921, 7(19):3). Fred Liljegren was first noted as being born about 1850 (U.S. Census 1900), 1860 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1861 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Liljegren immigrated to the U.S. in 1882 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1881 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), and he was naturalized in 1891 (U.S. Census 1920). In the 1910 census he is noted as a self-identified widower, and father to Amanda, Charles, John, and Frieda Liljegren. He also housed boarders: Max Westensee, Carl Hansen, and Michael Vincent, with cook Lena Matsen (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Liljegren’s grave marker lists his birth in 1860 and passing May 2, 1925. He was laid to rest in the Lakeview

Cemetery, Cordova, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lindgren, G.T.: (PET-52; SUM-10). This is another clerical misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname Lundgren (see Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Gus Lundgren was in partnership with William J. Benson, Selmer and Cornelius Jacobsen, and Sigurd Mathisen in their Stephens Passage, Sunset Island (SUM-10) fox company between 1921 and 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the summer of 1925, Mr. Lundgren was interviewed by the local newspaper and commented on the closure of commercial fishing in the Kupreanof-Mitkof Island's Wrangell Narrows. "Before the closed order of fishing was made for Wrangell Narrows, G.T. Lundgren established a home in West Petersburg and expended \$1,600 on the home. He had depended upon his gill net to get fish to keep him going. He has lived in Alaska over 30 years". He says "Charley Kooney of Scow Bay was also put out of business by the order. The latter has blue foxes and figured on making his living from fishing near home until he could get a start" (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1). Later Gus Lundgren was in partnership with Kelley in their Clarence Strait, Stanhope Island (PET-52) fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in May 1929 and closed in June 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Gus Lundgren became a U.S. citizen in Juneau on November 24, 1899. Mr. Lundgren passed away in the spring of 1935 in Petersburg, Alaska. He was laid to rest in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). He was originally from Sweden and 65 years of age (Petersburg Press, March 8, 1935, 9(35):1). See Charley Kooney, William J. Benson, Selmer and Cornelius Jacobsen, Sigurd Mathisen, Gust Lundgren, and August T. Leondgsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lindgren, Victor: (PET-38). Mr. Karl Victor Johan Lindgren (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) or Victor Carl Johan Lindgren (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1930), or March 12, 1885 in St. Sigfrid, Sweden (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Lindgren immigrated to the U.S. in 1911 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) and naturalized in 1919 (U.S. Census 1920). According to the 1930 U.S. Census, Mr. Lindgren was in partnership with Charles Morberg, and both men reportedly claimed to be salmon fishermen (U.S. Census 1930). They also reportedly resided in the community of Wrangell, Alaska throughout much of the era. In the fall of 1920, Mr. Lindgren was in partnership with Gust Henrikson and Charles Moberg (i.e., Charles Morberg) on their Ernest Sound, Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farm. In 1920, the partners had ordered foxes from the Hercules Fox Ranch, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 29, 1920, 6(46):3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their fur farm special use permit was issued to the partners in May 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1920, 7(48):1) and closed in July 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It appears two of the partners agreed to exit from their collaborative effort on the island at the latter date (i.e., Henrikson and Morberg). In July 1922, Mr. Lindgren then reported he was in partnership with Peter Peterson in their "Niblack Island Fox Company" (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Pathfinder (1924b:14) lists him as the fur farm representative at the 1924 Juneau Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association meeting. Lindgren and Peterson were partners at least a portion of the July 1922 through January 1927 time period (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1942 he is a self-described fisherman based in the Grayland-Pacific, Washington area (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He reportedly passed away in January 1969 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Charles Morberg, Gust Henrikson, and Peter Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lindsley, Ray R. Roy Roosevelt Lindsley appears to prefer being referred to as Ray Lindsley (Petersburg Press, October 16, 1936, 11(15):1; U.S. Census 1940). He was born about 1911 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950), 1910 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1912 (U.S. Census 1940). He was born October 21, 1910, in Clearlake, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Throughout his life he served in a wide assortment of occupations: student (U.S. Census 1920), bricklayer (U.S. Census 1930), crew member aboard a Wrangell Narrows dredge (Petersburg Press, October 16, 1936, 11(15):1), Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), pelting on an unnamed Wrangell, Alaska, mink fur farm (U.S. Census 1940), and federal Alaska fisheries enforcement agent (Petersburg Press June 27, 1947, 11(52):8; Petersburg Press, September 19, 1947, 22(12):1). He was married to Angeline May Pace Lindsley, and they were the parents of Frances, and Mary Lee (U.S. Census 1940, 1950; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Angeline May Lindsley lived between 1917 and November 28, 1959 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960). She was interred within the Sumner Cemetery, Sumner, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Lindsley then married Annie M. Mocerri May 24, 1963, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1884-2013). Mr. Lindsley passed away May 17, 2002, in Salem, Oregon (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Loberg, Ole: (SIT-36). Mr. Loberg was born about 1881 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). Ole Loberg was issued his Khaz Bay, Rough and Smooth Channel Islands (SIT-36) (i.e., Bauer Islands) fur farm permit in December 1923 and reportedly relinquished it in January 1925. Historical USDA-Forest Service notes, and files indicate the islands were not stocked with fur bearers by the permittee, and that he left the Alaska territory (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lochridge, F. (AI): (PET-35). Mr. Lochridge was issued his Keku Strait, Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm permit in April 1920, and it was reportedly relinquished and/or abandoned by April 1921 (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d). Frank Alexander Lochridge was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930, 1940), or 1893 (U.S. Census 1920). Further research confirm he was born March 8, 1892, in Auburn, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was a self-described Alaska fisherman (U.S. Census 1920; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Lochridge married Leota Lavern Reed Lochridge November 21, 1922, in Auburn, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She passed away November 22, 1928, in Auburn, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). He then married Augusta "Shirley May" Nunnally Lochridge December 15, 1930, in King County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013), and she passed away July 2, 1936, in Auburn, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Mr. Lochridge married Helen Eleanor Hansen Lochridge November 4, 1937, in King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). In 1940 the couple appear to have lived in Sitka, Alaska, but two years later the couple are residing in the Tacoma, Washington area (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Frank Alexander Lochridge passed away April 13, 1988, in Tacoma, Washington, and was interred within the Enumclaw Evergreen Memorial Park, Enumclaw, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Loftus, Dr. Jule B.: (PET-05). Dr. Jule Bert Loftus was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1910), 1901 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1900 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date

was January 30, 1900, and he died June 7, 1982 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon Death Index; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). On April 24, 1926, he married Ms. Claire Weston Stanfield Loftus in Fairbanks, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, Claire W., was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), 1901 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1903 (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Loftus was actually born March 12, 1902, in Montana (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). She passed away December 3, 1990 (Oregon Death Index, U.S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The couple was interred within the West Lawn Memorial Park, Eugene, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised two children: Charles and Audrey (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout his life, Dr. Loftus appears to have focused on higher learning as a student (U.S. Census 1920), pathologist-veterinarian (U.S. Census 1930), and Alaska Territorial Veterinarian (U.S. Census 1940). Dr. Loftus was appointed the second Alaska Territorial Veterinarian (Petersburg Press, June 25, 1937, 11(51):1; Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):3), and initial Biologist-in-charge of Petersburg's University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm (1937-1941) (American Fur Breeder 1938a, 1939b; Arndt 1979; Arndt, Sackett, and Ketz 1987; Isto 2008; Petersburg Press, June 25, 1937, 11(51):1; Roberts 2010). Dr. Loftus followed Dr. Earl F. Graves as the Alaska Territorial Veterinarian (Isto 2008, 2012). Dr. Loftus' initial work focused on tending to the Territories cattle and education of fur farmers in the proper care, treatment, and nutrition of fur bearers (Petersburg Press, December 26, 1930, 5(20):1). He also provided educational information and materials to the regions active fur farmers (Petersburg Press, November 20, 1931, 6(14):1; Petersburg Press, July 7, 1933, 8(1):6). In the summer of 1933, Dr. Loftus was permanently transferred to work in SE Alaska (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1933, 7(49):1). Development and construction of the Alaska Experimental Fur Farm main buildings commenced in 1938 with the opening of the sealed bids. James J. Berry's \$9,765 was the winning bid. The facility was designed by architect H.B. Foss (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1938, 13(10):1; Petersburg Press, September 30, 1938, 13(13):1). In 1938, Dr. Loftus appears to have ordered 15 pair of blue fox, 6 pair of silver fox, and 40 Alaskan mink. He also planned to obtain several pair of marten (American Fur Breeder 1938b). In the fall of 1941, the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm was given four blue foxes from the Aleutian Islands by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Petersburg Press, September 26, 1941, 16(13):5). Mr. Bernard Shimondle was reportedly a "Keeper" or caretaker at the facility (1938-1940) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Roy Dahl, Dr. James R. Leekley, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Bernard Shimondle, Erling Thynes, Frank Wooton, and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lomen, Ole: Ole Lomen is described as a long-line halibut fisherman and operator of his wooden vessel "Domino" in the 1915-1920 era (Blender 1999a). He was also noted as an early fox rancher from across the Wrangell Narrows in West Petersburg (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 23, 1923, 10(15):1). Notice of his passing and for sale of his property first appear in the local newspaper in early 1925 (Petersburg Herald, February 13, 1925, 11 (53):4). Without any supporting documentation, his property may have been the future site of the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Long, Lewis (Lowes): (SUM-03). Much of the early literature and source materials commonly described and refer to this individual as "Lowes Long" (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970). He may have been born about 1875 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent research indicates that he was actually born January 28, 1875, in Michigan (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or June 28, 1875 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He married Mary Willard Long January 11, 1909, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970). Mary or Marie was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised at least four children: John, Abe, Thomas, and Frances (U.S. Census

1920). In May 1913 Mr. Lewis (Lowes) Long was issued a fur farming special use permit for his Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03), and it was reportedly abandoned by July 1914 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Bower & Aller 1918:64). In 1913 Mr. Long was said to have first stocked raccoons on the islands (Reamer 2022). Mr. Long served as a “teamster” with Juneau’s W.W. Casey transfer company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), and farmer and cannery worker (U.S. Census 1920). The Find a Grave Index (1600s-current) states that a “Lois Long” died in May 1921 and was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Long, Lloyd: (SUM-16). It appears that the two individuals listed as Lloyd Long are one and the same person (See next entry). The fur farms referred to in both cases are in reasonably close proximity to one another (Roberts n.d.). Lloyd Long was born about 1906 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). By 1940, he was living as a lodger with fisherman, logger, and fur farmer, Alfred W. Willard, on the southern outskirts of Petersburg, Alaska (i.e., Scow Bay area). Mr. Long was said to be divorced (U.S. Census 1940). In 1939 Mr. Long served as a caretaker, and potential business associate with Fred and Gertrude Patten on their Stephens Passage, Five Finger islands (SUM-16) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Lloyd H. Long. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Long, Lloyd H.: (SUM-11, SUM-24). (See above entry). Lloyd Harold Long was said to have been born about 1906 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Further research suggests he was actually born July 5, 1905, in Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). By 1930 he had served as a U.S. soldier and then as a laborer in road construction in the Vancouver, Washington area (U.S. Census 1930). In early 1941, former fur farmer, Melvin Starkenburg, was living in Seattle and turned over the rights to the Gambier Bay, Little Gain Island (SUM-11) to his father-in-law, Fred Patten. This was in order for him to sell the foxes and improvements to Lloyd Harold Long. According to the same federal agency files, Starkenburg and Patten financially backed Lloyd H. Long the \$150 purchase price (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Long applied for and was rejected by the USDA-Forest Service for the Little Gain Island (SUM-11) fur farm special use permit. About the same time, Mr. Long was living on the Stephens Passage, Akusha Island (SUM-24) with Fred Patten among the Five Finger Islands (SUM-16) (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Long had a falling out with Fred Patten, and according to Patten he “did not live up to his agreement” (Patten 1938; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Long then moved to Petersburg and worked in the towns canneries (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1940 Mr. Long was self-described as divorced and a lodger in Petersburg, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout much of WWII, Mr. Long is mentioned sporadically in the local newspaper in the “In the Service” column. He married Agnes Elwin April 18, 1956, in Grandview, Benton County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Ms. Elwin was born April 29, 1912, in Purdy, Arkansas and she passed away February 5, 1993, in Rogers, Arkansas. She was interred within the Friendship Cemetery, Springdale, Arkansas (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Following a lengthy illness and hospitalization, Mr. Long passed away at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Springdale, Arkansas October 26, 1962. He was interred within the Fayetteville National Cemetery, Fayetteville, Arkansas (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He reportedly died of “encephalomalacia, arteriosclerosis, and bronchopneumonia” (Arkansas, Death Certificates, 1914-1969). See Lloyd Long above. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Looker, George: (KET-02). Mr. George Looker was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1866 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1930). He married Adella Cook Looker in Ketchikan June 23, 1917 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, “Adella B.”, was born about 1875 (U.S. Census

1920), or 1876 in New Jersey (U.S. Census 1930). According to DeArmond (1995b), Mr. Looker died sometime in 1930. Further research reveals his actual life spanned between October 23, 1865, and March 19, 1930 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current) or 1863 and March 19, 1930 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred in Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery at age 64 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Lando (1981) and Roberts (n.d.) state that Mr. Looker was issued his island fur farm permit for the Clover Pass, Grant Island (KET-02) in April 1920 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Throughout his working life, George Looker appears to have been an active logging camp owner and logger based in Ketchikan. Several newspaper references note he and his logging company operated in southern southeast Alaska throughout the early twentieth century (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 12, 1923, 10(5):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):4). Currently, there is a lack of pertinent information on when or if Mr. Looker abandoned his island fur farm permit for Grant Island (KET-02). There is also the possibility that he collaborated or transitioned to others in the running and management of the island fur farm. On July 20, 1922, the Brounty Brothers and Jackson were issued the Grant Island (KET-02) fur farming special use permit (Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lorrine, S. H.: (PET-03). By the summer of 1923, Mr. Lorrine was an equal partner with Charles F. Stedman in their Keku Strait, Horseshoe Island (PET-03) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 10, 1923, 10(35):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):1). Mr. Stedman reported plans for the fur farm in July 1923. He proposed ... "building a fence across the narrow portion and will confine the southern end to blue foxes and most likely the northern to goats. The three small islets will be used for raising rabbits". In the fall of 1923, the partners purchased 8 pair of foxes from "San Juan" Smith (i.e., C. Frank Smith) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):1). The Stedman-Lorrine partnership appears to have abandoned the fur farm officially in January 1935. In January 1935 one of the partners stated that their failure was due to the islands topography and its close proximity to other lands and expansive tide flats (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Hilson 1976:62; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Early references misspelled his surname, Lorain and Loraine (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 10, 1923, 10(35):4; USDA-Forest Service 1932). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lorz, Frederick C.: (JUN-44). Very little personal background information currently exists for Frederick Cornelius Lorz. He was born about 1916 in Wauconda, Washington (U.S. Census 1920). According to the WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947 and U.S. Social Security Death Index, Mr. Lorz was born September 18, 1915. He reportedly died June 29, 2003, and was buried in the Orem City Cemetery, Orem, Utah (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Initially it appears Mr. Lorz reportedly served as a Juneau area "telephone operator" (U.S. Census 1940), and in public roads administration (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was in partner with Archie Gubser according to the U.S. Census (1940) and Gubser's draft registration card (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Gubser was said to have been born about 1917 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). Currently available information does not explicitly discuss what their business venture was, its general location, or its tenure. Frederick C. Lorz married Vesta Jeanetta Kunz Hertzog December 24, 1941, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Camille Lorz Family Tree). The Frederick Lorz Fur Farm (JUN-44) permit was issued by the USDA-Forest Service in November 1943 and then converted to a potential homestead selection in March 1946. The parcel of land in Juneau was designated as USDA-Forest Service homesite selection #485 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The couple soon relocated to Idaho, and eventually Washington, and Arizona before returning to Orem, Utah. They were also very active and dedicated members of the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Camille Lorz Family Tree). See Archie Gubser. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Loseth, John : (PET-70). Mr. John Loseth was born about 1885 (U. S. Census 1920) in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Another source states that Mr. Loseth was born February 29, 1884, in Trindvoll, Norway (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1959, 46(31):1). Mr. Loseth immigrated to the U.S. in 1907, and moved to Alaska in 1912 (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1959, 46(31):1). He was naturalized in Juneau November 20, 1916 (Naturalization Record Index, 1795-1972). He died February 5, 1959 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, February 6, 1959, 46(31):1). Mr. Loseth was married to Doris Knudsen Loseth (Nelson 2013:161) or Dora Knudsen Loseth (Petersburg Press, February 6, 1959, 46(31):1). Mrs. Dora Knudsen Loseth was born November 17, 1889, in Norway and passed away May 21, 1977, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1977, 4(21):8). The couple was married March 9, 1914 (Nelson 2013:161) or March 19, 1914, in the Petersburg Lutheran Church (Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1977, 4(21):8). The Loseth's moved to their Point Agassiz homestead in 1916. The General Land Office lists his Point Agassiz Homestead Entry Survey as #171, serial #05466. It was first published as a Public Notice in the Petersburg Press on September 24, 1926, and last published November 19, 1926 (Petersburg Press, September 24, 1926, 1(5):5). The homestead encompassed 129 acres. According to Lund (1997) the Loseth's raised several children: Leif, Andrew David, James, Dagney, and Della (Ingle 1997; Loseth 1997; Lund 1997; Petersburg Public Library 2010a; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The pen raised fur farm was located on their Point Agassiz homestead (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.). Informants suggest that all fur bearers were held in wire pens (Ingle 1997; Loseth 1997; Lund 1997). Refer to U.S. Survey Number 1352 and Homestead Entry Survey #127 (Bunge 2007; Roberts n.d.). The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) lists both Loseth and Jacob Otness in the fur farming enterprise. John Loseth and Carl A. Swanson appear to have also been in collaboration/partnership in the gasboat 438-T (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1927, 2(17):1). It is not currently known if this vessel is one and the same as the "Comrade" referred to by Blender (1999a). Later Mr. Loseth is said to own and operate the gasboat "Ramona" (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, November 4, 1932, 7(18):8). The Loseth's reportedly lived on their Point Agassiz homestead until 1939 when they moved to Petersburg (Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1977, 4(21):7). See Jacob Otness, and Carl A. Swanson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lovell, E. L.: (JUN-26). The Petersburg Weekly Report (November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) states that E.L. Lovell "applied" for both the Lynn Canal's, Hump and Horse Islands (JUN-26) (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Preliminary research indicates that a "E. Lovell, age 86, born about 1849 and living in Alaska, died about 1935. His obituary was delivered January 18, 1935, in New York, New York. This latter individual had at least one noted sibling: William Travers Jerome" (Newspapers.com Obituary Index, 1800s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lowell, Anna: (JUN-50). Anna Marie Kristine Aase Lowell was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source states that she was born in Alesund, Norway, on January 26, 1890. She died at the Juneau Alaska Pioneer's Home February 24, 1995, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Anna was married to John Lowell. They were married January 26, 1920, in Borgund, Norway (Norway, Select Marriages, 1660-1926). The couple raised four sons: Leonard Peter, Irving Arthur, John Allen, and Arthur Harold (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=931). See John Lowell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lowell, John: (JUN-50). John Lowell was born May 15, 1890, in Aalesund, Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Lowell immigrated to the U.S. in 1907 (U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). He was naturalized in 1917. John Lowell served in the U.S. Navy from September 1918 to February 1919 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). "Johan Gregorius Lovold" [Lowell] married Anna Marie Aase Kristine Aase Lowell in Borgund, Norway January 26, 1920 (Norway, Select Marriages, 1660-1926). She was born in Alesund, Norway, on January 26, 1890. She died at the Juneau Alaska Pioneer's Home February 24, 1995. The couple raised four sons: Leonard Peter, Irving Arthur, John Allen, and Arthur Harold (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Over the years John Lowell fished aboard his vessels "Eugineer" and "Fern II" for halibut, bought and sold troll caught salmon for shipment to Juneau or Sitka, and had a mail and freight delivery contract. From 1934 to 1945 at Elfin Cove, Alaska, he owned the salmon buying station with store, restaurant, and fuel dock. He was also involved in a Mendenhall Valley "40-acre fox and mink ranch near where Pleasant Gardens is today in Juneau" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=931; Marsh 1983; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). March 2, 1939, Mr. Lowell was issued his parcel of land within Township 40 South, Range 66 East, West half of Section 17, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). He died August 16, 1982, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs n.d.; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=931; Marsh 1983). However, his grave marker states that he died August 26, 1982 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Anna Lowell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ludington, Daniel R.: (SIT-45). Mr. Daniel Read Ludington was born about 1907 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequently, research has revealed he was born April 30, 1906, in Bothell, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Thelma H. Turner Ludington (1913-2004) May 16, 1934, in Seattle, Washington. She was reportedly born about 1915 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The couple produced one child: Danny (U.S. Census 1940) before separation and divorce. Throughout much of his work/life history, Mr. Ludington appears to have served as a bunkhouse cook (U.S. Census 1940). In the 1940's he appears to have been employed by the Hirsh-Chichagof Mining Company in Kimshan Cove, Chichagof Island (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The Daniel R. Ludington (SIT-45) fur farm was said to have been in the Kimshan Cove area of Chichagof Island (Alaska Game Commission 1941). The 1941 Alaska Game Commission circular noted mink raising at the site (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Currently, there is a general lack of specific information and duration for Mr. Ludington's fur farming exploits. Mr. Ludington married Maxine H. Sharp (1922-1963). He died July 2, 1963, and they were both eventually interred within the Hopewell Cemetery, Evanson, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lund, John C.: (CRG-29; JUN-09). John Constance Lund was born March 1, 1885 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Another source confirmed the surname and birth date; however, it added that he was originally from Sweden (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Another reference states that he was born about 1890 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940). He married Margaret Viola Lund March 24, 1918, in Oregon (Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009). She was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920), 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). She actually lived between January 10, 1883, and January 1, 1957 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised three children: Virginia, John Jr., and Dorothy (U.S. Census 1940). "He worked thirty years as printer at the Daily Alaska Empire, and owned real estate in Juneau" (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; City and Borough of Juneau, 1986: 69). He was also noted as a fisherman, and Territorial Game Warden (WWI Draft Registration

Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Lund was in partnership with Robert Barclay in their Stephens Passage, Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924c). Mr. Barclay is referenced on Grand Island (JUN-09) in the fall of 1922 as a fur farmer there. Reportedly he assisted a group of indigenous Alaska Natives stranded on the island following a storm. One of the elderly women passengers drowned in their boat wreck. The group was traveling from Juneau to Taku Harbor (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 3, 1922, 9(37):1). The Barclay-Lund fur farm permit was applied for in January 1923 and closed in February 1930. There is some conflicting agency information citing both abandonment and transfer of the same fur farm permit to John Ptack (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Questions persisted about where and how Mr. Barclay procured the foxes for their Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm. In January 1930, according to agency files, Mr. Barclay trapped all the foxes on Grand Island (JUN-09) and moved to Keku Strait's, Hound Island (PET-12) the previous spring. He also deeded all of his interest in Grand Island (JUN-09) to Mr. Lund (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:77; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924). Between 1923 and 1924 Mr. Lund appears to also have been interested in the Sea Otter Sound, White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service 1923, Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial uncertainty in the documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm. Mr. Lund passed away at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital October 19, 1952 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Margaret Viola Lund passed away at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital January 1, 1957 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was referred to as the widow of John C. Lund and interred with him in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963, Finding a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Robert Barclay, Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, J. Heinemann, J.A. Parks, William Markle, Ed Mullen, J.A. and Susie Ptack, J.R. Shelp, and F.E. Whelpley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lund, Pedar: (PET-41, PET-46). Peter Petersen Lund was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research has revealed his actual birthdate as December 20, 1886, in Birid, Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1902 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1904 (U.S. Census 1920). He was married to Anna M. Mosby Lund. She was born about 1889 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The couple raised several children together: Helen, Phillip, Sigrid, Arne, and Roy (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). "Peder" P. Lund is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). According to his grave marker he was born December 20, 1886, and died January 6, 1959 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Press, January 9, 1959, 46(28):1). Lund was 17 when he immigrated to the U.S. He settled first in Wisconsin, and then Seattle and eventually Petersburg (Petersburg Press, January 9, 1959, 46(28):1). He and his brother (i.e., Paul) started to work in Petersburg's sawmill and was soon hired as the clerk for the Sons of Norway Trading Union, and the Trading Union Incorporated (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). He then appears to own and manage Petersburg's steam laundry (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Initially Mr. Lund appears to be in a fur farming partnership with the following individuals: Harry Kebeguaard, Albert Jacobs, Edwin Morck, Carson Carl, and Ed Olsen (U.S. Census 1910). However, currently this information concerning their business arrangement is totally lacking. Later Mr. Lund was in partnership with Jesse Ames, Charles W. McKee, Johnas Olsen, J. (Jack) G. Smith, and J. (James) H. Wheeler Sr. in the "Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company" (PET-41). Reference to his involvement in their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm appears in various agency files and circulars (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c, 1923, 1924 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932). Their fur farm permit was

issued in May 1924 and closed by December 1941. Mr. Lund was also involved with many of the same named individuals in their Ernest Sound, Maze Point (PET-46) fur farm. This latter enterprise (e.g., Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company) added J. Johansen to the partnership. This may refer to Kristopher J. Johansen. The latter fur farm permit was issued in November 1922 and closed in February 1924. Information indicates that the USDA-Forest Service ended the latter fur farm permit because of noncompliance with special use permit provisions (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:54; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1932). Mr. and Mrs. Lund divorced, and she married Osbjorn Odegaard October 21, 1946, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between 1888 and 1962 and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Jesse Ames, Charles W. McKee, Johnas Olsen, J. (Jack) G. Smith, and J. (James) H. Wheeler Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lundgren, G.T.: (PET-52; SUM-10). This appears to be another clerical variation in the spelling and reference to Gust Lundgren. Mr. Gust Lundgren was born about 1870 in Sweden. He immigrated in 1887 and was naturalized in 1899 (U.S. Census 1920). Gust Lundgren died of a heart attack on the streets of Petersburg, Alaska, Thursday, March 7, 1935 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, March 8, 1935, 9(35):1). He is buried within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with the individual grave site. He was a self-described fisherman (U.S. Census 1920), and trapper and he died at age 65 (Petersburg Press, March 8, 1935, 9(35):1). Mr. Lundgren first appears in print in 1925. He complained about the closure of commercial fisheries within the Wrangell Narrows. The federal agency fisheries closure prompted him to move from his West Petersburg residence (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1). Mr. Edward "Johnsen" was listed as his trapping partner (U.S. Census 1920). Gust Lundgren was joined by William Benson, and Sigurd Mathisen as the partners in their Stephens Passage, Sunset Island (SUM-10) fur farm. They applied for the island fur farm site in June 1921. The Forest Service issued them their special use permit for the island in January 1922. The site was abandoned by December 1930 (Hilson 1976:73.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical agency files and circulars indicate Mr. Lundgren was also in partnership with "Kelly" or "Kelley" in their Clarence Strait, Stanhope (PET-52) Island fur farm. Their Stanhope Island fur farm permit spanned from May 1929 to June 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). See G.T. Lindgren, Edward "Johnsen", William Benson, Sigurd Mathisen, and August T. Leondgsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lundquist, Knut: (PET-18). Knute Lundquist was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1893 (U.S. Census 1920), but more accurately November 20, 1891, in Sundovall, Sweden (WWI, Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Lundquist reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1912 (WWI, Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was reportedly in partnership with Arthur Smith (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Smith was born about 1901 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930). The pair were self-described Petersburg sawmill laborers (WWI, Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920) and in Fairbanks, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Earlier historical USDA-Forest Service files state that Mr. Lundquist was in partnership with Frank Rozich (e.g., "Shaky Frank") in their Keku Strait, "Chain islands" (i.e., Behrs Islands) (PET-18) fur farm. The partners applied for the islands in February 1922 and were issued their special use permit in April 1922. Their islands special use permit was closed in February 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, Alaska Game Commission 1924). Historical files and memos indicate the latter fur farm was abandoned. Correspondence within these files further state the permit was "not

wanted" (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1945; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Non-specific, cursory reference to Mr. Lundquist's name is mentioned in passing within local newspapers over several years (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 21, 1917, 4(4):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 21, 1923, 10(48):1; Petersburg Press, January 28, 1927, 1(24):4). In 1920 he was mistakenly referred to as 'Hunt' Lundquist (U.S. Census 1920), and the local newspaper misspelled his surname in 1923 as "Lindquist" (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 21, 1923, 10(48):1). See Frank Rozich. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lundy, George: (JUN-15). Mr. George Lundy was born about 1891 in Norway. His wife, Lilly, was born about 1903. They raised at least four children: John, Marion, Elisabeth, and Milford (U.S. Census 1930). The family eventually settled in Skagway (Ward 1983). Mr. Lundy and John (Jack) Ward initially worked seasonally for Joe L. Hill during 1923 and 1924 on the Lynn Canal's, Sullivan Island (JUN-15) fur farm (Ward 1983). Later, Mr. Lundy retained his own fur farm permit for the island. He was issued the fur farming special use permit in September 1932, and it was closed in January 1939. His special use permit was transitioned from a fur farm to eventually a residence permit (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1936; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). The USDA-Forest Service (1938) mistakenly refers to him as "George Luncy". See John (Jack) Ward, and Joe L. Hill. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lutro, Henry: (SIT-11; SIT-31). A convoluted search of historical files and literature indicates Henry Lutro was born about 1871 in Norway. He married Jessie Larson Lutro August 30, 1902, in Washington. She was born about 1878 in Wisconsin. At that time, Mr. Lutro was a self-described miner, and she claimed to be a stenographer (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Jessie Lutro passed away February 1, 1906, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). An earlier reference mentions his presence in Canada (Canadian City and Area Directories, 1819-1906). Later, Mr. Lutro was said to have been born about 1872 and was married to his wife, Mrs. Nellie Lutro. She was said to have been born about 1883 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; Washington, Naturalizations, 1853-1980). Additional source materials specify that he was born in 1872 and died December 18, 1954, in the Bremerton, Washington area (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mrs. Nellie Christopher Lutro passed away July 6, 1963, in the Bremerton, Washington area (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). I assume that they were both interred within the Ivy Green Cemetery in Bremerton, Washington. In 1921, Mr. Lutro was in partnership with "Cliff" (i.e., Chris) Baker, Peter Behrs, and Al W. Rhymes in their Pybus Bay Fox Company, and Midway Fox Company (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1). Their Pybus Bay, Midway Island (SIT-31) fur farm permit was issued in October 1921 and closed in April 1933. In early 1930 Henry Lutro and Edward Jahnke were visitors to Petersburg with a shipment of fine fox pelts for shipment from their Pybus Bay, Sisters (i.e., San Juan) Islands (SIT-11) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 10, 1930, 4(22):6). Early in 1931, Henry Lutro, fox rancher from Pybus Bay, reportedly sold his "skins" in Juneau (Petersburg Press, January 16, 1931, 5(23):1). In 1933 the Pybus Bay Fox Company (i.e., Henry Lutro) sold all improvements and foxes on Midway island (SIT-31) to William Abbes and Peter J. Philbin Sr. (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d., n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932). In 1933, Mr. Lutro planned to move to Mt. Vernon, Washington (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Chris Baker, Peter Behrs, Al W. Rhymes, Edward Jahnke, William Abbes and Peter J. Philbin Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lyon, C.R.: (SUM-03). In 1910 "Rey Leon" was said to have been born about 1887 in Canada and immigrated to the U.S. in 1896 (U.S. Census 1910). "Ray Lyon, who spent the summer in

Petersburg two years ago, is returning on the Admiral Evans this week” (Petersburg Press, March 15, 1929, 3(31):6). In early 1930, C.R. Lyon was reportedly a fox rancher for over a year on Stephens’ Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03). At that time, he reportedly visited Petersburg on business and stopped to see friends there. Mr. Lyon planned to go commercial fishing in the coming summer season (Petersburg Press February 21, 1930, 4(28):3). In 1930 Mr. Ray Lyons was a fur farm employee of Charles E. and Minnie Zimmerman on their Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm. Mr. Ray Lyons was reportedly single and born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930). Later in the spring he is referenced as a noted fox rancher and a visitor for a few days in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, April 18, 1930, 4(36):1). See Charles E. Zimmerman. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lyons, Courtney: (PET-10). Courtney Hurschell Lyons was born about 1917 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). An early reference suggests he was born January 18, 1917, in Itasca County, Minnesota (Minnesota, Birth Index, 1900-1934). Further research has revealed he was actually born January 8, 1917, in Rapid City, Minnesota (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). He is the eldest of nine male and two female siblings of Mr. and Mrs. George Myron Lyons (U.S. Census 1940, 1950; Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12). In 1927 the growing George Myron Lyons family moved from Minnesota to a Hood Canal logging camp at Big Dewato, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). The family lived in Washington for three years (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12). During these latter 1920’s, George M. Lyons joined Frank and Ralph Wooton for two seasons of commercial salmon fishing in southeastern, Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16), this appears to have convinced George Lyons to seek his family’s fortunes in Petersburg, Alaska (Blender 1999b:120; Petersburg Pilot, August 10, 2023, 49(32):12). In 1930 George Lyons spent \$800 dollars to purchase the 32-foot motor-sailor Capella in Friday’s Harbor, Washington, and father and son converted it into a troller (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). Further research has confirmed the vessel was 32 feet in length, with a 10-foot beam. The Capella was originally a wooden U.S. Navy J (Life) boat (Blender 1999a). In 1930 the vessel was propelled by a single cylinder 5 hp Scripps and it was in the boat when the family moved to Petersburg. This engine was later replaced with a 12 hp Standard, a 2 cylinder gasoline engine and later with an 18 hp Hercules (Blender 1999a). Initially, the Cappella, a motor-sailor vessel was converted to a troller with 2 masts. Apparently one had to walk up to the bow to let the poles down in order to troll. The boat eventually fell apart on Kupreanof Island in front of the Lyons’ West Petersburg home (Blender 1999a). In his youth Courtney Lyons performed many tasks and trades, including trolling, seining for halibut, and trapping (U.S. Census 1940). Courtney Lyons appears to have been a jack-of-all-trades and very mechanically inclined (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12). However, he was said to not be particularly enamored with commercial fishing (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12).

In the spring of 1939 West Petersburg residents Courtney Lyons and Richard Owens attempted to begin their fur farming on Keku Strait’s, Hare Island (PET-10) (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1939, 13(40):1). “The body of Richard Owens, 24-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owens of West Petersburg, was found on the beach on Hare Island, near Kake, Wednesday morning” by Courtney Lyons. “Young Owens and Courtney Lyons, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lyons of Petersburg, left town in their boat some time ago to settle on Hare Island and start a fox farm” (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1939, 13(40):1). However, historical USDA-Forest Service files specify the fur farming special use permit was held between 1934 and 1941 by Harvey Simonsen (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). In 1941 Mr.

Simonsen converted the Hare Island (PET-10) fur farming permit to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

During WWII Courtney Lyons served with the U.S. Military in North Africa, Italy, and on to Germany. Following the war, he took up residence for many years in the Seattle, Washington area and was employed by the Puget Sound Dredging Company. It is here that he met and married his wife, Mary Frances Kohler Lyons; the couple had no children of their own (Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). Mary F. Lyons was born about 1916 in Washington (U.S. Census 1950). She was actually born September 5, 1916, and passed away September 28, 1987 (Petersburg Pilot, October 15, 1987, 12(42):16; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She passed away at the Willamette Falls Hospital, Oregon City, Oregon, and was interred within the Redland Pioneer Cemetery, Oregon City, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Petersburg Pilot, October 15, 1987, 12(42):16). In 1950 the couple housed his step-daughter, Betty Kohler. The step-daughter was born about 1934 in Washington (U.S. Census 1950). In the 1950's Courtney Lyons and his wife moved from Seattle, Washington, to Petersburg, Alaska, where he was gainfully employed in the dredging of the Petersburg harbor, Wrangell Narrows, and various construction projects throughout the region. In the early 1960's Courtney Lyons and his brother Burton Lyons purchased property in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, January 10, 1968, 55:13). On the property was a machine shop which Courtney Lyons took over and operated for many years. On the property was said to be a 12'X24' cabin which he gave to his parents to live out their days (Petersburg Pilot, March 2, 1983, 9(9):3; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). "The building is made of two small cannery shacks that were joined together to make one cabin" (Petersburg Pilot, March 2, 1983, 9(9):3). Courtney Lyons eased into retirement and passed away at the Ketchikan General Hospital January 30, 1998. He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). See George Lyons, and Richard Owens. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Lyons, George: (SIT-11). George Myron Lyons was born July 3, 1883, in Bagley, Wisconsin and he died July 1, 1968 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Additional material specify that he was born July 3, 1883, in Wisconsin (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His local obituary and grave marker in the Petersburg cemetery lists his passing as July 20, 1968 (Petersburg Press, July 24, 1968, 55(39):13; Petersburg Borough 2009). George M. Lyons first appears to marry Mary Anderson on August 7, 1905 (Wisconsin, Marriage Records, 1820-2004), and they were then divorced by April 26, 1913 (Michigan, Divorce Records, 1897-1952). Mr. Lyons then married Mary Wagner Lyons September 18, 1916, in Douglas, Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Marriage Records, 1820-2004). She was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1950), or 1895 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates Mrs. Mary W. Lyons was actually born February 22, 1894, in Wadena, Minnesota (Minnesota, Territorial and State Census, 1849-1905; Minnesota, Births and Christening Index, 1840-1980; U.S. Census 1900). It appears she lived between February 22, 1894, and September 1983 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). In 1927 the growing George Myron Lyons family packed up their Model-T Ford and drove from Minnesota to a Hood Canal logging camp at Big Dewato, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). The family lived in Washington for three years (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12). During the late 1920's, George M. Lyons joined Frank and Ralph Wooton for two seasons of commercial salmon fishing in southeastern, Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). These two years appear to have convinced George Lyons to seek his family's fortunes in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, August 10,

2023, 49(32):12). In 1930 George Lyons spent \$800 dollars to purchase the 32-foot motor-sailor Capella in Friday Harbor, Washington. Father and son (i.e., Courtney) converted the vessel into a functioning Alaska troller (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16). The wooden vessel served him well, as he used it for trolling for many years (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16; Petersburg Pilot, August 10, 2023, 49(32):12). In 1930 the family spent five weeks sailing north to settle permanently in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12; Petersburg Pilot, February 12, 1998, 24(7):16; Petersburg Pilot, August 10, 2023, 49(32):12). Initially George M. Lyons served as an ADF&G creek watchman, as well as a brief stint as a longshoreman unloading Petersburg bound steamships (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12), George Lyons also claimed to be a tile layer (U.S. Census 1940), and commercial fisherman (U.S. Census 1950). In 1940 Mr. Lyons ran a blue fox farm on Pybus Bay's, San Juan Islands (SIT-11). A majority of his children assisted him in gathering fox feed and smoking fish for winter fox feed there (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12). In a May 1940 USDA-Forest Service file memo, George Lyons signed a one-year (1940 only) fur farm lease for the Pybus Bay, San Juan Islands (SIT-11). Mr. Lyons agreed to retain all returns up to \$1200, and thereafter 1/5th of the returns from the business (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Lyons "sharecropped" the one year for the San Juan Fox Company (Wooton 1983). The USDA-Forest Service fur farm permit appears to have remained in the company's name through at least 1941. However, the Alaska Game Commission (1941) lists Mr. Lyons in their active fur farm circular for the San Juan Islands (SIT-11). The "family returned to Petersburg when the price of fox dropped, leaving no market" (Petersburg Pilot, August 14, 1997, 23(33):12). However, the USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit appears to have been continued through November 1947, when it was converted to a "residence permit" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1941, Hilson 1976:68; Janson 1985, Chap.11:1; Lando 1981; Loftus 1930, 1931,1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, (41):8; Tewkesbury 1947:189; Wooton 1983). In January 1920, the San Juan Fox Company was originally comprised of the following individuals: Charles C. Craig, T. S. Elsinore (i.e., Elsemore), Charles "Frank" Smith, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Jahnke (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1940 only Frank Wooton appears to represent what was once an active fur farming company (Wooton 1983). See Charles C. Craig, T. S. Elsemore, Charles "Frank" Smith, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Yanke. Further research and reporting is recommended.

MacDonald, D.N.: (PET-26, PET-30). Throughout his working life this person was commonly referred to and called "Neil" MacDonald. An early reference correctly spelled his given initials and surname as D.N. MacDonald (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Duncan Neil MacDonald was born August 10, 1878, in Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Another source specifies that D. Neil MacDonald was born about 1879 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. MacDonald passed away June 15, 1961, in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Press, June 16, 1961, 48(34):1). He was commonly called and *mistakenly* referred to as "Neil McDonald". His wife, Maud E., was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1874 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930). She reportedly lived between 1875 and 1942. In 1918 D. N. MacDonald was building a 28-foot V-bottom cruiser in Petersburg. He planned to have it equipped with a 28 h.p. engine and used in connection with his regional logging and piling businesses (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 11, 1918, 4(46):4). In 1920, D.N. MacDonald reportedly operated a piling & logging camp near Petersburg (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 6, 1920, 6(34):1). In 1921 Mr. MacDonald initially applied for the USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for the Sumner Strait, Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farm (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 13, 1922, 9(4):1; Petersburg Weekly Report,

November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Mr. MacDonald was in partnership with Frank M. and John S. Chastek in what would be called their Sokolof Fox Company. Their business arrangement dissolved in 1923. John S. Chastek sold his interest in the company to the following individuals in early 1924: Leonard Campbell, Ernest Campbell, Hiram Campbell, Al Noolard, Donald Wodlard, and Wendell Wodlard (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. MacDonald reportedly raised foxes and goats on the Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farm (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):3). In late 1941 he reportedly pelted 102 blue fox from the previous year, the average price was \$11 and \$3.50, mink averaged \$14. Mr. MacDonald employed two caretakers year-round on the island fur farm besides himself (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the summer of 1943, he was mentioned as a Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farmer on his way south to Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1943, 17(51):1). In 1945 Mr. MacDonald reportedly introduced Arctic fox (*Vulpus lagopus*) to Sokolof island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). I assume this more correctly refers to his introduction of pen raised silver fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). By January 1949 he was pen raising mink and not feeding 30 free running fox. By late 1950 he reportedly fed commercially available mink feed. January 1, 1954, the USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permit for Sokoloff Island (PET-26) was transferred from a fur farm to a five acre "residence" permit (USDA-Forest Service 1954a). In his January 1954 application for a Sokolof Island "residence permit", Mr. MacDonald advised the USDA-Forest Service that most of the foxes were gone, and he didn't feed those that remain on the island. He pelted all the mink in 1952-1953 (USDA-Forest Service 1954a). By 1967 the USDA-Forest Service reports that all wooden improvements that remain on the island, built in 1941, is a frame house (33'X23'), wood shed (10'X20'), shed (42'X22'), shed (22'X22'), and shed (18'X30') (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. MacDonald was also involved in fur farming on the Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30). Earlier he was issued the Channel Island fur farm permit in April 1931, and it was closed by November 1932. Forest Service files indicate that by February 1931... the "island has been abandoned for several years and improvements falling down; I recommend that the permit be issued to Mr. MacDonald for this island." He "always lost a large number of fox puppies every summer from hookworm...." (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1941; Hilson 1976:63; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). There is the possibility that he was involved with James Wheeler and the Chastek brothers in this latter fur farm. Neil MacDonald reportedly utilized the cruiser vessel "Herewego" to serve on his Sokolof island (PET-26) and Channel Island (PET-30) fur farms. It was a wooden boat 38 to 40 feet in length (Blender 1999a). He was noted for his commercial fishing for halibut and salmon during the era. Also, MacDonald reportedly owned and operated the vessel "Green Hornet", a wooden boat 33 feet in length, 11 feet beam, 2 feet depth. It was originally powered by a 22 hp Redwing engine (Blender 1999a). See Frank M. and John S. Chastek, Leonard Campbell, Ernest Campbell, Hiram Campbell, Al Noolard, Donald Wodlard, Wendell Wodlard, and James H. Wheeler Sr. Also, caretakers Neil Gordon and D.L. Young. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Madsen, Martin: (SKG-04; SKG-20). Mr. Martin Madsen was born August 16, 1875 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or about 1876 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He is the younger brother of "Niels Peter Madsen" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=935). Mr. Madsen reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1903 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), and completed his naturalization process in Juneau, Alaska on June 5, 1904 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). Martin Madsen homesteaded in Haines, Alaska. January 14, 1922, he was issued parcels of land within Township 31 South, Range 60 East, Section 18, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Madsen was a self-described fisherman and farmer (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), deckhand on a steamship (U.S. Census 1920), and a fur rancher (U.S. Census 1930). He married Ruby Elvira Allen Madsen. She is the daughter of P.B.

"Doc" Allen. The couple had no children and lived out much of their lives on their Haines homestead (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=935). Mr. Madsen appears to have relocated to California during the latter portion of his life for currently unknown rationale. He is said to have died in San Luis Obispo, California on February 2, 1942 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mrs. Ruby Elvira Madsen lived between 1883 and 1949. She was interred with the Jones Point Cemetery, Haines, Alaska (City of Haines n.d.). My research indicates that Madsen's mink fur farm was minimally noted by the Alaska Game Commission in the 1929, 1933 and 1934 circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934). In the late 1930's and early 1940's Mr. Madsen appears to have collaborated with Walter Alexander on the Lynn Canal, Kochu or Kechu Island (SKG-04) fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). An interesting, recent twist in my research has shed some light on a land selection supposedly issued to Madsen February 5, 1960. Apparently, he or she had been issued a parcel of land within Township 31 South, Range 60 East, Lot/Tract 11, Section 30, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Walter and/or Nancy Alexander. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Maeser, A. R.: (XPA-16, XPA-17). Historical accounts describe Arthur Regnold Maeser as "the head of what is said to be one of the largest domesticated fur animal and fur marketing concerns in the world". He was said to have twenty-three years' experience in fur marketing (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1928, 3(7):1). According to federal agency files, Mr. Arthur R. Maeser is reportedly from Hackensack, Minnesota (Dahl 1983; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Another series of source's state that Mr. Maeser was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1910), 1884 (U.S. Census 1920), 1885 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1886 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1950). An early account states he was born July 12, 1883 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He is the elder brother of Walter C. Maeser. Arthur R. Maeser married Amy Fredrickson Maeser November 3, 1906, in Isanti, Minnesota (Minnesota, U.S., Marriages from the Minnesota official marriage system, 1850-2019). The couple raised several children: Ethelwyn, Hope, and Arthur (U.S. Census 1920). Mrs. Maeser was born June 15, 1884, in Minnesota, and passed away December 22, 1968 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940; Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2017). Initially the brothers were partners in a Minnesota meat market (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). The Maeser brothers appear to have collaborated on several fur marketing ventures in Alaska and elsewhere (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1928, 3(7):1). Arthur R. Maeser was mentioned in association with at least two businesses: Maeser Fur and Trade Company; and Pacific International Fur Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Maeser brothers were minimally involved in fur farming on Tebenkof Bay's, Pacific Island (XPA-16) and Kaser Island (XPA-17), as well as a farm in Juneau's Mendenhall Valley (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Loftus 1930). The island fur farming special use permits were issued by the USDA-Forest Service. Both the Pacific Island (XPA-16) and Kaser Island (XPA-17) fur farming permits were issued in March 1927 and closed in May 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1945; Loftus 1931, 1932). In 1928, A.R. Maeser, aboard his 110-foot yacht "Pandora", visited Petersburg, Alaska, for a few hours. The vessel accommodated 13 passengers and a crew of six. It had diesel engines and a sailing range of 5000 miles at 10 knots (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1928, 3(7):1). Mr. Maeser described himself as the "active head of seven corporations engaged in the fur business and has been actively engaged in the fur business himself for the last 23 years" (Petersburg Press, September 28, 1928, 3(7):1). Sarah Isto (2011) states that Arthur Maeser was the "owner of a substantial business consisting of franchise silver fox farms, with "units" in the Midwest, Canada, Bavaria, Finland, and South Africa. Isto (2011) theorizes that the Tebenkof Bay farms were established as an experiment in raising blue foxes. The two fur farm sites were operated by his "trained specialists for just a few years before being abandoned" (Isto 2011). Chris and Nina Dahl were managers and caretakers on the Kaser island (XPA-17) site. Mr. Dahl filed a legal claim against Mr. Maeser for unpaid salary (Dahl

1983; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Nina Dahl (1983) reported that Mr. Maeser eventually served a five-year prison sentence for an illegal fur farm investment scheme. In 1934, Mr. Chris Dahl was granted the Tebenkof Bay fur farm sites in a legal settlement with Maeser over non-payment of salary and expenses (Dahl 1983; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By 1950, Arthur Maeser is married to Adelaide D. Maeser. She was said to have been born October 15, 1900, and died September 15, 1986 (Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2017). The latter couple raised a son: Dean (U.S. Census 1950). See Walter C. Maeser, Tom Conrad, and Chris Dahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Maeser, Walter C.: (XPA-17). Walter and Arthur R. Maeser are siblings and appear to have been business partners in several fur farming ventures throughout the Alaska region and beyond (Isto, 2011; Petersburg Press, September 28, 1928, 3(7):1). Walter Carl Maeser was born in 1895 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1893 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research indicates he was actually born December 22, 1893, in Wisconsin, and died February 18, 1966 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Walter Maeser appears to have been married by at least 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Margaret J. Maeser was born October 31, 1890, and died December 23, 1981 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised one child: Walter Jr. (U.S. Census 1930). A nephew, Carlton, lived with the family in Juneau, Alaska, and served as a fur farm laborer (U.S. Census 1930). Historic agency correspondence and circulars mention Walter C. Maeser's fur farm activities in the Kuiu Island's, Tebenkof Bay, and Juneau's Mendenhall Valley areas (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Loftus 1930; U.S. Census 1930). Walter C. and his brother, Arthur R. Maeser, are individually listed as having been a permittee on Tebenkof Bay's, Kaser island (XPA-17) between 1927 and 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By 1940, the family is living and working in the Birch Lake area of Minnesota. While there he reportedly served as a liquor store manager (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Maeser passed away at the Veterans Administration Hospital, in Phoenix, Arizona, of a pulmonary embolus, cerebral arteriosclerosis, and adrenal carcinomatosis (Arizona, Death Records, 1887-1968). Mr. and Mrs. Maeser were reunited for eternity within the Ft. Snelling National Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006). See Arthur R. Maeser, and Tom Conrad. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Magill, Fred H. Sr.: (JUN-20). Frederick Hamilton Magill Sr. was born about 1880 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Additional sources specified that he was born January 8, 1877, and died January 14, 1968 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was interred within the Lake View Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He married Sarah Isabelle Haynes Magill July 26, 1911, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1875 in New York (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised two children in the Juneau area: Frederick Jr. and Helen (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mrs. Magill served as a repairer in the Juneau school book bindery (U.S. Census 1920, and school teacher (U.S. Census 1930). In early 1926, Mr. Magill was arrested for "rum running" (Petersburg Herald, February 19, 1926, page 1). He was issued his Glacier Bay, Kidney Island (JUN-20) fur farm special use permit in April 1929, and it was reportedly abandoned by August 1930. In an April 1930 USDA-Forest Service file, Mr. Magill was referenced: "reports reaching here indicate that Mr. Magill has not stocked the islands in Glacier Bay. Reports also indicate that he may be engaged in poaching, rum running, and perhaps other nefarious practices" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Magoon, H.C.: (SUM-07, SUM-11, SUM-12, SUM-13). Harry Cobb Magoon was born about 1868 in Minnesota (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Subsequently, further research indicates he may have been born July 12, 1867, in Skowhegan, Maine and died May 26, 1939 in Puyallup, Washington (Global, Find a Grave Index for Burials at Sea and Other Select Burial Locations, 1300s-current). Mr. Magoon first married Michigan native, Rosa B. Riddle Wilcoxon Magoon, August 26, 1907, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was said to have lived between 1872 and August 31, 1924 (U.S. Census 1910; 1920; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960). He then married Laura I. Smith Magoon June 26, 1930, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Laura I. Magoon passed away August 1, 1933 at her home on Big Gain Island, Gambier Bay, Alaska (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, August 4, 1933, 8(5):1). She is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with the individual burial site. Mr. Magoon was issued the Alaska Sumdum Fox Farm, Inc. fur farm permit for the Holkham Bay, Harbor, Round, and Eagle (SUM-07) Islands in February 1924, and it was reportedly abandoned by November 1927. Very little specific information is currently available concerning Magoon's on-site activities and improvements on the special use permitted islands. Sometime in 1938 Fred Patten supposedly offered Mr. Magoon half interest in Big and Little Gain Islands (SUM-11) and Muse Island (SUM-12), but the islands fur farm was reportedly abandoned by December 1941. In 1933 and later Mr. Magoon is the solely named individual for the three islands: Big and Little Gain (SUM-11) Islands, and Muse Island (SUM-12) (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; Petersburg Press, October 18, 1929, 4(10):4; Petersburg Press, December 6, 1929, 4(17):6; Petersburg Press, February 27, 1931, 5(29):4). The USDA-Forest Service (1932) reported that both Patten and Magoon were partners in the two Gain Islands (SUM-11) between 1926 and 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). Mr. Magoon also partnered with Oscar Larson on Gambier Bay's, Price Island (SUM-13). Their Price Island (SUM-13) fur farm permit was issued to them in November 1930 and closed by December 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). Mr. Magoon's nephew is Hal S. Kimmel. Mr. Kimmel served as an on-site laborer on several fur farms for his uncle (Roberts n.d.). Unconfirmed use/collaboration of the Stephens Passage, Foot Island (SUM-15) requires further research. Mr. Magoon was also in partnership and/or worked with a succession of individuals during his fur farming exploits. Some of them are noted here: Blackington, Eysers, Hal Kimmel, Oscar Larson, Fred Patten, Melvin Starkenburg, and Walter Williams (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Also see spelling given and surname variants: H.G. Magoon and Harvey McGoone. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Magoon, H.G.: (SUM-07, SUM-11). USDA-Forest Service historical files, memos, and correspondence, and this author appear to confuse H.C. and H.G. Magoon. It is likely this is another example of personal and agency misinterpretation or clerical error, and the two listings are one and the same person: H. C. Magoon. In early 1931 the local Petersburg Press posted a notice requesting information concerning Harry Magoon. He reportedly came to the Stephens Passage, Cape Fanshaw area in 1923, 1924, and 1925 to be on a fox farm. Before coming to Alaska, he lived in Tacoma, Washington, and was a carpenter, and ship builder or worked on boats. Individuals with any information were requested to contact the governor's office in Juneau (Petersburg Press, February 27, 1931, 5(29):4). Also see spelling given and surname variants: H.C. Magoon and Harvey McGoone. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Makarenko, Wasyi. The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 159) refers to "Bill Makrenko", as having immigrated from Austria, and lists him as declaring his intention for U.S. naturalization in 1940 and petitioning for U.S. naturalization in 1943. In his 1940 documentation he classified himself as a "rancher", and by 1943 he referred to himself as a Juneau area "miner" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 159). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Makinen, Johan: (JUN-07). This is probably the correct Finish spelling for Mr. Makinen's given name (Alaska State Archives n.d. 159; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See John Makinen. See next entry.

Makinen, John: (JUN-02, JUN-07, JUN-12). John O. Makinen was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920), 1886 (U.S. Census 1930), or October 16, 1883, in Finland (U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). His younger brother, Carl, or Karl was in initial caretaker/partnership with him. Carl or Karl was born about 1889 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930), or August 31, 1888 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). John Makinen married Rose Belle Carter Posey Makinen February 9, 1935 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). They raised at least three children: Jack, Nancy, and Myrtle. Mr. Makinen suffered a debilitating stroke in 1944 and died soon after the family moved to Juneau. He was buried in the Hoonah, Alaska cemetery (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988, U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Makinen was an active fur farmer and commercial salmon fisherman from at least 1919 until his death in 1944 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Tewkesbury 1947:187; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Makinen declared his intention for U.S. naturalization in 1927, and his occupation is listed as a "Fox Farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 159; U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). Entrepreneur and commercial fisheries developer, C.J. Alexander was a driving force in his "Hoonah Fox Company". Historical files and circulars state Alexander and Makinen collaborated in two island fur farm ventures (i.e., Benjamin Island (JUN-02), and Hoonah Island (JUN-12) between 1919 and approximately 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower 1920:71, USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981. Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). I theorize Mr. Alexander retained John Makinen to serve as his on-site manager, representative, and caretaker, on both Hoonah Island (JUN-12), and Benjamin Island (JUN-02). Application for their Hoonah Island (JUN-12) fur farming special use permit was noted in August 1919, and it was issued in September 1919. Their necessary lease continued there until October 1930, when Mr. Makinen assumed sole control and responsibility for the Hoonah Island (JUN-12) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Makinen continued on the Hoonah Island (JUN-12) fur farm until November 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). In March 1941 he and his family returned to Hoonah Island (JUN-12) as a residential (i.e., and not a fur farm) place until the families special use permit was relinquished in September 1948 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Tewkesbury 1947:187). Individually, Mr. Makinen was issued his USDA-Forest Service special use permits for his Port Frederick, Halibut Island (JUN-07) fur farm in December 1920, March 1932, and December 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Lando 1981; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=988; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The Makinen's closed their lease for Halibut island (JUN-07) fur farm in early 1941, because it was believed Hoonah Island (JUN-12) was better for fur farming and living. Mr. C. J. Alexander appears to have hesitated in developing the Lynn Canal, Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm. The application for the Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm was in March 1921, and the permit was issued to their Hoonah Fox Company in July 1921. However, it was relinquished in December 1921 for an undisclosed rationale with no improvements nor furbearer livestock present (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Karl Makinen, C.J. Alexander, Rose Posey, and Rose Posey Makinen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Makinen, Karl: (JUN-07). Carl or Karl Kustte or Karl Kurtf Makinen was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1889 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). Official records suggest he was born August 31, 1888 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1909 (U.S. Census 1930). He is the younger brother of

Johan or John Makinen. Karl Makinen was described as an early fur farm caretaker on the Port Frederick, Halibut Island (JUN-07) under his older brother's supervision and direction (U.S. Census 1930). He submitted his initial declaration of intention for U.S. naturalization February 24, 1928 (U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). By 1942 he was working for the Astoria Puget Sound Canning Company at Excursion Inlet, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1944, he is referred to as a "carpenter" (Alaska State Archives n.d.:160). Besides working with his brother, Mr. Makinen considered himself as primarily a carpenter in the Hoonah, Alaska area (Alaska State Archives n.d.). Karl Kuste or Karl Kustf Makinen's life spanned from August 31, 1888, to October 1974 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; U.S. Naturalization Records, 1795-1972; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John Makinen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Makinen, Rose Posey: (JUN-07, JUN-12). Rose Belle Carter Posey Makinen is the daughter of Myrtle and Sam Carter. She was born in Yoncalla, Oregon in 1916. She married Sobern Lee "Bill" Posey in 1932. The couple had one child: Ruth. Mrs. Posey was widowed in 1934 when her husband was killed in a logging accident near a Hoonah, Alaska, CCC camp. She married John Makinen February 9, 1935 in Hoonah (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple raised at least three children: Jack, Nancy, and Myrtle. The family moved to Juneau in 1944 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988). Additional reference: Alaska Game Commission 1936. She was issued her island fur farm permit for the Port Frederick, Halibut Island (JUN-07) in December 1934, and it was closed by December 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). In March 1941, John Makinen and his family returned to their Icy Strait, Hoonah Island (JUN-12) as a living place until the families fur farming special use permit was relinquished there in September 1948 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Rose Posey, and John Makinen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Malcovich, T.: (PET-16). Spelling of the two referenced individual Russian surnames vary from edition to edition in the local Petersburg newspapers. Their individual surnames also appear as Boytsoff and Malkovitch. In the fall of 1929, T. Malcovich, a Russian fur animal researcher/scientist, traveled from the University Moscow to the Alaska Territory (Petersburg Press, September 27, 1929, 4(7):4). He was soon accompanied by a fellow researcher, L. Boitsoff. The pair were guests of John A. Hadland Sr., of the Alaska Blue Fox Co. The two were based on Hadland's Keku Strait, Skiff Island (PET-16) fur farm. Over several weeks the group toured and conversed with numerous local fur farmers. Mr. Malcovich's stated goal was to "gain firsthand information for the Russian government about the local blue fox industry". Their stay was indefinite, but it was their intention to spend several weeks in this section of Alaska (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1929, 4(8):1). Spelling of their individual names vary from edition to edition in the local Petersburg newspaper. Their surnames appear differently in this latter edition: Boytsoff and Malkovitch (Petersburg Press, October 18, 1929, 4(10):4; Petersburg Press, November 15, 1929, 4(14):3). After three weeks, the pair were planning to travel to the eastern U.S. "to observe methods in the silver fox industry" (Petersburg Press, October 18, 1929, 4(10):4; Petersburg Press, November 15, 1929, 4(14):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mallott, Joseph B. (Jay): (YAK-05, YAK-07, YAK-08). Historical references to Mr. Mallott consistently refer to him as "Jay B. Mallott" (U.S. Census 1940). Joseph Byron Mallott was born about 1910 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1940, 1950), or more explicitly June 22, 1909 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, County Birth Records, 1870-1935; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Hazel May Smith Mallott March 22, 1930, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). By 1940 he is referenced as divorced from

Hazel Mallott, and he was the primary caretaker of their daughter, "Patsy" (1934-2005) (U.S. Census 1940; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Jay Byron Mallott then married his housekeeper and the stepmother for his daughter, and their son, Byron Ivan Mallott (1943-2020) (Find a Grave Index, 1600's-current). Jay Mallott married Emma Marie Brown Sandman Farkas Mallott March 2, 1944 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between October 24, 1919, and July 17, 1971 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Jay B. Mallott died of respiratory inefficiency and metastatic lung cancer at the University Hospital, Seattle, Washington, June 3, 1963 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). The Alaska Sportsman reported Mr. Mallott's passing in their February 1964 edition (deArmond 1995b; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was interred within Yakutat's Ankau Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Emma Mae Farkas Mallott then married Patrick Thomas Stearns November 19, 1964, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mr. Mallott was a noted salmon fisherman, retail general store owner, and involved in a succession of local fur farms, partnerships, and Yakutat civic positions. He even served as mayor of Yakutat (Petersburg Press, January 24, 1958, 45(30):1). The only working partnership that appears to have endured was with W.H. Mallott. Early research documents hint that this may have actually been a misspelling/misinterpretation for Ms. Hazel M. Mallott. Mr. Mallott's fur farming activities span at least the mid-1930s to mid-1950s. Names mentioned in association with Mr. Mallott are as follows: Mrs. Joseph B. Mallott, W.H. Mallott, Mike Pavlik, Carl Schlichtig, and Victor Schlichtig (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Ward 1983). Jay Mallott and W.H. Mallott were issued their Yakutat Bay, Tia-Xagh Island (YAK-05) fur farming special use permit in August 1934, and it continued through June 1935. The pair resumed stewardship of the island following Mrs. Mallott's short individual tenure there between April 1937 and March 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The couples second fur farming special use for Tia-Xagh Island (YAK-05) spanned between March 1938 and December 1947. At that time, it was converted to a "residence" special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Tewkesbury 1947:189). In September 1947, Mallott removed livestock (i.e., blue fox) from the Yakutat Bay, Knight Island (YAK-08), because "Mike Pavlik was letting them die in droves". He moved the fur bearers to Yakutat Bay, Khantaak Island (YAK-07). And by November 1947 he "requested 5 acres adjoining the south side of the present Schlichtig residence lease. At that time Jay B. Mallott claimed he had "7 years fur farm experience" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Jay Mallott and Carl and Victor Schlichtig operated the St. Elias Fur Farm (i.e., Khantaak Island, YAK-07) at least between November 1947 and September 1950 when it was relinquished (Colby 1944:221; Myron n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In December 1955 Mr. Mallott requested his Knight Island (YAK-08) parcel converted from recreation to a warehouse special use permit status (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). I theorize that Mr. Mallott played a larger role in the St. Elias Fur Farm than the Schlichtig's. The Schlichtig's appear to be more focused on their commercial fishing and appear to be merely avocational fur farmers. See W. H. Mallott, Mike Pavlik, Carl Schlichtig, and Victor Schlichtig. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mallott, Mrs. Joseph B.: (YAK-05). Mrs. Hazel Mae Smith Mallott was issued her Yakutat Bay, Tia-Xagh (YAK-05) island fur farm permit in April 1937, and it was officially closed in March 1938. The fur farm permit was then transferred back to W.H. and Joseph B. Mallott in March 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Hazel Mae Smith Mallott was an indigenous Alaska Native born August 11, 1911, in Dry Bay, Alaska. Mrs. Hazel M. Mallott was divorced by Joseph (Jay) Byron Mallott May 27, 1938, in Juneau. She then married Michael Ivan Bocatch April 22, 1940. Hazel Mae Bocatch died December 21, 1942, and was buried in a Juneau cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See Joseph (Jay) Byron Mallott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mallott, W.H.: (YAK-05). Currently there is only minimal information available referring to or concerning this individual (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). This federal agency citation probably refers to Mrs. Hazel M. Mallott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mann, Charles: (CRG-08; SUM-03). Charles Mann was born about 1864 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1863 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Subsequent information indicates he was born in 1862 in Bavaria, Germany. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1884 (Petersburg Press, December 13, 1946, 21(24):5); and was naturalized in 1895 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1892 (U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Wilhelmina Mann. She was born about 1876 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple produced two daughters: Eleonore, and Mimi (Petersburg Press, December 13, 1946, 21(24):5). Historical literature refers to Mr. Mann and George Scove as partners in mineral prospecting and fur farming (Kutchin 1901:63; Daily Alaska Dispatch 1906). From 1900 to at least 1904 the partnership appears to hold the fur farming special use permit for their Kasaan Bay, Patterson and High Islands (CRG-08) (Kutchin 1900:63,1902:81; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2). In early 1924, Charley Mann, a Petersburg businessman, reported that Alaska blue fox pelts were reportedly for sale in Bavaria [Germany], but the prices were beyond the means of only the wealthy and tourists (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 8, 1924, 11(6):1). In 1936, following the sale of his businesses, he and his wife moved to the Mill Valley, California area. He died November 28, 1946 (Petersburg Press, December 13, 1946, 21(24):5). See George T. Schove. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mann, William: (CRG-08). Historical literature mistakenly refers to “William Mann” as a partner with George T. Schove (i.e., Scove) in the Patterson, and High Islands (CRG-08) fur farm (Kutchin 1901:63). See Charles Mann and George T. Schove. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Markle, William J.: (CRG-04, CRG-29, CRG-30). William “Jenning” Markle was born November 7, 1896 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Historic agency files note Mr. Markle as the fur farm manager on the Sea Otter Sound, Eagle Island (CRG-04) fur farm. He was employed by Catherine Nye and the “Eagle Island Fur Fox Company” (CRG-04). Their company’s island fur farm permit was issued them in December 1923 and closed by November 1931. The USDA-Forest Service files relate the following rationale the permittees used for its closing: “Ceased operations 1931-32 because of worms. Reportedly a responsible operator but didn’t make great profits...paying its way” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). It is not clear if Mr. Markle had any monetary investment in the partnership with Mrs. Nye or her company (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Loftus 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Between November 1924 and September 1928 Mr. Markle appears to have been the on-site manager on the Sea Otter Sound, White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm in collaboration with James R. Shelp (Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Between June 1934 and January 1937 Mr. Markle then appears to be in partnership with Carl N. Senior in their El Capitan Passage, Brockman Island (CRG-30) fur farm (Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). During the first half of the 1920’s much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial uncertain documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm site. See Catherine Nye, Harry Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, John Lund, J.A. Parks, William Markle, Ed Mullen, J.R. Shelp, F.E. Whelpley, and Carl Senior. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Marks, George: (YAK-05, YAK-06). George Francis Joseph Marks was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1940) or March 2, 1883, in Pittsboro, Indiana (Social Security Applications and Claims

Index, 1936-2007; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1922 he appears to have served as the publisher of the short-lived Yakutat Weekly (Library of Congress n.d.). He was also featured in several historical Yakutat area photographs and oral histories (Alaska Digital Archives n.d.; Project Jukebox n.d.). Mr. Marks was in partnership with Ben Twigger in two Yakutat Bay fur farm ventures. Mr. Twigger was also referenced in historical photographs and oral history accounts as “Ben Tricker” (Alaska Digital Archives n.d.; Project Jukebox n.d.). The partners fur farming special use permit for Yakutat Bay’s, Tia-Xagh Island (YAK-05) was issued to them in April 1924 and closed in February 1928. The Yakutat Bay, Dolgoi Island (YAK-06) fur farm permit was issued in November 1925 and closed in September 1927. Both permits were relinquished to successor individuals (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1925: 122; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). In 1928 Mr. Marks was incarcerated for two years in Federal Prison for assault and rape (McNeil Island, Washington, U.S. Penitentiary Records, 1887-1939). He died of cancer and coronary issues at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital March 15, 1955, and was interred within the city’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Marks was a self-described fisherman and cannery worker throughout much of his adult life (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). See Ben Twigger. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Markstrom, K.T.: (JUN-63). Mr. Knute Theodore Markstrom was born about 1853 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1855 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1868 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1870 (U.S. Census 1920). Available information indicates that throughout his life he was “single” and head of household. By 1930, he was reportedly involved in a Douglas City, Douglas Island, fur farm. He was individually or in some form of collaborative partnership with two neighbors: Wilhelm Rova and Emanuel Nelson. Mr. Markstrom’s life spanned between 1852 and 1935, and he was laid to rest within the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Emanuel Nelson, and Wilhelm Rova. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Marlow, Bryon: (PET-10). Mr. Marlow was in partnership with Carl C. Crail in their Keku Strait, Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10) fur farm. Their brief fur farm venture spanned from late 1932 to the end of 1933. Both men worked in local canneries six months a year. They reported that they “keep a man on the place while we are absent” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By the fall of 1933, the USDA-Forest Service reported the applicants “had left the country”. USDA-Forest Service field personnel reported the “Islands were laid idle 1932-1934” (Roberts 2014:109; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Carl C. Crail. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Marrett, W.H.: (SKG-01, SKG-02, SKG-03). Early circulars misspell his surname, W. H. Marritt (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Walter Hastings Marrett was born about 1851 (U.S. Census 1860, 1870, 1910), or 1860 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920). He was born to Avery Williams Marrett and Elizabeth Bancroft Weston Marrett October 28, 1850, in Standish, Maine (Marrett Family Papers, n.d.). John (Jack) Ward (1983) claimed W. H. Marrett was a former college professor. Subsequent research appears to chronicle much of his life and education (U.S., School Catalogs, 1900-1999). In the summer of 1876, he graduated from Wesleyan Seminary in Readfield, Maine (U.S., School Catalogs, 1900-1999). He taught high school courses in Gorham, Cape Elizabeth, and Yarmouth, as well as several other locations within the state of Maine. And for a time, he appears to have served as a school district superintendent (U.S., School Catalogs, 1900-1999; U.S., School Catalogs, 1765-1935). Mr. Marrett attended

Medical School at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, and finished his medical studies in Dartmouth Medical School (U.S., School Catalogs, 1765-1935; U.S., School Catalogs, 1900-1999). Marrett then travelled for several years for a medical publishing house, but apparently his real objective was to see North America as thoroughly as possible, collect mineral and geological specimens, and see the “finest horses” (U.S., School Catalogs, 1900-1999). Eventually, Marrett accepted a position as associate editor of the Wallace Monthly, and then The American Horse Breeder (U.S., School Catalogs, 1900-1999). By 1900 he was living and working in the Skagway and Haines, Alaska, area and he was listed as divorced (U.S. Census 1910). In 1902 he applied for a homestead parcel near Haines, Alaska (Lane 1915: 846). The parcel was issued to him May 25, 1911, and it was located within Township 34 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Ward (1983) claims that Mr. Marrett was a logger in the Haines area islands before transitioning to fur farming. However, in 1920 Mallett claimed to be a fisherman (U.S. Census 1920). Ward (1983) also claims Marrett died and was buried in Juneau. My research indicates he returned to Maine, and in 1938 his remains were interred in his hometown cemetery in Standish, Maine (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Marrett was at one time in a fur farming partnership with H. A. Dickman between 1925 and 1928 on Lynn Canal’s, Kataguni and Shikosi Islands (SKG-01), and Taisani Island (SKG-03). Marrett reportedly sold Dickman half interest in all three fur farm islands in October 1925. Their partnership ended badly in late 1928. The USDA-Forest Service characterized the two former partners as “adversarial”. Mr. Marrett was individually issued the permit for Kataguni and Shikosi Islands (SKG-01) in January 1928 and it was reportedly abandoned by December 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In June 1928 he was issued the special use permit for Lynn Canal’s, Anyaka Island (SKG-02), and it was reportedly abandoned by January 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1932; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In 1928, Mr. Marrett painted a gloomy description of the Anyaka Island (SKG-02) fur farming site: “There is nothing about this island that makes it desirable for a fur farm and...anyone who attempts to conduct a fur farm here is doomed to failure...no one in his right mind would try to raise foxes on an island of this kind” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Marsh, Arthur. In 1934 Arthur Marsh, an Anchorage, Alaska, U.S. Postal Service employee was convicted of theft of mail and two red fox furs and sentenced to 21 months at McNeil Island federal prison (Petersburg Press, August 31, 1934, 9(9):1).

Marsh, Jackson (Jack): (JUN-28). Mr. Marsh was a WWI veteran and born about 1893 in West Virginia (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent materials suggest that he was born about 1892 in West Virginia (U.S. Census 1940). The Herndon-Rose-Harper Family Tree (n.d.) lists Jackson Joseph Marsh as having been born May 11, 1891, and died September 1, 1974. The U.S. Social Security Death Index indicates Mr. Jackson Marsh was born March 11, 1891, and died September 1, 1974. In the 1930 and 1940 U.S. Census he is listed as a carpenter, and fur farmer. His wife, Anna Louise, was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1908 (U.S. Census 1940) according to census documents. She self-reported she served as an unpaid laborer/partner in the family enterprise throughout their tenure (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The U.S. Veterans Gravesite Index lists Louise Marsh as having been born October 1, 1895. She reportedly died April 11, 2000. Both husband and wife are interred in the Sitka Alaska National Veterans Cemetery. According to Louise Marsh, the couple originally homesteaded 140 acres in Juneau’s Mendenhall Valley, but kept only 40 acres (Marsh 1983). The pair commenced their fur farm in the winter of 1924-1925 (Marsh 1983). The land was initially patented under a trade and manufacturing site designation. Mrs. Marsh claimed they invested \$50,000 in the early

enterprise (Marsh 1983). In the beginning they reportedly raised blue and silver fox two or three years. The couple primarily raised dark brown mink (Marsh 1983). They bought their initial dark brown mink stock from Mr. Dixon in Carcross, Yukon Territory, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh annually retained 200 mink, 50 of them were males (Marsh 1983). The Marsh family had hired help living with them according to the 1930 U.S. Census: Bruce Brown. Mr. Brown was born about 1868 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1886 (WWI Draft Registration, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2006). Mrs. Marsh also referred to Mr. Buford Glass as a laborer on the Mendenhall Valley fur farm (Marsh 1983). Mr. and Mrs. Jackson sold out to Glen Carl in 1941 (Marsh 1983). See Bruce Brown, Ainer Washahl, and Buford Glass. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Marsh, Louise: (JUN-28). Anna Louise Marsh is the wife of Jackson (Jack) Marsh (Marsh 1983). Mrs. Ann L. Marsh is listed as the wife of Jackson Marsh in the U.S. Census (1940). However, various references to her list her name as Louise (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). She was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1900 (U.S. Census 1930). However, the U.S. National Veterans Gravesite index lists her birth date as October 1, 1895. She died April 11, 2000. She is interred in the Sitka Alaska National Veterans Cemetery alongside her husband, Jackson Marsh. See Jackson Marsh above. Mrs. Marsh refused to discuss her extended family and any relationship(s) (i.e., Bruce Brown) during a 1983 interview at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home (Marsh 1983). See Jackson (Jack) Marsh, Bruce Brown, Ainer Washahl, and Buford Glass. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Martin: (CRG-34). A "Martin" appears to have been in partnership with Allaine in their Moira Sound, Moira Island (CRG-34) fur farm. Available federal agency historical files and literature appear to suggest that their island fur farm was active at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Historical USDA-Forest Service files state that the pair were issued their island fur farm special use permit in August 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See Allaine. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Martin, Chester: (PET-50; SIT-31). Chester Martin was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1904 in Mississippi (U.S. Census 1930). Initially he worked for Henry Lutro on the Pybus Bay, Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farm, and later he served as a laborer on the West Petersburg, Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) (U.S. Census 1930). He along with Charles C. Craig and Arthur Williams worked for Earl N. Ohmer Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames (Petersburg Press, December 2, 1932, 7(22):2; U.S. Census 1930). By 1932 Chester Martin is living in Texas (Petersburg Press, December 2, 1932, 7(22):2). He and his wife (Mabel) were farming in the Hidalgo, Texas area (U.S. Census 1940). He was born April 7, 1903, and died in August 1974 in Zapata, Texas (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Henry Lutro, Charles Craig, Arthur Williams, Earl Ohmer Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Martin, Olaf K.: (SUM-22; PET-100). Mr. Olaf Kristian Martin was born about 1891 in Norway. Additional sources suggest he was actually born September 17, 1892 (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). His wife, Anna Kristine Sorensen Martin, was born about 1890 (1891 Norway Census), 1894 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1892 in Norway (U.S. Census 1950). The couple married December 12, 1922, in Seattle, Washington, (Petersburg Press, January 12, 1923, 10(5):1; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; U.S., Evangelical Lutheran Church in American Church Records, 1781-1969). Mr. Martin was self-described as a fisherman aboard his fishing vessel Sherman (Petersburg Press,

January 12, 1923, 10(5):1). At least during 1923 and 1924 historical literature indicates the fur farming permittee was active on the Gambier Bay, Gambier and Romp Islands (SUM-22) (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). It also appears that Mr. Juan or John Noitt or Nistl (U.S. Census 1900) was a sharecropper or laborer on the Gambier Islands (SUM-22) during the same time period as Olaf K. Martin (USDA-Forest Service 1923; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). Possibly these two individuals could have independently operated individual fur farms on Gambier or Romp Islands (SUM-22) during the same time period. I tend to believe that Mr. Juan or John Noitt or Nista was a caretaker/laborer there. In the fall of 1924, Mrs. Martin reportedly spent several days visiting Mrs. Ola Hansen and then returned to her Gambier Island fox ranch (Petersburg Herald, October 3, 1924, 11(37):2). A later newspaper reference suggests that Mr. Martin was still active on the fox islands in 1928 (Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):6). In May 1935, Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Martin were said to have spent winters in Seattle, and summers trolling near Port Alexander, Baranof Island (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1935, 9(44):8). In the fall of 1972, Mrs. Harry D. Colp reminisced that Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Martins' were once West Petersburg, Fivemile Creek neighbors and fellow silver fox farmers there [Olaf K. Martins, PET-100] (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, Number 1, page 3). Olaf Martin's life spanned between 1892 and 1937. He is interred within the Forest Lawn Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). During the summer of 1937 Mrs. Martin offered the trolling vessel "Condor" for sale in Port Alexander (Petersburg Press, July 16, 1937, 12(2):4). The Veterans Administration mistakenly lists his passing as February 27, 1939 (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). Mrs. Anna Martin lived between May 8, 1891, and April 1, 1961. She was laid to rest within the Forest Lawn Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). See Mr. Juan or John Noitt or Nistl, and Harry Colp. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Martin, O.R. "O.R. Martin local fox-farmer is a visitor in Petersburg this week on business" (Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):6). This may have been a grammatical and/or editing error of the name Olaf K. Martin. See above profile. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Martins, Louie: (SUM-17). Throughout the historical literature, files, and various agency correspondence, Louis Martins surname was routinely misspelled: Martens or Martins. He was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1920), 1877 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1876 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequent research suggest he was born January 17, 1875 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was married to Ragnhild Martins. She was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), 1887 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1876 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised several children: Magnus, Thelma, Leonard, and Elmer (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout his working life he was a noted vessel captain and halibut fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Louis Martins was in partnership with Sverre Johansen in their Port Houghton, Robert Island (SUM-17) fur farm. In April 1924, the partners applied for their USDA-Forest Service Robert Island (PET-17) fur farm special use permit. They were issued their fur farm permit in June 1924, and it was abandoned by December 1924 (Petersburg Herald, August 15, 1924, 11(31):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The partners reportedly ... "planned to build a piling and boom fence to deter fox from walking and swimming to the mainland" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924, 11(31):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). However, the local newspaper in March 1930 reported that he was "a visitor in town on one of his periodic trips from the fox ranch" (Petersburg Press, March 21, 1930, 4(32):6). The pair were also partnering in the ownership, operation and fishing of the wooden vessel "Dolphin", a seining, and halibut

schooner (Blender 1999a). Mr. Martins was also captain aboard the halibut schooner “Star” (Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):1). He passed away early Christmas day, December 25, 1941, following a long illness (Petersburg Press, December 26, 1941, 16(26):8). And his funeral was held soon afterwards (Petersburg Press, January 2, 1942, 16(27):4). His Petersburg Cemetery grave maker lists “Louis Kristian Martins, 1875-1941” (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Sverre Johansen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Marvitz, Mathias J.: (XMF-02, XMF-07). Mr. Mathias J. Marvitz was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1875 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Marvitz was in partnership with Frank R. Townsend throughout the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940’s in their Cross Sound, Inian Islands (XMF-02), and Port Althorp, George Islands (XMF-07) fur farms (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Both men were self-described fur farmers (U.S. Census 1930), and fur farming laborers (U.S. Census 1940). Both men undoubtedly were also commercial fishermen and lived and were based in Elfin Cove, Alaska (U.S. Census 1950). According to a source, Mr. Marvitz lived between 1875 and 1957. He passed away and was buried within the Sitka Alaska Pioneer’s Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Frank R. Townsend. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mason, Frank: (CRG-20; SIT-08). Frank Mason was reportedly an indigenous Alaska Native. He was a fisherman born about 1885 in Douglas, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Frank Mason married Mary Hopson October 28, 1911, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Later, he reportedly married Hattie Paddy August 17, 1918, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). By 1930, he was said to have been married to Katie Mason, with two sons: Frank and Roy (U.S. Census 1930). Another source states that they were parents to two sons and one daughter (Petersburg Press, December 18, 1931, 6(18):4). Frank Mason reportedly drowned September 1, 1932, and was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In his death certificate, Frank Mason’s sons (Frank, Roy, and Albert) lived in Eklutna, Alaska, and Hattie lived in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In April 1929 Mr. Mason was issued his Seymour Canal, Bug Island (SIT-08) fur farming special use permit, and it was closed by June 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Historic USDA-Forest Service file correspondence lists the island fur farm as abandoned. The Forest Service representative who visited the site in June 1930 noted... “No evidence of fur bearers stocked on the island...two typical Indian shakes from poles and beachcombed lumber” are all that was observed there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Mason is believed to also have been mentioned in association with the fur farm special use permit for the Arriaga Passage, San Lorenzo Island (CRG-20) fur farm (Merriitt 1922). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mathews, George C.: (PET-78). Mr. George C. Mathews was born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1899 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to Ida B. Mathews. She was born about 1902 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930) or 1903 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1940). In the 1930 census the couple appear to be living and working in the Portland, Oregon area. He was a self-described “trucker” with a steam railway, and she was a housewife (U.S. Census 1930). In 1940 he appears to have served as a laborer in “road clearing” along Wrangell Island’s Zimovia Highway (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are each listed in a historical territorial fur farming circular (Alaska Game Commission 1941). At least during 1941 the spouses are noted as mink fur farmers on Wrangell Island (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d., 2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mathews, Mrs. George C.: (PET-78). Ida B. Mathews was born about 1902 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930) or 1903 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1940). She was married to her husband,

George C. Mathews (see above). In 1940 she worked slimming fish in a Wrangell cannery, Wrangell Island (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are each listed in a historical fur farming circular (Alaska Game Commission 1941). The pair is listed as fur farming mink in the Wrangell area at least during 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d., 2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mathis, Dr. R.C.: (PET-27, PET-36, PET-42, PET-56). Dr. Raymond Cecil Mathis was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1882 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920), and more specifically June 6, 1881 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was a dental surgeon originally from Los Angeles, California (Forrest 1984:73; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was married to Rose Mathis (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). She was born about 1882 in California (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised at least one child: Raymond Mathis, age thirteen (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 16, 1920, 6(31):1). Dr. Mathis was the brother of E.H. Mathis (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 23, 1918, 4(39):1); and Mrs. A.W. Mitchell (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 3, 1921, 7(25):1). Throughout his Alaskan tenure, Dr. Mathis practiced his profession in Douglas, Juneau, Petersburg, Wrangell, and outlying rural areas (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 25, 1919, 5(22):4). The doctor utilized his gasboat "Naida" to periodically make the rounds of the various communities and logging camps throughout the region (Petersburg Herald, May 2, 1924, 11(17):6). Dr. Mathis was also an active fur farmer throughout the 1920's. Dr. Mathis was an investor and hands-on fox farmer in the following companies: East Island Fox Farm or Company; Middle Island Fox Company; and Snow Pass Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He appears to have been an active partner in the Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) fur farm between 1922 and 1924 under the Snow Pass Fox Farms Company (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He was also affiliated with the East Island Fox Company on Clarence Strait, Middle (PET-36), and East (PET-56) Islands between 1922 and 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In early 1924, Petersburg Herald appears to have commented and misidentified Dr. "D.C." Mathis as the author of an interesting article in "The Fur Farmer" published in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Herald, April 11, 1924, 11(15):1). In the spring of 1924, the doctor was pleased with returns on one of his fox pelts sold in London. He reportedly received \$171 for the one pelt (Petersburg Herald, May 23, 1924, 11(20):1). He was also a primary investor and on-site manager with James Allen and Harry Kinnear in the Middle Islands (PET-36) Fox Company. Their island fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1925 and closed in January 1926. According to USDA-Forest Service files, Dr. Mathis followed them individually, and the permit for Middle Islands (PET-36) was issued to him in January 1926 and closed in April 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). He also held separate and individual fur farm permits for Clarence Straits' Ray Island (PET-42) and East Island (PET-56). The Clarence Strait, Ray Island (PET-42) special use permit was issued under the Snow Pass Fox Company in August 1922; and it was closed in April 1927 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The special use permit for East Island (PET-56) was applied for under Dr. Mathis' "East Island Fox Company" in October 1922 and closed in January 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Between 1926 and 1927 Dr. Mathis appears to have subleased the East Island (PET-56) fur farm permit to Wayne Ball (McCay 1984; Tewkesbury 1947:189). However, in 1928, USDA-Forest Service historical files state that Mr. Ball was the acting secretary and treasurer for the East Island Fox Co and sold the islands improvements to Bert McCay (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1942 Dr. Mathis was a resident in the New Westminster, California area (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was listed as having lived between June 6, 1882, and February 15, 1961 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mrs. Rose Opal

Mathis lived between 1888 and 1966. Both were interred within the Westminster Memorial Park, Westminster, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See James Allen, Harry Kinnear, Wayne Ball, and Bert McCay. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Matney, Harvey M. In the 1940's Mr. Harvey Martin Matney appears to be a short-lived southeastern Alaskan fur farmer. He was specifically referenced at the mining and fishing community of Myers Chuck and the Bell Island hot springs area (U.S. Census 1940; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The Bell Island hot springs were once billed as a health retreat, with furnished cottages, and a hotel containing a post office, and a general store (Colby 1944: 132). Mr. Matney was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1884 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was actually born January 30, 1883, in Yakima, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He married (Margaret) Maggie Elsie Wright Matney April 16, 1906, in Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). He later married Josephine Perkins Matney May 15, 1918, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Through these two relationships they produced at least three children: Elsie, Arthur, and Olive (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). Mr. Matney claimed throughout his life to be a blacksmith, fisherman, engineer/logger, and "farmer" (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In the 1950's the couple appear to have relocated to the Port Orchard, Washington, area. Mr. Matney passed away there, November 7, 1967, and was buried within the Sunset Lane Memorial Park (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Matson, Hjalmar: (SUM-13). Early circulars misspell his given name, Hjalmar Matson (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). According to U.S. Naturalization Records, Mr. Hjalmar Matson was born May 22, 1886, in Ado, Finland (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1907. His naturalization paperwork was issued to him on March 9, 1912 (Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). He is first noted within the local Petersburg newspaper in the Spring of 1918 (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 3, 1918, 4(23):1). In July 1922 Mr. Matson was in partnership with Oscar Larson when they were issued their Gambier Bay, Price Island (SUM-13) fur farm permit. They reportedly abandoned their enterprise by April 1930. According to agency files, the partners believed that the island was too small for the free running of blue fox. Initially the pair planned to stock Price Island with marten and mink. By July 1930 Mr. Larson hoped to go into partnership with H.C. Magoon on Price island (SUM-13) (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1931, 1932; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932, 1938). See Oscar Larson, H.C. Magoon, and Harvey McGoone . Further research and reporting is recommended.

Matthiesen, Sigurd: (PET-43; SUM-10; SUM-17). Early USDA-Forest Service files and circulars routinely misspelled his surname, but it was corrected later in the 1930s. Mr. Marian "Sigurd" (i.e., Sig) Mathisen was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1930), 1893 (U.S. Census 1940), 1891 (U.S. Census 1950), or 1890 in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was commonly referred to as "Sigurd (Sig) Mathisen", and was said to have been born November 8, 1890, in Harstad, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U. S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1913 (Petersburg Press, January 22, 1960, 47(22):1) and reportedly initiated his U.S. naturalization process in 1918 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972) and appears to have filed for his petition for naturalization in 1924 (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 164). Throughout

much of his adult life he claimed to be a commercial crab, herring and halibut fisherman and he owned his own vessel, the 31B173 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). His naturalization record and local newspaper accounts indicate that he was also a “fur farmer” in the Petersburg area islands at least in the 1920s and 1930s (Alaska State Archives n.d.:164). In 1927, William J. Benson, Sigurd Mathisen, and Selmer Jacobsen’s Stephens Passage, Sunset Island (SUM-10) reported substantial profits in recent London fur sales (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1927, 1(40):1). Mr. Mathisen briefly married Pearl Maye Poisal November 4, 1930, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, January 29, 1960, 47(22):1). A second source also states that he briefly married Mary Anderson in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 7, 1930, 5(13):1). Mathisen and Bert Burgess were reportedly working as caretakers/laborers on the Port Houghton, Robert Island (SUM-17) fur farm at least during 1932-1933 (Petersburg Press, June 10, 1932, 6(43):8; Petersburg Press, August 5, 1932, 7(6):8; Petersburg Press, September 30, 1932, 7(14):8; Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):8). Jack Mitchell also appears to have continued employment with L. Porter Apple on Robert Island (PET-17) throughout the 1930s and 1940s (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):8). Mathisen was involved in fur farming on Sumner Straits’, Sumner (PET-43) Island, Stephens’ Passage, Sunset (SUM-10) Island, and Port Houghton’s, Robert island (SUM-17). Marian Sigurd Mathisen died January 17, 1960, and is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, January 22, 1960, 47(22):1; Petersburg Press, January 29, 1960, 47(22):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See William Benson, Selmer Jacobsen, Bert Burgess, L. Porter Apple, and Jack Mitchell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mattila, Wm.: (XPA-28). There are several different spellings for the surname according to the U.S. Census. Surname spellings in the literature are as follows: Maddila, Mattila, Martilla, and Mathila. William Mattila was reportedly born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1892 in Finland (U.S. Census 1940). Mattila was said to have been born June 1, 1892, in Finland (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The USDA-Forest Service in their historical files spell the surname: Mattila and/or Mathila (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Mattila was in fur farming collaboration and possible partnership with Guy E. Banvard; Furthermore, they were both self-professed trolling fishermen (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The pair appear to have been issued their Sitka Sound, Korga and Taigud Islands (XPA-28) fur farm permit in December 1921 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1929 Mattila was individually listed on the island fur farming circular (Alaska Game Commission 1929). In late 1934, “Wild Bill” Mattila was reportedly mauled by a brown bear near Sitka (Bayer n.d.; The Miner 1934; Petersburg Press, December 7, 1934, 9(22):5). Mr. Mattila operated his trolling vessel “Florence O” (Petersburg Press, December 7, 1934, 9(22):5). Historical USDA-Forest Service files state that the Korga and Taigud islands (XPA-28) fur farm had been “abandoned” by the partners for at least four years prior to its official 1936 federal agency closure (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924, 1932). See Guy Banvard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Matusavage, Louis: (SUM-01). Mr. Ludwig (U.S. Census 1920) or Louis Matsavage was born about 1916 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). He is said to have been born July 2, 1915, in Swoyersville, Pennsylvania (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), or September 2, 1915, in Swoyersville, Pennsylvania (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Matusavage died in January 1981 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Alaska Obituary Collection, 1930-current; Yakutat Borough n.d.), or January 25, 1981, at Sitka’s Community Hospital (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). He served in the U.S Army between 1941-1945 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). Both step-brothers appear

to have been self-described coal mine laborers (U.S. Census 1940). Initially, historic USDA-Forest Service files note Mr. Matsavage and his stepbrother (i.e., Anthony or Tony Muskavage) as partners in their Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm venture (U.S. Census 1950). Very little site-specific information is available and currently accessible concerning the brothers and their fur farming longevity in the Petersburg, Alaska, area. Local newspaper coverage appears to focus almost exclusively on their ongoing commercial fishing exploits. In 1949, the local newspaper mentioned “Art Thieberg arrived Sunday from Storm Island with John Allen. Thieberg sold his farm on Storm Island and his boat to Louis Matusavage” (Petersburg Press, December 2, 1949, 24(22):4). Louis Matusavage applied for their Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farming special use permit in November 1949, and it was issued to him in April 1950. By 1950, both brothers claimed to be coal mine laborers and fur farmers (U.S. Census 1950). Louis Matusavage’s fur farming special use permit was closed and converted to a residence permit in December 1952 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Louis Matusavage reported in March 1953 that the island was... “not economical to operate as a fox farm or pen-raise mink and wish my fur farm permit terminated so that the permit applied for may take effect”. He also stated that ...“There is no mink on the island, couldn't make it pay, so I've been fishing” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Both brothers focused almost exclusively on commercial fishing for the remainder of their lives. However, Forest Service files indicate that Mr. Matusavage’s “residence permit” for Storm Island (SUM-01) commenced January 1, 1953, and it continued until March 24, 1957 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). With the shift from fur farming to a residence permit, the permitted acreage for Storm Island was reduced from 80 acres to 5 acres. Following the change in his special use permit, Louis Matusavage appears to have shifted use of the area to serve as a storage place for nets and fishing gear (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the fall of 1971, Louie Matusavage advertised for sale two trolling boats at Elfin Cove, Alaska (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1971, 58(43):9; Petersburg Press, September 16, 58(44):9). He spent time at the Sitka Community Hospital, and died there January 25, 1981 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He was buried within the Elfin Cove Cemetery (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). See Anthony Muskavage, and Art Thieberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Maurstad, John Rangvald. John R. Maurstad was born February 25, 1887, in Bryggen Nordfjord, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or February 25, 1889, in Helgeland, Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was said to have immigrated to the U.S in 1910 (U.S. Census 1930). Initially, he served as a captain aboard a cannery tender (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1918, John Maurstad swore in Juneau, Alaska, that he was a fisherman and captain of his vessel, “Lue” (Alaska, Masters and Owners of Vessels Oaths, 1893-1997). In the fall of 1927, Mr. Maurstad and his partners Linus Carlson and Ben Ficken planned to build a sawmill at Kasnyku Bay (i.e., Hidden Falls), Baranof Island, during the winter. “They are now getting pipe from Treadwell. Plan a 15,000 to 20,000 daily output and can get 400 h.p. hydro power from the lake. Maurstad & Carlson have been logging in Chatham Straits and Ben Ficken was with the Alaska Mild Cure plant and store at Killisnoo”, Admiralty Island (Bayers n.d.; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Maurstad married Elivia Olivia Tollefson December 15, 1927, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Maurstad appears to have continued logging and was based in a logging camp in Chatham Straits (U.S. Census 1930). However, by 1940, he was a foreman and “ranger” with the USDA-Forest Service (U.S. Census 1940; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). John R. Maurstad passed away November 4, 1942, in Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital from stomach cancer. He was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Maurstad appears to have relocated to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where she remarried and eventually passed away there in 1981 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Currently, there is no evidence that the partners successfully completed or operated a

fur farm on the site. See Linus Carlson and Ben Ficken. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Maxfield, W.R.: (XMF-08). Mr. William R. Maxfield was born about 1864 (U.S. Census 1900). A second source suggested he was born about 1862 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1910). However, a third source suggested he was born about 1860 in New York (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Maxfield was a lodger and laborer in the home of John and “Gomer” Claire according to a 1920 census. It appears the three were in some sort of fur farmer collaboration or partnership (U.S. Census 1920). Further examination of the census document makes it clear that the census enumerator misidentified Grover and John Cleary (U.S. Census 1920). The census information was collected from the individuals on their Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) (U.S. Census 1920). Their special use permit for the Idaho Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm was issued to Mr. Maxfield in October 1920 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Roberts n.d.) and closed following his passing in April 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). No further reference is currently available for the two “Claire” brothers. However, see Grover Cleary, John Cleary, and the Cleary Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

May, S.P.: (XTR-01). Sylvester P. May was in a fur farming partnership with Harry G. Dickerson. The pair were issued their Port Snettisham, Fannie Island (XTR-01) fur farm permit in February 1927, and it was closed by December 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners planned to sell the improvements in 1931 to William Englehart of Juneau but didn't hear from him and requested their USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit cancelled. The land parcels improvements were then sold to Tom Conrad in 1931 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Sylvester May was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1879 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1930). In 1930 he was in partnership with truck driver Allen Whitfield, and mill wright Henry Lang (U.S. Census 1930). See Harry G. Dickerson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Maycock, Bert: (SIT-12; SIT-13). Bert, Herbert and H. J. Maycock are one and the same person depicted in various federal, territorial, and local publications, literature, and circulars. Mr. Maycock was born about 1878 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920). Maycock was the president and general manager of the Seymour Canal Fur and Stock Company which oversaw Windfall (SIT-12) and Tiederman (SIT-13) islands. Company representatives include Maycock, George Onofrey, George Burford, Oscar Harri, Earl Hunter, Al Wilson, and John Reck. Mr. Maycock initially applied for the fur farm permit for Seymour Canal's, Windfall Island (SIT-12) in March 1918. He also claimed that he “owned the Indian rights on Windfall Island” (Petersburg Weekly Reports, January 27, 1922, 9(6):3). It was eventually relinquished in March 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower and Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Janson 1985, Chap. 16:2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Maycock also oversaw and managed Seymour Canal's, Tiederman Island (SIT-13) fur farm under the Seymour Canal Fur and Stock Company. The permit for this latter island fur farm appears to have been issued in September 1922 and closed in January 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):3; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 7, 1922, 9(30):5; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). This latter entry was described as a transition to a muskrat farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 7, 1922, 9(30):5; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Isto (2012:47) also discusses his efforts at marten and mink propagation during this era. See George Onofrey, George Burford, Oscar Harri, Earl Hunter, Al Wilson, and John Reck. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McBride, T.J. Mr. Thurman J. McBride first appears in the historical literature in the local Petersburg newspaper. He is referenced as an entrepreneur driving wooden pilings in tidal areas throughout the southeastern Alaska region (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 2, 1923, 10(8):1) and soon described as a local U.S. Commissioner (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 9, 1923, 10(9):1). He was also referenced as the 1923 “Secretary” of the newly formed Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923c; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):1). It is currently unknown if he was the actual owner or caretaker on any fur farm during the era. Mr. McBride was born April 5, 1889 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). A second source states that he was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930) and resided in Wrangell, Alaska. The World War II Draft Registration Cards (1942) refer to him as “Shurman Jack McBride”. Mr. McBride’s life appears to have spanned between April 5, 1889, and January 1973 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCallum, Chas. Charles Francis McCallum was born about 1876 in the Canadian province of Ontario (U.S. Census 1920). He was reportedly married to Mary McCallum, and the pair were the parents of a son (i.e., Charles) and daughter (i.e., Betty) (U.S. Census 1920). He appears to have filed for social security benefits for his daughter. However, the document also lists his spouse as Mary Torgramsen (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In 1924, the body of Charles McCallum, former deputy marshal at Unga, was found on the beach of Turner Island, Aleutian Islands; he owned a fox farm there. He’d experienced adverse weather a year before and “that it affected his physical and mental health”. Reportedly, he was an old timer on the Yukon and Alaska. He also served as secretary of the Miners’ Union at Valdez (Petersburg Herald, July 11, 1924, 11(27):3). He was interred within the Unga American Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). “On Unga Island, the largest of the Shumagins, is the village of Unga (p.o., 150pop.). In the Russian period this was a sea otter station. About 1900 extensive gold mining was done here and in recent years it has been a center for cod fishing” (Colby 1944:331). Further research and reporting is recommended. See Bailey (1993).

McCarthy: (SUM-06). This surname is a misspelling or misinterpretation (USDA-Forest Service 1932). I theorize that the surname correctly refers to Hartley Thair McCarty (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Historic files for this individual refer to the Stephens’ Passage, Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended. See the following entry.

McCarty, Hartley T.: (SUM-06, SUM-16, SUM-24). Hartley Thair McCarty was born about 1877 in New Brunswick, Canada (Census of Canada 1881; U.S. Census 1940). This same first reference also misspells his given name as “Heartly McCarty”. An additional source narrowed his birth date to November 10, 1877 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). However, another source suggests he was born November 10, 1876, in Wellsford St., Canada (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). His working life appears to have started as a laborer (Census of Canada 1881), shingle maker with the Olympia Shingle Company, Olympia, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), fur farmer (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), and hired ranch hand in the Elma, Grey’s Harbor area of Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Conflicting information indicate Mr. McCarty was initially an employee (i.e., 1931) on the Stephens Passage, Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farm, but later said to have acquired partnership status (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. McCarty ended his partnership in his fur farming ventures by late 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. McCarty was initially in partnership with Fred Patten in their Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farm. The partners were issued their island fur farm permit in August 1931, and it was closed in December 1934. McCarty sold all interests in the Sail Island (SUM-06) enterprise to Mr. Patten in 1934 for \$100. Mr. McCarty

also sold all interest in the Stephens Passage, Five Finger Islands (SUM-16) and Akusha Island (SUM-24) fur farm in late 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.c, 1932, 1938). I theorize that the Five Finger (SUM-16) and Akusha Islands (SUM-24) fur farming partnership ended in 1934 with the exit of several individual partners. Exact date for the end of the partnership is currently unknown (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.d, 1938). An early historic reference misspelled his surname, "McCarthy" (USDA-Forest Service 1932). Mr. McCarty appears to have passed away September 24, 1956, and was interred within the Vashon Island Cemetery, Vashon, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His grave marker states that he was born November 10, 1876 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See the McCarthy entry above. Also see Fred Patten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCaughey, Hugh. Matanuska Valley fur rancher, Hugh McCaughey, "has fenced in the ranch and converted it into a muskrat farm which he proposes to operate on a large scale" (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 16, 1923, 10(10):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCauley, B.: (XPA-21). In 1924, the married couple worked as caretakers for the Pillar Bay (Silver) Fox Company on Mink Island (XPA-21) (Petersburg Herald, June 13, 1924, 11(23):1). The island fur farm special use permit was held by George W. Barr, Frank Mills, and Howard V. McGee between 1922 and 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See George W. Barr, Frank Mills, and Howard V. McGee. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCay, Bert: (PET-36, PET-42, PET-56). Mr. Albert "Bert" McCay was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1879 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Bert McCay was actually born March 11, 1878, in Lincoln, Nebraska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is the brother of Clifton and Olive McCay (McCay 1984). Mr. McCay raised both fox and mink. In May 1928 Mr. Bert McCay was issued his fur farm permit for the Clarence Straits', East Island (PET-56) and Middle islands (PET-36). The combined island fur farms closed and were converted to a residence permit in May 1952 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical files indicate that most of the buildings and improvements are located on East Island (PET-36). In September 1940, "it is reported that his fur farming operations are a sideline. His main source of income is hair sealing, trapping, and fishing" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Earlier he self-described himself as a miner (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), a logger (U.S. Census 1930), and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In May 1930 Mr. McCay took on fur farming management of Clarence Straits', Ray Island (PET-42). It had been reportedly abandoned earlier for at least three years prior to his 1930 fur farm special use permit. He relinquished the Ray Island (PET-42) fur farming permit in December 1952 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; McCay 1984; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). He operated Ray Island (PET-42) in conjunction with the Middle (PET-36) and East (PET-56) Islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. McCay maintained his headquarters and improvements on East Island (PET-56). "He feeds hair seal and fish at irregular intervals" to his fur bearers (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to Johnson (1983) and Frink (1983), Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Joe Petticrew Sr. appear to have served as sharecroppers with/for Mr. McCay and operated the East Island (PET-56) fur farm during a portion of the 1930s. Bert McCay also assisted his sister (i.e., Olive McCay) in her fur farming efforts on Clarence Strait's, Bushy Island (PET-24) and Sumner Strait's, Vank Island (PET-02) (McCay 1984). An early reference misspelled his surname, McKay (USDA-Forest Service 1932). See Clifton McCay, Olive McCay, and Ethan Joe Petticrew Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCay, Cliff: (PET-02, PET-24, PET-36, PET-42, PET-56). Clifton “Cliff” McCay is the brother of Albert (Bert) and Olive McCay (McCay 1984; U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Clifton McCay was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1910,1920,1940), or November 5, 1882, in Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Cliff McCay married Rhoda Grace Spencer Petticrew November 21, 1914, in Olympia, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Ms. Rhoda Spencer was born July 24, 1891, and died in November 1972 in Sequim, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Prior to her marriage to Cliff McCay, she was married to John Petticrew (U.S. Census 1910; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. McCay was said to have been born about 1891 in New York (U.S. Census 1900), or 1892 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910,1920,1930,1940). In 1920, Clifton McCay’s two children were listed as: Everett and Ethan Petticrew (U.S. Census 1920). The two boys’ surname remained as “Petticrew” for the rest of their lives (U.S. Census 1930,1940). Mr. and Mrs. Cliff McCay were reportedly divorced prior to the 1930 Census. At that time Rhoda Spencer Petticrew McCay Lloyd was married to Thomas B. Lloyd. By 1930, Thomas Lloyd reportedly claimed the following as “stepsons”: Everett Petticrew, Ethan Petticrew, Bert C. McCay, Alan N. McCay, and Malcolm D. McCay (U.S. Census 1930). Prior to 1940 Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd divorced (U.S. Census 1940). She then was married to Mr. Dygert for the remainder of her life (U.S. Census 1940; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Based on reference material, Clifton McCay served as a logger (U.S. Census 1920), and he performed various caretaker/laborer tasks for his brother (i.e., Bert) and sister (i.e., Olive) on these island fur farms: Sumner Straits’, Vank Island (PET-02), and Clarence Straits’, Bushy Island (PET-24), Middle islands (PET-36), Ray island (PET-42), and East Island (PET-56) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). “Ethan Pettigrew grew up in the nearby town of Wrangell, where his mother, an Unangax Native from Atka Island on the Aleutian chain, was placed in an internment camp during World War II. Pettigrew spent his summers with his dad, fishing the waters around nearby Coronation Island, just south of Kuiu, through the late 1960’s and 1970’s” (Compton 2016). Refer to Ethan Joe Pettigrew for possible clarification and background. Clifton McCay reportedly lived between November 5, 1882, and February 23, 1963. He was interred with the Masonic Memorial Cemetery, Turnwater, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Bert McCay, Olive McCay, Everett Petticrew, and Ethan Petticrew. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCay, Olive: (PET-02, PET-24). Throughout her life, Olive Alma McCay served in a wide range of employment vocations: stenographer (U.S. Census 1920), logging camp cook (U.S. Census 1930), and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Olive McCay is the sister of Albert (Bert), and Clifton (Cliff) McCay (McCay 1984; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Olive McCay was reportedly born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). In the following census she was enumerated twice as “McCay” and “McKay” (U.S. Census 1940), and her birthdates were listed as follows: 1887 and 1886, respectively. According to the Social Security Death Index, and the Washington, Death Index. Ms. McCay was born June 24, 1886, in Iowa and died December 31, 1971, in Montesano, Washington. Ms. Olive McCay retired to Washington in 1948 where she inherited family property and a residence (McCay 1984). Olive McCay appears to have commenced her Alaska fur farming exploits at the end of 1932 on Bushy Island (PET-24) (USDA Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She possessed both free and pen raised blue fox on her Clarence Straits’, Bushy Island (PET-24) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; McCay 1984). In 1942 Ms. McCay reportedly shifted from Bushy Island (PET-24) to Sumner Straits’, Vank island (PET-02) because it was closer to necessary supplies and amenities (i.e., Wrangell, Alaska) (McCay 1984). Her brothers, Bert and Cliff McCay, assisted her in her fur farm chores and responsibilities (McCay 1984; U.S. Census 1940). Ms. McCay held a fur farming special use permit for Bushy Island (PET-24) between March 1933 and

January 1943 (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1936; 1941; U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In February 1933 Olive McCay planned to use the current Bushy Island headquarters (St. John's Harbor, PET-57) and release 10 pair of foxes on Bushy Island (PET-24) that were in pens (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In October 1942 she applied for a fur farming permit on Sumner Strait's, Vank Island (PET-02) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Her permit for Vank island (PET-02) spanned from March 1943 to February 1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She raised both free range and pen raised blue fox on Vank Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She later found the latter island to be too large for her limited means and relinquished the fur farm permit in February 1944 (McCay 1984; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She moved to the lower forty eight states in 1948 (McCay 1984). Ms. Olive McCay died in December 1971, and was interred within the Harstine Island Cemetery, Shelton, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Bert McCay, and Cliff McCay. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McClanahan, Tom: (KET-04). All early references to Tom McClanahan indicate that he was a troller and commercial bread baker. In April 1913, the local Petersburg newspaper states that "Mrs. Cote purposes entering into the bakery business at Craig in partnership with Mr. McClanahan" (The Progressive, April 5, 1913, 1(12):3). That same month McClanahan was delivered a new, fully equipped, trolling boat from Seattle. He "has also a complete bakery outfit which he is taking to Forrester Island for the summer. There are hundreds of fishermen during the trolling season who make their camping ground on that island. A bakery will be a great convenience to them" (The Progressive, April 19, 1913, 1(14):2). In the fall of 1913, Mr. McClanahan complained that he was refused a "bakery permit" on the Forrester Islands and forced to go to the Arriaga Passage, San Lorenzo Islands which greatly reduced his summer's earnings (The Progressive, November 22, 1913, 1(45):1). "T.G. McClanahan left on the Humboldt for Wrangell where he goes to help Mr. Walsh put up a bake-oven which he is about to install in his new bakery. Tom will return on one of the first boats" (The Progressive, November 22, 1913, 1(45):3). Thomas Granville McClanahan married Netta Moser in Juneau, Alaska, January 10, 1918 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. McClanahan served as the President of the Revillagigedo Channel, Bold Island Fur Farm (KET-04). In October 1923 the latter company was issued its fur farm permit for the island fur farm. P. R. McGuire appears to have been the company's on-site manager. In the fall of 1923, Mr. McClanahan arranged for the purchase of 25 pair of foxes from the San Juan Fox Co (SIT-11) to be placed on the Ketchikan area, Bold Island (KET-04) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 16, 1923, 10(44):1). Their Bold Island fur farm permit was closed in April 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). Mr. McClanahan appears to have focused on bread baking and commercial fishing for his livelihood and didn't rely exclusively on fur farming (The Progressive, November 22, 1913, 1(45):1). He also appears to have endeavored to commercially produce fresh baked goods for the fishermen far from ports of call on the Forester and other southeastern Alaskan Islands (The Progressive, April 19, 1913, 1(14):2). Mr. LeRoy Vestal served as the winter 1925-1926 Bold Island caretaker (Petersburg Herald, September 11, 1925, 11(81):1). See P. R. McGuire, and LeRoy Vestal. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McConnell, John: (JUN-47). Mr. John H. McConnell was born about 1858 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). Mr. McConnell was born April 19, 1857, in Rochester, Minnesota (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). John McConnell first appears in Alaska as a gold miner in the Skagway, Alaska, area (U.S. Census 1910). By 1930 he is a step-son and a fur farming laborer on the Charles Edward Rudy (JUN-47), Mendenhall Valley fur farm. He reportedly continued there as a laborer and lodger (U.S. Census 1940). He passed away May 12, 1948, and was interred within

Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Charles E. Rudy. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCoy, L.B.: (SIT-16, SIT-18, SIT-33; SUM-03). My initial research and reporting appear to have misidentified the correct individual listed here (Roberts 2014:114). A more contemporary search of the name was made via historical McNeil Island Penitentiary records. L.B. McCoy was born June 11, 1873, in Kansas (McNeil Island, Washington, U.S. Penitentiary Records, 1887-1939). He was found guilty in Juneau District Court of trespassing and attempted grand larceny and sentenced to 18 months incarceration at McNeil Island Federal Prison, Washington (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1924 (6):15; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 7, 1923, 10(461/2):1; Roppel 2012a). It appears he was discharged December 9, 1924, and released from custody in February 1925. Originally McCoy was convicted of the attempted theft of blue foxes from the Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 8, 1922, 9(42):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 29, 1922, 10(3):6; Petersburg Weekly Report, May 4, 1923, 10(21):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 30, 1923, 10(46):1; January 11, 1924, 11(2):2). In 1921 Mr. McCoy stocked his Sitka Sound, Gavanski island (SIT-18) fur farm "with three females and one male fox" and now he has 28 pair of foxes on his ranch (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 8, 1922, 9(42):1). Following his conviction for poaching of foxes on Brothers Islands his Gavanski Island (SIT-18) special use permit was revoked by the USDA-Forest Service (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 11:4; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Roberts 2010:13, 2014:114; Roppel 2012a). Mr. McCoy used his vessel, "Patrol", for supplies, fishing, and to reach the various fur farm islands. The vessel was based out of Sitka, but home ported in Juneau, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 29, 1922, 10(3):6; Roppel 2012a; Alaska, Masters and Owner of Vessels Oaths, 1893-1997). Following his conviction, the USDA-Forest Service closed and transferred his fur farm special use permit for Gavanski island (SIT-18) to John Reck (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 7, 1923, 10(461/2):1; Roppel 2012a). McCoy sold all his livestock (i.e., fur bearers) and improvements to Juneau businessman John Reck (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 7, 1923, 10(461/2):1). Mr. and Mrs. Muheim, a married couple, were island fur farm caretakers for L.B. McCoy on his Sitka Sound, Big and Little Gavanski islands (SIT-18). Following the 1923 trespass and larceny conviction of their employer, the couple planned to depart Alaska for a Bellingham, Washington, area fox ranch for employment (Petersburg Herald, December 12, 1925, 11(94):5). Between November 1920 and July 1921 Mr. McCoy held the fur farm permit for his Peril Strait, Emmons Island (SIT-16) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Gavanski island (SIT-18) fur farm was held between July 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and December 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). His special use permit for the Portlock Harbor, Hill Island (SIT-33) fur farm was issued to him in August 1919 and closed in April 1921 (Bower 1920:71; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Muheim, Charles Zimmerman, Eiler Hansen, and John Reck. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCracken, Mrs. Roberta: (PET-28; PET-41; PET-53). Roberta McCracken was born May 8, 1896, and died in April 1983 (Oregon Death Index; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). An earlier source states that she was born about 1903 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). In 1940, she was a self-described widowed fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Following the death of her husband in 1933, Roberta McCracken requested the Clarence Strait, Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm special use permit transferred to her name (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mrs. McCracken was granted the island fur farm permit in August 1934. The permit was officially listed as abandoned by February 1947. In October 1939, a Forest Service representative observed the... "permittee about 40 years old and a widow of Robert McCracken". She has been living alone on the island since her husband's death. "Since

1935 total income has been \$1100 and total expenses \$1575. No other source of revenue" or income. Her overall mental health was seriously questioned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By the fall of 1942, Mrs. McCracken was married to Fred Thacker, a commercial fisherman, and at that time they reportedly had pelted only a few foxes. She and Fred Thacker "hoped to pelt off all foxes this winter if possible". In May of 1944, the couple reportedly relies on feeding the foxes fresh fish exclusively. Their main source of income is from their commercial trolling. In December 1946 both Mr. and Mrs. Thacker left the territory for Seattle. Reportedly they left the island fur farm to fish tuna along the west coast of the continental U.S. (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Robert McCracken, Roberta McCracken Thacker, and Fred Thacker. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McCracken, Robert: (PET-28, PET-41, PET-53). In the spring of 1930, Robert McCracken appears to have worked as a laborer and novice fur farmer on Sumner Strait's, Level Island (PET-41). He was in the company of Bert Buchanan during this exploratory introduction to fur farming (Petersburg Press, May 23, 1930, 4(41):1). In September 1931 he initially was issued his first island fur farm permit for his Whale Passage, Mabel Island (PET-53) fur farm, but it was quickly relinquished by November 1931. According to agency files, Mr. McCracken felt Mabel Island was unsuitable for fur farming purposes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He then moved him and his wife to Clarence Strait's, Marsh Island (PET-28) (Alaska Game Commission 1934). The special use permit for Marsh Island (PET-28) was issued in August 1932 and closed following his death and transferred to his surviving widow. Mr. McCracken and four Wrangell Island residents (i.e., C.A. Darrow, Ed Smith, Fred Kester, and C.W. Field) were lost in a severe storm December 1, 1933 (Petersburg Press, January 12, 1934, 8(28):1). Their deer hunting party was reportedly boating from Wrangell to Marsh Island (PET-28) with supplies and provisions and apparently never arrived there. The hunting party had planned to eventually go deer hunting on Prince of Wales Island. The boat wreckage was found on Clarence Strait's, Bluff Island (PET-54) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The gasboat was the motor vessel "Nellie Torrey" (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, January 12, 1934, 8(28):1). See Roberta McCracken, Roberta McCracken Thacker, Fred Thacker, and Bert Buchanan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McDonald: (KET-17). In 2014 I theorized that this reference may refer to Mr. "Heprey N. McDonald", a logger working out of a camp in southeast Alaska during this era (U.S. Census 1940). I now suggest that it may refer to Mr. Alexander McKenzie McDonald. He was born July 13, 1884, in Scotland, and immigrated to the U.S in 1907 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). Sources indicate that he was in a working relationship with Oddie Hallson on their Behm Canal, Tatoosh Islands (KET-17) fur farm. Historical literature indicates they were active fur farmers there at least in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

McDonald, Angus. In the spring of 1923, Mr. McDonald was in partnership with Dunc Stewart on Prince William Sound's, Bligh Island. The partners experienced the theft of a blue fox pelt by an Alaska Native. The Native was sentenced to serve 60 days in jail (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 11, 1923, 10(22):1). See Dunc Stewart. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McDonald, Duncan H.: (JUN-03). Duncan H. McDonald was born about 1867 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In 1920 he was working on Alaska's Kenai Peninsula as a railroad section foreman (U.S. Census 1920). He married Katherine (Kittie) A. Gay McDonald October 23, 1928, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In January 1927 Duncan McDonald applied through the USDA-Forest Service for a fur farming special use permit for their

Stephens Passage, Portland Island (JUN-03) fur farm. The permit was issued to him in February 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Duncan died January 26, 1932, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His Portland Island (JUN-03) fur farming special use permit was officially closed in March 1932 when Mrs. McDonald sold the islands improvements to William and Martha Miller (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1929; U.S. Census 1930). See William Miller. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McFadden, Charles: (KET-03). There are at least two potential individuals that may be the Thorne Arm, Snipe Island (KET-03) fur farmer Charles McFadden. One of the candidates is reportedly born December 10, 1902, and died in June 1986 (Social Security Death Index). A second possible candidate was born in 1868 and died in 1937 at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home and was buried in its cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. McFadden was reportedly in partnership with Thomas Hadden according to Campbell (n.d.), and historical files and correspondence (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). I would like to suggest that Thomas Hadden was probably Thomas Hadland (Roberts n.d., 2014: 66). The two listed permittees were issued their island fur farm permit in November 1931, and it was abandoned by January 1935. Historical USDA-Forest Service files report that the island was not used by the permittees in 1933 or 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1933-1935 there was no evidence that the island fur farm was used or stocked with fur bearers based on USDA-Forest Service personnel visits to the island site. No rent was paid during this same time period according to the same historical files (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). See Thomas Hadden, and Thomas Hadland. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McGee, Howard V.: (XPA-21). Mr. Howard Virgil McGee was born December 1, 1882, in Etna Green, Indiana (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). He died October 9, 1961 (deArmond 1995b; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. McGee served in the U.S. Army between 1917-1918 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). Initially, he was in an Alaskan fur farming partnership with Charles Spurgeon. The partners formed the Pillar Bay Silver Hercules Fox Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 11, 1921, 7(13):1) on Pillar Bay's, Mink Island (XPA-21), Kuiu Island. In the fall of 1922 Howard McGee killed Charles Spurgeon in self-defense on Mink Island (XPA-21) (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 6, 1922, 9(34):1). After the death of Charles Spurgeon, Mr. McGee continued his partnership with George W. Barr and Frank Mills in their Pillar Bay (Silver) Fox Company island fur farm. They raised silver fox and had plans to move their business closer to a developed Alaska community. Their Mink Island (XPA-21) fur farm business appears to have operated between April 1922 and July 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. McGee married Ruth Shields November 7, 1934, in Vancouver, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Later he worked for the Ketchikan Packing Company in Ketchikan, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was eventually laid to rest in the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Charles Spurgeon, George W. Barr, and Frank Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McGilton, A.: (PET-06; PET-90). USDA-Forest Service files commonly refer only to Alexander McGilton (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Frederick Alexander McGilton was born about 1879 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that he was born October 27, 1885, in Woodsfield, Ohio (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian

Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942)). A source states that he died in a 1963 boating accident the day before Thanksgiving (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, December 31, 1992, 18(53):6). Another source states that he disappeared in November 1965 and his body was not recovered (The New Petersburg Press, November 26, 1965, 53(22):1). Mr. McGilton's first wife, Annie Spooner McGilton, was born about 1880 in Alaska. Further information suggests that she was born January 1, 1879, in Wrangell, Alaska and died July 1, 1961 (Petersburg Borough 2009). She was noted as a founding member of the Alaska Native Sisterhood (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, July 7, 1961, 49(1):1; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). The couple raised at least two children; Fredrick and Margaret. They also housed Mrs. McGilton's children from an earlier relationship; The children were Andrew and Edith Hansen (U.S. Census 1920). The McGilton's then welcomed their infant son to the family, Freeman McGilton (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. McGilton's second wife is noted as Mrs. Willie Lavilia McGilton. She was born December 9, 1903, and died December 1, 1992 (Petersburg Pilot, December 31, 1992, 18(53):6; Rootweb Ancestry 2011). Mr. McGilton initially served as a woodcutter upon his 1921 arrival in Petersburg. He then focused on commercial fishing, trapping, and boat building for his livelihood and supplemented it for several years by fur farming. In the fall of 1924, McGilton started the clearing and development of a homestead (PET-90). It was located at "Rocky Point", Wrangell Narrows, Mitkof Island. He claimed that it was very fertile and readily adaptable property for fruit and garden use (Petersburg Herald, October 3, 1924, 11(37):2). Cora Johnson (1983) mentioned the McGilton fur farming site (PET-90) in her oral histories with me. She referenced the site in nonspecific and general terms. During the early 1930s Dean Kayler and McGilton were working collaborators and on-site managers for Lars Hausness on his Beecher Pass, Keene Island (PET-06) fur farm. Kayler-McGilton were to pay Lars Hausness in shares for operating the Keene Island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1932, McGilton was individually the operator or sharecropper for Lars Hausness on the island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the winter of 1963 Alexander McGilton appears to have trapped and killed a wolf and was in the process of delivering it to his skiff. He was believed to have had a boating accident, and his body was never recovered (Petersburg Pilot, December 31, 1992, 18(53):6). Alexander McGilton owned or operated several vessels during this era. The exact number, names and dates for his ownership and general use for these vessels is currently unknown. Some of the known vessels he was associated with are listed here: Arcade, Bessie, Little Duncan, Rainbow, and Pegge (Blender 1999a). See Lars Hausness, Dean Kaylor, and Cora Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McGoone, Harvey: (SUM-11; SUM-16; SUM-24). His surname was most probably correctly spelled "Magoon", and he was said to be employed by H.C. Magoon and Fred Patten on their Gambier Bay, Big Gain island (SUM-11), and these other fur farm islands: Five Finger Islands (SUM-16), and Akusha Island (SUM-24) (Petersburg Press, June 27, 1930, 4(46):1; Petersburg Press, June 27, 1930, 4(46):6). The names "Harvey McGoone" and "Henry McGoone" appear within the local newspapers in the summer of 1930. Harvey McGoone was reportedly a caretaker/laborer on the fur farms of Fred Patten. McGoone was to soon marry "Mrs. Smith" at the Patten's Petersburg residence. In June 1930 "Henry McGoone" married Miss Laura Smith Magoon. Mrs. Laura Smith Magoon passed away at their Big Gain Island (SUM-11) home August 1, 1933. She was said to be the wife of H.C. Magoon. She was buried in the local Petersburg cemetery (Petersburg Press, August 4, 1933, 8(5):1). "Harry" Magoon reportedly came to the Stephens Passage, Cape Fanshaw area in 1923, 1924, and 1925 to be on a fox farm. Before coming to Alaska, he lived in Tacoma, Washington, and was a carpenter and ship builder or worked on boats (Petersburg Press, February 27, 1931, 5(29):4). See name variants H.C. Magoon and H.G. Magoon. Also see Fred and Gertrude Patten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McGraw, Don R.:(XPA-02). Donald Raymond McGraw was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1900), 1899 (U.S. Census 1910, 1950), or 1900 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Subsequent research indicates he was born February 9, 1899, in Kenmare, North Dakota (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He appears to have married Xenia or Zenia Hanlon McGraw sometime in 1921 (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. McGraw was born November 18, 1903, in Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised three children: Bernadine, Donald E., and Jimmy (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Initially, Mr. McGraw appears to have started working on his family's North Dakota farm (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In January 1921 Mr. McGraw was appointed Sitka city clerk (DeArmond 1993: 50). In 1923 he was in partnership with J.A. Smith, and Sam Butts in their Sitka Sound, Peisar Island (XPA-02) fur farm. Mr. Smith eventually bought out his partners in their island fur farm (DeArmond 1993:50). Their fur farming special use permit was closed and listed as abandoned by May 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Early 1930 Mr. McGraw is a self-described office manager at a Denver, Colorado, Safeway grocery store (U.S. Census 1930). He went on to serve on the Sitka school board for several years during the mid-1930's (DeArmond 1993: 227). In 1940 he was said to be a Sitka, Alaska, grocery store manager (U.S. Census 1940). Following this he served with the Sitka Public Utilities (Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1941 he resigned as Sitka's chief of police (DeArmond 1993: 228). In the spring of 1942, he was named Sitka City Treasurer and Tax Collector (DeArmond 1993:89). He then resigned from that position in order to work for the Conway Dock Company (DeArmond 1993:90). In 1950 he worked as the local Sitka dock manager (U.S. Census 1950). Mrs. Xenia or Zenia Hanlon McGraw, 56, died September 17, 1959, (DeArmond 1993:129). Donald R. McGraw lived much of his adult life in Sitka and was active in all levels of local government and civic affairs. He passed away February 14, 1974, in Poulsbo, Washington (DeArmond 1993:156; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Both husband and wife were interred within the Moose Lodge Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska. See J.A. Smith, and Sam Butts. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McGuire, P.R.: (KET-04, XPR-01). Phillip Ralph McGuire was born in July 1867 in Pennsylvania (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He married Viola A. Eaton May 27, 1891, in Pierce County, Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Marriage Records, 1820-2004). The couple raised one daughter: Leone Grace (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. McGuire may have been the "Bold Island Fur Farm Company's" on-site manager for their Revillagigedo Channel's, Bold Island (KET-04). It is currently unknown if he was a company shareholder. Mr. Tom McClanahan served as the President of the Bold Island Fur Farm Company. The company was issued its island fur farm permit in October 1923. The fur farm permit was officially closed in April 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Campbell n.d.; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). Mr. LeRoy Vestal served as the winter 1925-1926 Bold Island caretaker (Petersburg Herald, September 11, 1925, 11(81):1). In the fall of 1927, P.R. McGuire was referred to as the Seattle, Washington based "agent for the Northern Life Insurance Company. Mr. McGuire is well-known throughout all the Alaskan ports" (Petersburg Press, November 18, 1927, 2(14):6). In the fall of 1929, the local Petersburg newspaper mentions "P.R. McGuire, insurance company representative, was an arrival on the steamship Estebeth and stopped at the Arctic Hotel for a few days" (Petersburg Press, September 20, 1929, 4(6):6). There is currently a lack of specific information concerning Mr. McGuire's tenure on Revillagigedo Channel's Kelp Island (XPR-01) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). I theorize that McGuire, Clarence D. Bailey, and Frank Dorr formed a loose, and flexible fur farming business arrangement that appears to have been short lived. In 1924 and possibly earlier, historic files

and circulars were available and reference their individual contributions to the Kelp Island (XPR-01) fur farm (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.). Mr. McGuire appears to have passed away of cardio renal disease in Ketchikan's General Hospital February 28, 1938. He was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Tom McClanahan, LeRoy Vestal, Clarence D. Bailey, and Frank Dorr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McKay, J.D.: (PET-35; PET-40). In 1923 Mr. D.J. McKay was reportedly a caretaker on the Cleary Brothers' Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 31, 1923, 10(38):1). In the summer of 1923 Mr. McKay and his spouse reportedly made a brief trip to Skagway and returned to Petersburg (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 31, 1923, 10(38):1). Later the couple and Pete Bear (i.e., Behrs) were noted on the Keku Strait, Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1). I assumed the two men served as island caretakers under the employment of Mr. H.S. Graves. "H.S. Graves, a businessman and fox rancher of Juneau, was in port Thursday accompanied by Mr. McKay who has been looking after his ranch. Mr. McKay has become interested in pen bred silver foxes and will soon leave for the Outside" (i.e., lower forty eight states) (Petersburg Herald, July 18, 1924, 11(28):5). The latter mentioned fox ranch was probably a reference to either the H.S. Graves Mendenhall Valley "Glacier Fur Farm Company" (JUN-53) or the Keku Strait, "Conclusion Island Fox Company". See the individual Cleary brothers, Peter Behrs, and H.S. Graves. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McKee: (PET-59). Historic Petersburg newspapers and USDA-Forest Service historic files frequently misspell or mischaracterize these two named related individuals. Another example is the assumed reference to Charles W. and/or Marc H. McKee. The father and son occupied homesite #175, Petersburg Creek, West Petersburg, Alaska. The pair appears to have once worked with and for Frank Rozich. They applied for their own parcel of land in January 1929. The father and son reportedly raised mink on their five-acre parcel. In August 1940, the property was formerly transferred from a fur farm to a residence permit, and by 1942 it was a homestead selection (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

McKee, Charles W.: (PET-41, PET-46, PET-59, PET-61). Mr. Charles Wilbur McKee was reportedly born about 1865 and was the father of Pierce, Mark, and Marie (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1943, 17(51):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). C.W. McKee was born September 21, 1867, in Stevenson County, Illinois, and passed away in the Petersburg Hospital June 12, 1943 (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1943, 17(51):1). He is interred in an unmarked grave within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Mr. McKee initially worked as a Petersburg cannery machinist (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 8, 1918, 4(15):4) and fur farmer from the early 1900s through the early 1940's. He was an active individual and partner in the Arctic Fur and Fox Company, Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company, and Interior Yukon Mink Company (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1941; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Loftus 1932; Petersburg Press, June 7, 1929, 3(43):4; The Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1932). Mr. McKee and C. Jack Smith are noted as having been issued their USDA-Forest Service special use permit for the fur farm on their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) in August 1921 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In 1922, his name appears as the lone permittee on the island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1924 several other investors and corporate partners are noted for Sumner Straits' Level Island (PET-41) and Ernest Sound's, Maze Point Islets (PET-46) (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In February 1924

McKee was elected President of the Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 8, 1924, 11(6):1). Longevity for Level Island (PET-41) under the individual and corporate structure for the site ranged between 1921 and 1941 (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), while the special use permit for the Maze Point Islets (PET-46) was between 1924 and 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). Shareholders in the company and enterprise varied over time and was not well documented in historical files and local newspapers. Blender (1999a) refers to his utilization of the gasboat "Jessie" as an island fur farm tender. McKee and his gasboat was mentioned in passing in early 1924 (Petersburg Press, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1). Later McKee was in partnership with his son (i.e., Mark McKee), and Joe Williams in their West Petersburg land-based fur farms (PET-59; PET-61) (Petersburg Press, April 5, 1929, 3(34):6). The three men claimed Lot 3 of Section 29, T.58S, R79E. Est.1934. Homesite #620 (adj. to #206). In the early 1930's father and son worked as caretakers/laborers for Frank Rozich on his West Petersburg, Coho Creek fur farm (PET-59). The father and son enterprise was called "Interior Yukon Mink Company" and was located along the shore of south Petersburg Creek (PET-61), Kupreanof island (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Petersburg Press, June 7, 1929, 3(43):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1928 the father and son partnership reportedly started their homestead and eventual fur farm (PET-61) (Petersburg Press, January 22, 1969, #12, page 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In late 1931, the pair experienced a total loss of their residence and warehouse due to a fire at their shared West Petersburg home site (Petersburg Press, January 1, 1932, 6(20):1). At the end of 1941, C.W. McKee was living with his son and daughter-in-law in Petersburg and not living on the Kupreanof Island home site parcel (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The West Petersburg parcel of land was eventually withdrawn from federal management as a homestead selection. See Mark H. McKee, C. Jack Smith, and Arthur (Joe) Williams. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McKee, Mark H.: (PET-59, PET-61). Mark Harrison McKee was born May 2, 1892, in Illinois (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). A second source further clarified that he was born May 2, 1892, and died January 15, 1969 (Ancestry 2012c; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, January 22, 1969, #12, page 1). His grave marker in the Petersburg cemetery lists his passing as January 15, 1969 (Petersburg Borough 2009). Mr. McKee was married to Alvina McKee. She was born August 19, 1896, and died October 1, 1983 (Ancestry 2012c; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, November 3, 1983, page 11; Rootweb Ancestry 2011) or 1985 (Petersburg Borough 2009). Mr. Mark McKee and his father appear to have applied for their West Petersburg homestead parcel of land in November 1927. The pair appear to have originally "moved onto the land in 1924". The parcel was unoccupied between 1925-1928. The pair reported that they started their fur farm on the site in 1928. The fur farm was stocked with mink and German fitch. In 1928, Mark H. McKee reportedly moved to Petersburg from Seattle in order to assist his father and his father's partner (i.e., Arthur (Joe) Williams) in their West Petersburg fur farming business (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1929, 3(43):4). In December 1939, the partners reported that the land has been "occupied as a continuous residence since 1931" (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). At the end of 1933, Mark McKee and his wife commenced a radio repair business in Petersburg. The couple moved from West Petersburg to Petersburg in order to start the business (Petersburg Pilot, December 15, 1933, 8(24):1). Mark McKee retired in 1952 as a machinist and longtime Petersburg resident. Mr. Elmer Clarence Whitethorn Sr. reportedly worked for Mark and Alvina McKee as a caretaker on their mink fur farm. However, there is currently a lack of specific information on the year and duration of Whitethorn's work on the fur farming site (Petersburg Pilot, March 7, 1979, 6(9):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

McKendle, Lester. In 1927, Lester McKendle, a merchant patrolman, and Mrs. Connie Lamar, were arrested in Seattle, Washington and charged with the theft of Alaskan furs valued at \$3000. It is alleged that the furs were stolen in two recent burglaries (Petersburg Press, July 8, 1927, 1(47):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

McKowan, Evelyn: (PET-02). In June 1941, "My husband and I have taken over Vank Island in absence of Mr. George Smith in Seattle...Mrs. Evelyn McKowon " (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Since the Vank Island (PET-02) fur farm permit remained in George Smith's name, the Forest Service mandated that Smith "directly operate the island or relinquish the permit" to the McKowan's (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The McKowan's reportedly applied for the Sumner Strait, Vank Island (PET-02) fur farm in April 1940, and it was relinquished by December 1941, and listed as abandoned. By September 1942, O.W. Lindsley purchased the Smith's Vank Island estate and improvements (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). I theorize the "McKowan's" may refer to Wade & Evie McKeown. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McLane, Archie and Enid. Mr. and Mrs. McLane were reportedly long-term fox farmers in Alaska's Kenai Peninsula, Kasilof area. In 1943, they ceased their fur farm business (Neyman 2015). See Western Alaska Fur Breeders Association. Further research and reporting is recommended.

McMayburn, Walter C.: (JUN-68). Minimal information is all that is currently available concerning this individual and/or his family. In the spring of 1923, he was said to be a Juneau area prospector (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1923, 10(14):3). In 1926, his name appears within the Alaska Daily Empire (Miller 1998: 57). Walter C. McMAYburn or MacMayburn was born about 1882 in Illinois. He was married to Hazel Askey Essington MacMayburn. She was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1889 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930). Their union resulted in a son: Everett C. (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple divorced prior to the 1940 U.S. Census. Mr. MacMayburn was the self-described fur farmer on Juneau's Shelter Island (JUN-68) (U.S. Census 1930). June 20, 1938, McMAYburn applied for and was granted parcels of land within Township 40 South, Range 64 East, Sections 22 and 27, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). The former Mrs. MacMayburn and her son relocated to the Tacoma, Washington area and settled there. Mrs. Hazel Essington "MacMayburn's" life spanned between February 9, 1888, and October 2, 1974 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

McTullis, Harold M.: (SUM-08). There is a question as to whether USDA-Forest Service files correctly noted Mr. "McTullis" or Tullis in partnership with Julius Heinemann and Charles Jenne in their Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage, Sumdum and Bushy Islands (SUM-08) fox farm. Their company (i.e., Sumdum Island Fox Farm, Inc.) applied for their USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permit in March 1937. The company appears to have been issued their special use permit in August 1937, and it ceased operations in May 1940 when it was abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Tullis reportedly operated the island fur farm on shares starting in 1938; He agreed to a five-year lease (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Mr. Harold McLean Tullis was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1904 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birth date was said to be January 1, 1903, in Spokane, Washington (WWI Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He first married Kathleen Elizabeth Kuhn on June 8, 1923, in King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). Currently there is no available information of when they separated and/or divorced. In 1925 Mr. Tullis worked as a "longshoreman" in the Seattle, Washington area (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). Later he married Wilma Clarean or Clavean June 21, 1938,

in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). At the time Mr. Tullis described himself as a fur farmer, and she was said to be a Juneau area waitress (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Tullis was born about 1907 in Canada (U.S. Census 1940). At the time of their marriage, the couple is self-described as fur farmers (U.S. Census 1940). It wasn't long before Mr. Tullis was employed by the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (WWI Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Harold M. Tullis lived between January 1, 1903, and September 21, 1946. He passed away in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Wilma Tullis then married Norman G. Fossum December 23, 1947, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She lived between 1907 and 1963 and was interred alongside her latter husband in the Holyrood Catholic Cemetery, Shoreline, King County, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mehlum, Mathis: (PET-07). Mathis (Matt) Larsen Mehlum was born about 1884 (US Census 1930, 1940), or July 7, 1883, in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He appears to have immigrated to the US in 1905 (US, Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). In November 1922, Matt Mehlum ...” who has been engaged in crab fishing in the section for the past two years, left for a business trip to the states on the Spokane” (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 10, 1922, 9(38):1). Mr. Mehlum was issued his Sumner Strait, Grey’s Island (PET-07) fur farm permit in July 1922, and it was relinquished by December 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Mehlum commented that the island "...appears to be unsuitable for fox farming”. He said that tidal action would necessitate a half mile to quarter mile fence or placing animals in pens” (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Chipperfield (1945) claims that Rasmus Enge and Peter Peterson were issued their island fur farm permit for Grey’s Island (PET-07) in December 1922. In subsequent years Mr. Mehlum served as a Seattle, Washington carpenter (U.S. Census 1930), painter (U.S. Census 1940), and laborer at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipyards (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away June 30, 1958 (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960), and was interred within the Sunset Hills Memorial Park, Bellevue, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Rasmus Enge, and Peter Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Meier: (JUN-13). I mistakenly theorized that the surname referred to Henry Meier (Roberts 2014:118). An early circular misspelled the surname, Meirer (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Currently the most likely candidate appears to be John Meier. He was a Juneau area senior citizen born about 1865 in Switzerland. His wife, Mary, was born about 1879 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1922 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1862 (U.S. Census 1920). According to USDA-Forest Service files a Mr. Meier was in partnership with Julius Heinemann in their Lynn Canal, Mab Island (JUN-13) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1923 and relinquished by April 1924 due to their non-compliance with USDA-Forest Service special use permit provisions (Alaska Game Commission 1924a; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a). See Julius Heinemann. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Melvin, Edna Ptack: (JUN-04, JUN-06). Edna Ptack Melvin is one of two Alaskan daughters of John A. and Susie Ptack. Her sister is Leila Ptack Lane. Edna Ptack married Ben Melvin Sr. April 28, 1915, in Peirce County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Melvin was born about 1896 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1910). Her husband, Benjamin Melvin Sr., was born about 1896 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). According to the U.S. Social Security Death Index she was born July 5, 1895, and died in June 1968. Benjamin Melvin Sr. was born

January 24, 1894, and died in October 1970 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. and Mrs. Melvin raised at least two children: Benjamin Jr. and Mae (Juneau Empire 2014a). Their Suedla island (JUN-06) fur farm was listed under Mrs. Ben Melvin in 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1933). Mrs. Melvin is noted as having purchased improvements on the Auke Bay, Suedla island (JUN-06) in 1935... "for \$137, purchased improvements from her mother, Susie Ptack" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mrs. Melvin and her sister inherited the Stephens Passage Coghlan island (JUN-04) fur farm from their mothers' estate. The Coghlan island (JUN-04) fur farm remained unoccupied from at least April 1940 to the end of the lease period (i.e., April 1946). The latter island fur farm was reportedly abandoned. Eugene E. Weschenfelder of Juneau's Spuhn Island (JUN-05) reportedly rowed across to Coghlan Island (JUN-04) many times and fed the abandoned fox his surplus fish (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The file for the Suedla island (JUN-06) permit was officially closed in April 1946, with the transfer of the permit to Mrs. Melvin's son, Benjamin Melvin Jr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the Benny (Benjamin) Melvin Jr. obituary (Juneau Empire 2014a), he reportedly grew up on one of the islands in Auke Bay (i.e., Suedla island). It was also noted in the same obituary that the islands' name is derived from a combination of immediate female family names: "Susan, Edna, and Lyla" (Juneau Empire 2014a). See Leila Ptack, Leila Ptack Lane, John and Susie Ptack, and Eugene E. Weschenfelder. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mertz: (XPA-29). This appears to refer to the Mertz Fur Farm Association (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). The names of W. C. (i.e., Waldo C.) and W.P. (i.e., William Parker) Mills are associated with this company on Sitka Sound's, Long Island (XPA-29) (Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). There is also an individual, Charley Mertz, who settled in what was locally called "Nip and Tuck down Idaho Inlet" (Hartman 1971:54). He was born September 7, 1914, and died December 1, 1979. He reportedly resided in Hoonah (Yakutat Borough n.d.). Also see Huston (1963: Map II, page 70). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Metz, Franchon: (PET-31). In the summer of 1925, "Franchon Metz was a visitor in town this week from the Barrier Island Fox Farm, on her way to her home in Seattle. M.S. Perkins is interested with Mr. Moore [i.e., Mohr], her brother-in-law at the farm" (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1). Ms. Metz reportedly married George Keller June 17, 1931, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1865-2004). Franchon Keller was born about 1902 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Meyers, James W. Seattle attorney, James W. Meyers visited the Petersburg-Wrangell area fur farmers and purchased foxes for a fur farm ranch near Seattle (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 16, 1923, 10(44):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Michaelson, Pete: (SUM-18). Mr. Michaelson worked for Frank Rayner as a laborer on Walter Island (SUM-18) (Petersburg Press January 1, 1932, 6(20):8). He appears to have spent the winter working for the Rayner's on their Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fox ranch. In early 1932, He planned to go salmon fishing during the summer season (Petersburg Press, February 19, 1932, 6(27):1). However, he reportedly departed Petersburg in the summer of 1932 because of ill health. He was admitted to the Seattle Marine Hospital and was reportedly doing better in early 1933 (Petersburg Press, February 24, 1933, 7(35):5). See Frank Rayner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Miller, B.F.: (KET-09). B. F. Miller was referred in the 1900 U.S. Census. Lando (1981) makes cursory reference to the special use application for the Clover Pass, Back Island (KET-09) fur farm and permittee (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Roberts n.d.). In

1921, Mr. Miller reportedly “applied” for his island fur farming special use permit for Clover Pass’, Back Island (KET-09) near Loring and awaited federal agency action on the application (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Loring, Alaska, is located north of Ketchikan. Loring “grew up around a salmon cannery established in 1885 and abandoned in 1930” (Colby 1944:131). I theorize this named person may refer to Captain Bert James Miller of Ketchikan. He passed away in early 1926. He was a long-time resident having moved to the Ketchikan area with his father some forty or more years earlier. He was a captain of the “Carmen”, a mailboat on the Prince of Wales run. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Nellie Miller, two sisters and two brothers (Petersburg Herald, February 12, 1926, page 1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Miller, Ed: (PET-40). At least in the fall of 1923 Mr. Ed Miller was an employee of Grover Cleary and the Cleary Brothers on their Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40). He was a co-worker along with Andy Darrell on the island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 5, 1923, 10(43):1). In October 1923, Ed Miller disappeared in the Snow Pass area of Zarembo island (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 12, 1923, 10(44):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Miller, Fred: (SUM-02). Fred Miller was born about 1895 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or 1896 (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Miller married the widow Mrs. Hazel Anderson Miller April 27, 1935, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, May 3, 1935, 9(43):1). At the time, Mr. Miller was noted as a “logging contractor” (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple was among a local group of partners in their fur farm company between 1923 and 1953. The entire group were partners in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company (Petersburg Press, January 31, 1936, 10(30):5). Mr. (Axel) Charles Carlson served as a lodger and fur farming partner, helper, and caretaker (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), as well as Andrew Bjorgen (U.S. Census 1930). Due to adverse weather in 1937, the couple and others experienced financial and natural resource losses (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1937, 11(28):1). In 1944, the couple reportedly... “has been in the logging operations during the past season but are expected to return to the island [i.e., Whitney Island] this winter”. The Millers were on their way to Whitney Island for a few weeks. They have been working for the McDonald Logging operations near Ketchikan and “will enjoy a short vacation at their fox farm” (Petersburg Press, December 29, 1944, 19(26):6). In 1948, the couple was reportedly living and working in southern California (Petersburg Press, November 12, 1948, 23(20):2). The spouses eventually relocated to the Lancaster, Long Beach, and Whittier areas of southern California for their retirement (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). A later document states that Mr. Miller was born September 14, 1896, and passed away November 17, 1972, at age 76 in Lakewood, California. His burial took place within the Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. and Mrs. Fred Miller operated the vessel “Elmira”, and it was destroyed in a winter storm in early 1937 (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1937, 11(28):1). See Anton (Andy) Anderson, Hazel Anderson, Hazel Anderson Miller, (Axel) Charles Carlson, and Andrew Bjorgen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Miller, Hazel Lillian Morrison Anderson: (SUM-02; SUM-10, SUM-18). Mrs. Miller was initially married to Anton (Andy) Anderson. She was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1895 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She was born March 7, 1894, and passed away July 20, 1994, in San Diego, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Her remains were interred within the Rose Hills Memorial Park, Whittier, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). She married Anton Andy Anderson March 12, 1917, at her mother’s Seattle, Washington home (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1917, 3(16):4), their union produced one son: Keith Anderson (U.S. Census 1920). In December 1933, Anton (Andy) Anderson

accidentally died while setting blue fox traps on their Stephens Passage, Sunset Island (SUM-10) (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Hazel Anderson and her husband were both long term fur buyers and fur farmers (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 3, 1919, 5(45):2). She continued as an active partner in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company. Following the death of her first husband, she eventually married Fred Miller, a shareholder and partner within the Petersburg Blue Fox Company. The latter couple were married April 27, 1935, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. and Mrs. Miller continued fur farming and various other vocations up until the 1950's (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The couple eventually retired and relocated to the Lancaster, Long Beach, Whittier, and San Diego areas of southern California (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see Anton (Andy) Anderson, Fred Miller, (Axel) Charles Carlson, and Andrew Bjorgen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Miller, Richard I.: (PET-06). The correct spelling of this individual's name varies according to various sources: Richard Ingborg Miller (Railroad Retirement Pension Index, 1934-1987), Richard Ingeman Miller (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and Richard Ingomar Miller (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920), 1896 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1894 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). However, further research has determined that he was born November 28, 1894 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). As a youngster, he accompanied and assisted his father, Louis Miller, as a Petersburg carpenter. They constructed a few early residences and commercial buildings in Petersburg, Alaska, and other cannery and hatchery locations throughout the region. Beginning in 1912, he was a fisherman based in Alaska's Forrester Islands. After serving in WWI, he returned to fishing until 1927. In March 1922 Mr. Miller was issued his Beecher's Pass, Keene Island (PET-06) fur farm special use permit, and it was soon relinquished in December 1922. According to historical files the permittee failed to comply with provisions of his USDA-Forest Service special use permit; he did not or could not stock the island with fur bearers (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Beginning in 1927 Mr. Miller served as the wharfinger on the Petersburg public dock (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was also the agent for the Northland Transportation Company and its successor, the Alaska Steamship Company. Richard I. Miller married school teacher, Verne Hannah Miller, June 16, 1938, in Petersburg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Pilot, September 13, 1919, 16(37):11). She was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1910, 1940), or 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). Further examination of census and genealogical material indicate that she was actually born July 20, 1902, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Lee-Meadors Family Tree). The couple raised two children: Richard Kent, and Mary Carolyn "Bonnie". Mr. and Mrs. Miller retired in 1967 and soon relocated to Gig Harbor, Washington. Mrs. Verne H. Miller passed away in 1985, and Richard Miller passed July 31, 1990, at the Martha and Mary Nursing Home in Poulsbo, Washington. I assume that both were interred within the Haven of Rest Cemetery, Gig Harbor, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, September 13, 1990, 16(37):11). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Miller, S.V.B.: (PET-04). Simon Van Buren Miller was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1883 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). However, further research has revealed that he was born August 27, 1882, in Ninevah, Indiana (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Ms. Margaret Harthill married Simon Van Buren Miller October 2, 1909, in Pewee Valley, Oldham, Kentucky (Kentucky, County Marriage Records, 1783-1965). Mrs. Miller was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1890 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised at least three children: John G., Elizabeth G., and Margaret B. (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). However, their son, Robert Miller (1917-1925), died in 1925 at Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle, Washington (Washington, Select

Death Certificates, 1907-1960). S.V.B. Miller was a self-described marine engineer (U.S. Census 1910), proprietor of his own machine shop (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, Page 3; U.S. Census 1920, 1930), and marine supply store proprietor (U.S. Census 1940). In the summer of 1919, Mr. Miller appears to be an agent for an engine sales company servicing Southeastern Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 22, 1919, 5(39):1). In late 1923, Mr. Miller was taken on as a financial backer and partner by Gregory J. Hildebrand. The partners were involved in fur farming on Beecher's Pass, Fair, Pearl, Jewell, and one small, unnamed islet (PET-04). It is currently unknown how long the partnership endured (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Between 1934 and 1936 no fur bearers were lost due to poaching or worms because foxes were in pens, guarded, and doctored. Mr. Hildebrand reported no operation of the fur farm in 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see: S.V.B. Miller, "High Pressure Selling Methods". The Black Fox Magazine, Volume IX (December 1925), Page 76. In the fall of 1923, S.V.B. Miller of Seattle and his business partner, Gregory Hildebrand, built a cruiser boat for Earl N. Ohmer Sr. of Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 21, 1923, 10(41):1). Mrs. Margaret H. Miller lived between 1889 and December 3, 1951. Her husband lived between August 27, 1882, and April 17, 1958. They were both interred with the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Gregory J. Hildebrand, and Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand Frink. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Miller, William: (JUN-03). William Miller was born about 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), or 1880 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). His wife, Martha, was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1882 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout much of his adult life he appears to be a self-employed barber in the city of Douglas, Douglas Island, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). However, in 1940, he was a self-described fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). From April 1932 until April 1941 Mr. and Mrs. Miller operated their Stephens Passage, Portland Island (JUN-03) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; U.S. Census 1940). The couple purchased the island improvements from Mrs. Duncan H. McDonald (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). In the spring of 1941 Mr. and Mrs. Miller appear to have relinquished their Portland Island (JUN-03) fur farm to Forrest and Estella Bates (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). See Duncan H. McDonald, and Forrest Bates. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Millican: (PET-27). There are two possible candidates who may be the individual referenced within historic files, memos, circulars, and correspondence: Andrew J. Millison or Joseph Melson (U.S. Census 1920). I theorize the most likely candidate was Andrew Jackson Millison. He was single and born about 1877 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Further research has revealed he was born September 15, 1876, in Clintonville, Pennsylvania (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He served as a U.S. Army Signal Corps radio operator in Wrangell (U.S. Census 1920), and Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). He passed away February 11, 1934, at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and he was interred within the city's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). If I am correct, in 1922 Mr. Millison was in partnership with Davidson, Frawley, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing in the "Snow Pass Fox Company". In February 1924, the USDA-Forest Service received a letter signed by Guy C. Wing. In the letter, Mr. Wing requested their island fur farm permit be changed from the "Snow Pass Fox Company" to "West Island Fur Company". Their permit was then to include the use of the Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) and adjacent islands in Kashevarof Strait (Hilson 1976; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their latter company fur farm permit was relinquished in March 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Davidson, Frawley, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, Andrew: (SIT-19). In December 1923 Mr. Andrew Mills reportedly drowned, and his remains were never found or recovered. He was employed by the Sholin Brothers on their Portlock Harbor, Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm. The fur farm is near the Hirst-Chichagoff Mining Company on Chichagoff Island. No details of the accident were revealed. Andrew Mills was the brother of Alexander "Scotty" Mills of Douglas and Thane, Alaska. Both brothers were immigrants from Scotland. Andrew Mills had lived in the U.S. for only a year having moved directly from Scotland (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 28, 1923, 10(49):1). See Andrew and Edwin Sholin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, C. Jay: (PET-12, XPA-07, XPA-09, XPA-13). Charles Jay Mills was reportedly born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1900), 1888 (U.S. Census 1910), 1885 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1887 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates he was born September 8, 1886, in Georgetown, Illinois (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Gretta D. Markell Mills August 14, 1912, in Yamhill, Oregon (Oregon, County Marriage Records, 1851-1975). His wife, "Gretta", was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1892 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The Mills' family and friends report that she was born in 1891 in Rolette, North Dakota (Easley 2012; U.S. Census 1900, 1910). The couple raised at least six children: Helen, Ruth, Glen, Donald, Carl, and Cora May (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Throughout his life Mr. Mills seems to prefer being referred to being called "Jay", and virtually all the historical literature refer to him as C. Jay Mills. By 1910 Mr. Mills was said to be a fisherman based in Wrangell, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). In 1917 C. Jay Mills claimed to be a member of the Society of Friends and a fisherman in the Kake, Alaska area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1920 he and his family relocated to Petersburg, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). In 1930 through the 1940's the family was situated in the Sitka, Alaska region where he was a fisherman and noted fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). By 1942 he apparently was employed by the Sitka Public Utilities (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Mills' brother, Seth, was also a Southeast Alaskan fisherman and fur farmer, as well as their cousin, Foster Mills (Mills 1983). Various sources suggest and state that C. Jay Mills was an active fisherman and fur farmer throughout much of central Southeastern Alaska during the early turn of the twentieth century and continued until about 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1936; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Historic era USDA-Forest Service files note C. Jay Mills commenced fur farming in the winter of 1913 on Keku Straits, Hound Island (PET-12). The said island fur farm was reportedly abandoned by the end of 1914 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1918, the Petersburg newspaper states that "C.J. Mills, of Kake, arrived from there this week and in the future will make Petersburg his home. Mr. Mills has been a resident of Kake for the past four years" (Petersburg Weekly Press, September 27, 1918, 4(44):3). However, in 1919, he again appears in the Petersburg newspaper under notes from the Kake, Alaska area (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 3, 1919, 5(45):2). He was an early shareholder in the "Sitka Fur Farms, Inc". and served as the on-site island manager on the Sitka Sound, Maid and Tava Islands (XPA-07) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He reported "last spring approximately 125 natives camped on Tava island [sealing] during the pupping time of the foxes. The actual encampment of the natives would not be so bad, but they persist in roaming the island at will to exterminate the deer and any other natural life that might come their way" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Huston 1963:70; Mills 1983). The company applied for the Sitka Sound, Legma Island (XPA-09) in October 1921, and their fur farm permit was issued to them in December 1921. The island was reportedly listed as abandoned in July 1928. Historical files indicate in June 1922 the company "wanted to include Maid and Tava islands because blue foxes swim to them from Legma Island" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the summer of 1928, the Sitka Fur Farms Inc. sold the Maid and Tava enterprise improvements and fur bearers

to C. Jay Mills for \$5000. Historic files note the partners claim ... "The Sitka Fur Farms Inc. has been disbanded, not bringing enough at the sale to reimburse the stockholders for the full amount they invested" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1930 C. Jay Mills applied for the Sitka Sound, Golf Island (XPA-13), he appears to have... "wanted to use Jackknife and Golf islands as a group because foxes swim between them". The Golf Island special use permit was issued to Mills in January 1931. He reportedly relinquished the permit in February 1932. In his closing Golf Island documents, Mills claimed that it was "impossible to use this island on account of interference from Indians and others" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b,1932). Several of the known fur farm islands Mills operated or was involved in include Hound (PET-12); Maid and Tava (XPA-07); Legma (XPA-09); and Golf (XPA-13) Islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b,1923, 1924, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Huston 1963:70 ; Loftus 1930,1932; Easley 2010; DeArmond 1993:50.). For several years, the family bid on the Territorial contract to transport all the areas children to and from their one-room Goddard area primary school. Mr. Mills operated the gasboat "Midget" in this latter service (Easley 2012b). March 30, 1950, he was granted lands within Township 56 South, Range 64 East, West ½, Southeast 1/4, Section 5, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Charles Jay Mills passed away and was interred within the Sitka Alaska Pioneer Cemetery in May 1969. His wife, Gretta, lived between January 20, 1891, and August 3, 1966, and was interred within the Moose Lodge area of the Sitka Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Seth Mills, Foster Mills, Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgins, L.T. Peterson, and C.A. Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, Foster: (XPA-07). In 1924 Foster Milton Mills moved his family to Alaska from Wilder, Idaho (Mills 1983). Mr. Mills was born about 1887 in Georgetown, Illinois. He lived between April 6, 1886, and September 24, 1968 (Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1968; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Louise Henriot Mills, was born about 1896 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). She lived between July 28, 1895, and September 6, 1966 (Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1968). They married December 10, 1913, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple raised at least two children: Jane A. and Russell (U.S. Census 1930; Mills 1983). Mr. Mills is the paternal cousin of brothers C. Jay and Seth Mills (Mills 1983). Only in 1924, Foster Mills served as a caretaker on the Sitka Sound, Tava island (XPA-07) fur farm. According to historical files Mr. Mills was employed by the Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated (Mills 1983; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Chris Jackson moved onto the Tava Island (XPA-07) fur farm after Foster Mills departure (Easley 2010; Mills 1983). Mills was employed throughout much of his adult working life with the Sitka Post Office as a "fireman" (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Both husband and wife retired to Oregon, where they both lived and died, and were interred within the Newberg, Oregon, Friends Cemetery (Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1968). See C. Jay Mills, and Seth Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, Frank: (XPA-21). Frank Mills is affiliated with the Chas Spurgeon & Co. Pillar Bay, Mink Island (XPA-21) fur farm between the fall of 1920 and April 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1). He is mentioned with Howard V. McGee, and Charles O. Spurgeon (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, Miss. Mae: (SIT-04; XPA-29). This refers to Loretta May Mills. Ms. Mills is the daughter of William R. and Mary Mills (U.S. Census 1900), and the sister of W.P. Mills (DeArmond 1995a: 227). She was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1872 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). An additional source states that she was born April 14, 1871, in Needham,

Massachusetts (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). She lived in Sitka, Alaska, between 1889 and 1947 (DeArmond 1993:115). In the 1920's she housed three young wards of the Alaska Territory: Roy Nelson, Cleopatra Shiskin, and Luddy Thomas (U.S. Census 1920). In the 1930s, she reportedly raised her adopted son, Douglas Thompson (U.S. Census 1930). Miss Mae Mills was a noted mercantile store merchant with her brother and nephew (U.S. Census 1910, 1920; Petersburg Herald, October 3, 1924, 11(37):1; Petersburg Herald, December 26, 1924, 11(4):4). Exact dates and details are not currently available regarding her possible assumption of control and management of the Sitka Sound, Long Island (XPA-29) following her brother and nephew's relinquishment of the island fur farm (DeArmond 1995a: 227). In 1921 she was in partnership with William Pavloff beginning their Sitka Sound, Galanikin Fur Company (SIT-04) fur farm. The pair were said to raise foxes and marten (DeArmond 1993: 48). Available historical files and literature indicate they were active there at least between 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Petersburg Herald, June 27, 1924, 11(25):4; USDA-Forest Service 1923). The pair appears to have stocked the latter island with blue fox, mink, and marten (DeArmond 1995a: 227). December 18, 1936, she was issued a parcel of land within Township 56 South, Range 64 South, Northeast quarter Section 6, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). September 22, 1947, Miss Loretta May Mills, a Sitka resident since 1889 left to make her home in the Zenith, Washington area (DeArmond 1993:104). Miss Mills passed away October 19, 1952, in Zenith or Seattle, Washington (DeArmond 1993:115; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). She was interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See W.P. Mills, W.C. Mills, and William Pavloff. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, Seth A.: (XPA-11). Seth A. Mills was born about 1868 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1869 in Georgetown, Illinois (U.S. Census 1940). By 1930 the Mills family were living and farming in the West Halsey area of Linn County, Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). Ten years later they were in the Springbrook area of Yamhill County, Oregon, and he claimed to be doing odd jobs in the area (U.S. Census 1940). Seth Mills grave marker states that he lived between 1868 and November 13, 1946. He was interred in The Friends Cemetery, Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Edna, was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) or 1890 in Iowa (Easley 2010). Mr. Mills' brother, C. Jay Mills, was also a fur farmer, as well as their cousin, Foster M. Mills (Mills 1983). Seth Mills was in partnership with Claude Huff on their Sitka Sound, Elovai island (XPA-11) fur farm (i.e., Elovai Fur Company and Huff & Mills Fox Farms). The partners raised both blue fox and mink (Mills 1983; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The pair were issued their Elovai Island (XPA-11) fur farm permit in June 1925. The partnership dissolved in January 1930, and Mr. Huff assumed control and management there until July 1936. The Forest Service closed their Elovai Island (XPA-11) file on the fur farm island in April 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Huff n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See C. Jay Mills, Foster Mills, and Claude Huff. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, W.C.: (XPA-29). This refers to Waldo C. Mills, son of Florence and William Parker Mills. Waldo C. Mills was born about 1896 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Mills was reportedly in partnership with his father, W. P. Mills, in their "Mertz Fur Farm Association". Their Sitka Sound, Long Island (XPA-29) fur farm permit was issued to the company in August 1921 and relinquished by August 1922 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Mills was a World War I veteran and married to Florence Grace Mills (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple was living and working in California by 1930. Mr.

Mills died and was buried in northern California. He lived between September 22, 1895, and October 11, 1993 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See W.P. Mills, and Miss Mae Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mills, W.P.: (XPA-29). William Parker Mills was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1920), 1863 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1864 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1940). He described himself as an entrepreneur, merchant, cannery man, fox farmer, and civic minded citizen throughout much of his life (Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):1). He is the brother and business partner with his sister, Loretta May Mills (DeArmond 1995a). He was married to Florence E. Cogswell Mills. She was originally from California and born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1872 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mills life appears to have spanned between February 10, 1863, and December 15, 1951 (deArmond 1993:113, 1995b; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). He died in Los Angeles, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mrs. Florence Mills passed away August 2, 1964, in California (DeArmond 1993:139). The couple raised at least one child, Waldo C. Mills (U.S. Census 1920). In 1912, Mr. Mills and his sister (i.e., Loretta May Mills) formed a company to build a hydroelectric plant on Sitka's Sawmill Creek. They wanted to be able to furnish electricity to the growing community of Sitka, Alaska (DeArmond 1995a: 202). In 1929 W.P. Mills and his sister sold their large Sitka mercantile store but appear to have retained their Sitka Wharf and Power Company (DeArmond 1995a: 81). William P. Mills was reportedly in an early fur farming partnership with his son, W. C. Mills. Their company was called: The Mertz Fur Farm Association (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their Sitka Sound, Long Island (XPA-29) fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and it was relinquished by August 1922 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). W.P. Mills appears to have quickly realized fur farming wasn't all that profitable and may have relinquished the Long Island (XPA-29) fur farm lease to his sister, Ms. Loretta May Mills (DeArmond 1995a). Mr. Mills operated the gasboat "Escapade" in relation to the fur farming venture (Petersburg Herald, December 12, 1925, 11(94):5). In early April 1934, the prominent Sitka couple were passengers aboard the vessel Northland traveling for their home. The Sitka businessman was then noted as the owner of the Sitka Cold Storage Co. (Petersburg Press, April 27, 1934, 8(43):8). See Ms. Mae Mills, and W.C. Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Milnes, Donald G. (Don): (PET-71, SIT-05, XPA-19, XPA-22). Mr. Donald Gray Milnes appears to have been born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1903 in California (U.S. Census 1940). He reportedly died December 19, 1964 (deArmond 1995b; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In the fall of 1920, Eighteen-year-old Douglas island resident, Donald Milnes, was acquitted by a jury of shooting A. E. Lee. Mr. Lee reportedly was recovering from his wounds (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 12, 1920, 6(48):3). Donald Milnes was married to Mamie Williamson Milnes November 20, 1920, and the couple raised three children: Louise, Muriel, and Donald (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Milnes was in partnership and soon employer of Everett Buchanan on their Kuiu Island, Saginaw (XPA-19) and Saginaw Bay Island (XPA-22). There is some federal agency discussion as to whether Mr. Buchanan worked for or was in business partnership with Donald Milnes between 1935 and 1941. However, the USDA-Forest Service special use permit was in Mr. Milnes' name only. The pair applied for their Saginaw (XPA-19) fur farming permit in June 1934, and it was issued to them in April 1935. The permit was closed in June 1940. The pair also applied for the Saginaw Bay Island (XPA-22) fur farming site in November 1928, and it was issued to them in April 1929. The permit was closed in June 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Milnes was an active fur farmer from the late 1920's through the early 1940's (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). "Nearly 50

years ago, Don Milnes operated a fur farm on Trader Is. [SIT-05] at the entrance to Peril Strait. Some poaching reportedly went on out here. Tactics for catching the foxes included a gillnet and pulling them into the water to drown. Also popular was the act of “placing barbed hooks in the feed and waiting for the hooks to do their work in the throat, stomach, and intestines of the animals” (Hilson 1976:71). Available federal historical files reference his use of Trader Island (SIT-05) from 1935 to 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). In 1939, Don Milnes advertised for sale a house and sixty mink pens in West Petersburg (Petersburg Press, September 22, 1939, 14(12):6). In 1940, Joseph (Joe) Johnson (PET-71) “purchased Don Milnes mink farm” (Rhodes 2014a, 2014b, 2004:133; U.S. Census 1940). The latter mink farm was located in West Petersburg (Cora Johnson 1983; Rhodes 2014a, 2014b, 2004:133; Roberts n.d., 2014: 88). “Mr. and Mrs. Don Milnes and two daughters left for Sitka recently. They have given up their mink ranch across the bay and re-established one at the historic city [i.e., Sitka]. They took their mink stock with them” (Petersburg Press, November 3, 1939, 14(18):8). “Donald G. Milnes, 62, died in his apartment in Seldovia when a fire swept through the building. He was an engineer for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game aboard the vessel Teal. He left Petersburg in 1960 after two years here as an engineer on the “Widgeon” for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He also lived in Petersburg a number of years ago and ran a fox farm” (The New Petersburg Press, December 25, 1963, page 19). See Everett Buchanan, Joseph (Joe) Johnson, and Cora Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mitchell, Henry G.: (CRG-11, CRG-20, CRG-28, XDE-01). Mr. Henry Green Mitchell was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1900), 1875 (U.S. Census 1910), 1876 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1877 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Further research suggest he was actually born July 18, 1876 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mr. Mitchell married Florence Octave Loftin Mitchell April 15, 1896, in Newton, Missouri (Missouri, Marriage Records, 1805-2002). She was said to have been born about 1877 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). They raised several children together: Elmer, and David (U.S. Census 1900), and Ray, David, Jules, Dora, and Gladys (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Mitchell was self-described as a miner (U.S. Census 1900), engineer (U.S. Census 1910), machinist at the Puget Sound Navy Yard (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), machinist (U.S. Census 1920), and salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mitchell appears to have been an on-site company representative for the Anguilla Island Fur Company, Gulf of Esquibel, on Anguilla, Culebra, and Turtle (CRG-11) Islands. Anguilla, Culebra or Tuttle Islands may have once been known/referred to as “San Pedro” island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). H.H. Butler of Bremerton, Washington, was said to be the Vice-President of the Anguilla Island Fur Company (Rakstraw 1981:125). The company applied for their island fur farm permit in January 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Press, November 18, 1921, 7(18):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b) and it was issued to them in December 1921. The said permit was cancelled in March 1922. The company also leased the San Lorenzo Island (CRG-20), Arriaga Passage (Petersburg Weekly Press, November 18, 1921, 7(18):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; M.L. Merritt, 1922). Mr. Mitchell and the company applied for the San Lorenzo Island fur farm in May 1921. The permit was issued by the USDA-Forest Service in December 1921. He and the company cancelled the island fur farm permit in March 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Initially, the Forest Service requested Mr. Mitchell’s company not stock the San Lorenzo Island (CRG-20) with furbearers until a field examination by an agency representative. Over 100 petitioners [trappers and trollers] requested that the fur farm permit for Anguilla, Culebra, and Turtle (CRG-11) Islands, and San Lorenzo Island (CRG-20) be cancelled (Rakstraw 1981:125; Roberts 2010:18; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). They were opposed to the islands exclusive use by the fur farm company. The USDA-Forest Service cancelled the two fur farm permits in March 1922 following an internal agency review. Another reference to the company was for the Arriaga Passage, St.

Joseph (CRG-28) Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Mr. Mitchell appears to have been active in the general area between 1921 and possibly 1929 (USDA- Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Mitchell went on to individually practice fur farming on the Tlevak Straits', Aston Island (XDE-01). He was issued his Ashton Island fur farm permit in June 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c). Mrs. Florence O. Mitchell lived between March 26, 1877, and November 1, 1951. She was interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest Park, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Henry G. Mitchell lived between July 18, 1876, and January 19, 1960. He was laid to rest in the Porterville, California, Hillcrest Cemetery (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mitchell, John (Jack): (PET-13; SUM-17). Spanish American War veteran, John (Jack) Mitchell was born June 3, 1866, in Odessa, New York. He had a lengthy and varied life story, with much of the geographic United States covered before arriving in Petersburg, Alaska. He was described as an able hunter, trapper, and fur farmer (Petersburg Press, August 21, 1953, 28(7):8). Jack Mitchell was reportedly one of several early fur farming partners on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi islands (PET-13) fur farm. His early partners were identified as: Calvin Barkdull, Claude Green, and Francis Munger (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The local newspaper reported that Mr. Mitchell independently leased the Sukoi Islands for five years beginning in June 1911 (The Progressive, February 1, 1913, 1(3):3). While working for L. Porter Apple in 1931, Jack Mitchell assisted in the pelting of foxes on Robert Island (SUM-17) (Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):1). Later, Mitchell was noted as being a "helper" under both Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Rayner on their Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm in 1933. John Jack Mitchell was described as a 67-year-old "prospector" (Petersburg Press June 2, 1933, 7(49):8). Mr. Mitchell was reportedly 73 years old and born about 1867 (U.S. Census 1940). He was said to be a "widower" and a "lodger and helper" on the Rayner's fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Mitchell passed away in the summer of 1953 at age 87 and was buried in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, August 21, 1953, 28(7):8). The cemetery notes that his life spanned between 1866 and 1953 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Calvin Barkdull, Claude Green, Francis Munger, L. Porter Apple, Frank T. Rayner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mitchell, J.C.: (SUM-17). It appears that John (Jack), J.C., and J.W. Mitchell is one and the same person and is a mistake in newspapers, agency files and census data. At least in 1932-1933 Mr. J.C. Mitchell was a collaborator with Sigurd Mathisen on the L. Porter Apple, Port Houghton, Robert Island (SUM-17) fox farm (Petersburg Press January 15, 1932, 6(22):8; Petersburg Press, May 27, 1932, 6(41):8; Petersburg Press, September 30, 1932, 7(14):8; Petersburg Press, April 7, 1933, 7(41):8). L. Porter Apple and the Sigurd Mathisen families helped plan and carry out the 67th birthday party for Jack Mitchell (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1933, 7(49):8). In late 1947 Mitchell continued as the seasonal island caretaker before and following L. Porter Apple's death (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See John (Jack) Mitchell, J.W. Mitchell, Sigurd Mathisen, and L. Porter Apple. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mitchell, J.W.: (PET-40). It appears that John (Jack), J.C., and J.W. Mitchell is one and the same person and is a mistake in newspapers, agency files and census data. See the above entries. John (Jack) W. Mitchell was born about 1867 in New York (U.S. Census 1920). In 1920, he was in partnership with Matt Fein. Mr. Fein was born about 1883 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1920). The name John (Jack) W. Mitchell appears in the next census. He was said to have been born about 1867 in New York (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mitchell "applied" for Strait Island [PET-

40] as a fur farm in April 1917 and according to agency files the application was closed or cancelled in August 1917. The fur farm permit application was terminated for “non-payment” of the initial annual lease fee to the USDA-Forest Service. There was apparently no permit issued to Mr. Mitchell for his potential island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Also see Forrest (1984:77). Farm. In early 1931, 1932, and 1933 Mr. Mitchell reportedly assisted and collaborated with L. Porter Apple in raising and pelting fur bearers on the Port Houghton, Robert Island (SUM-17) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 30, 1931, 5(25):1; Petersburg Press, September 11, 1931, 6(4):8; Petersburg Press, May 27, 1932, 6(41):8). John Mitchell was described as a Spanish American War veteran who lived between 1866 and 1953. He was interred within the Petersburg, Alaska, Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John (Jack) Mitchell, J.W. Mitchell, Sigurd Mathisen, and L. Porter Apple. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mock, George W.: (JUN-53). George Wesley Mock appears to have been the original homesteader on his Mendenhall Valley 115-acre parcel. He sold the land to make way for H.S. Graves and the Glacier Fur Farm Company (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5-6). Mr. Mock was born about 1877 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Mr. Mock was born July 10, 1876 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Marc Jones Family Tree). He married Sophronia (Fronie) Jenkins Raymond Mock September 24, 1900, in Port Angeles, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She is a native of Canada and immigrated to the US in 1859 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised several children: John, Jessi, Raymond, George, and Kathleen (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). The couple appear to have divorced about 1925 (Marc Jones Family Tree). Among his vocations, George Mock functioned primarily as an undertaker, US Army officer, and “farmer” (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He was also a general store manager in Noatak-Kobuk, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). He reportedly died April 11, 1934 in Nome, Alaska (Marc Jones Family Tree). Mrs. Mock lived between 1876 and 1978 and lived in the Seattle, Washington area until her passing. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mohr, H.J.: (PET-31). The Petersburg Herald (December 19, 1924, 11(48):1) reported M.S. Perkins and his partner, H.J. [Herbert John] Mohr, were fur farmers operating on the Sumner Straits', Barrier Islands (PET-31). The local newspaper mentions in passing that Mr. Mohr was from Spokane, Washington (Petersburg Herald, December 19, 1924, 11(48):1). In 1925, Mrs. Louise [i.e., Eloise Harper Metz] Mohr was described as accompanying her husband to and from their Barrier Islands (PET-31) fox island (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1; Petersburg Herald, September 4, 1925, 11(80):1). “Franchon Metz was a visitor in town this week from the Barrier Island Fox Farm, on her way to her home in Seattle. M.S. Perkins is interested with Mr. Moore [i.e., Mohr], her brother-in-law at the farm” (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1). Mr. Mohr was mistakenly referenced as operating a fur farm on “Barren” [i.e., Barrier] island in the fall of 1925 (Petersburg Herald, September 4, 1925, 11(80):1). The Alaska Game Commission (1929) noted the Barrier islands (PET-31) fur farm raised both blue and silver foxes. Mr. Herbert John Mohr was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), 1894 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1892 (U.S. Census 1930). He was born February 27, 1893, in Spokane, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Eloise Harper Metz Mohr was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1899 (U.S. Census 1930). They raised two sons: Merrick and Galen (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his working life he was a self-described “engineer” (U.S. Census 1920; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and salesman (U.S. Census 1930; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He lived between February 27, 1893, and May 18, 1971. His wife, Eloise, lived between September 19, 1898, and August 15, 1987. The couple was interred within the Tahoma National Cemetery,

Kent, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See M.S. Perkins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mohr, Melvin A. In 1940 Mr. and Mrs. Mohr are self-described fur farmers based in the logging camp at Cape Pole, Kosciusko Island, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Mohr was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), or 1902 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Further research indicates that he was born August 5, 1901, in Pine County, Minnesota (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Agnes Theresa Moen Mohr September 2, 1922, in King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Mohr was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), 1901 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1902 (U.S. Census 1930). Melvin Mohr performed a wide range of vocations: Assistant Professor at the Seattle State University (U.S. Census 1920), laborer on boat repairs (U.S. Census 1930), fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940), and fisherman throughout southeastern Alaska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Monson, Al: (PET-35). In 1925, Mr. Alfred Monson reportedly worked on the Keku Strait, Conclusion Island (PET-35) fox ranch (Petersburg Herald, November 20, 1925, 11(91):1). "Miss Ruby Carlson and Alfred Monson of Ketchikan were married" December 11, 1930, at the local Methodist parsonage (Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Montgomery, Cecil: (YAK-01). At least in 1941 historical files indicate Cecil Montgomery was in some way affiliated with the Yakutat Bay, Knight Island (YAK-01) mink fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Moore, A. Mr. A. Moore, Secretary/Treasurer for the Aleutian Livestock Company on Umiak island, noted in late 1923 of the planned stocking of thirty thousand sheep on Umiak island (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 7, 1923, 10(461/2):4). Later, it was reported that he and his company stocked 2000 sheep on Umiak Island in early 1924 (Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Moran, E. P.: (KET-08). Elmore Patrick Moran is the younger brother of Jesse T. Moran and a collaborator with his brother in their Carroll Inlet, Osten Island (KET-08) fur farm. The brothers formed the Moran & Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Mr. Moran was born about 1893 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). However, research indicates that he was born January 21, 1892 (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Hazel V. Winn Moran August 10, 1914, in Everett, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1897 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple produced two daughters: Patricia and Muriel (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Moran served as a bookkeeper (WWI, Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), manager of Moran & Company based in Arlington, Washington (U.S. Census 1920), manager of a Washington private estate (U.S. Census 1930), and King County Washington employee (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1940, Mr. and Mrs. Moran each claimed to be divorced (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Moran relocated to the Westport, Connecticut area and passed away there January 2, 1966 (Connecticut, Death Index, 1949-2012; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mrs. Hazel Moran appears to have lived between 1896 and October 13, 1987 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See J.T. Moran. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Moran, J.T.: (KET-08). Jesse Thomas Moran is the older brother of Elmer P. Moran. Jesse Moran was born about 1883 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or 1885 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920). Research suggests he was born December 2, 1886, and died aboard his fishing vessel January 22, 1937 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Moran first married Freda Wallitner June 13, 1913, in Everett, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). He later married Ethel Scrimsher December 18, 1922, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Historical USDA-Forest Service files indicate Mr. Moran and his unnamed brother [i.e., Elmore P. Moran] made up the Carroll Inlet, Osten Island (KET-08) fur farm company: Moran and Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; U.S. Census 1920). Their island fur farm permit was issued in July 1922 and continued until sometime in 1924 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Moran was primarily a fisherman aboard his vessel, North Star (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He passed away January 22, 1937, and was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Moran remained in Ketchikan and passed away there December 6, 1969. She was also buried within the Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See E.P. Moran. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morberg, Charles: (PET-38). The local Petersburg newspaper and historical USDA-Forest Service files spell this individuals surname "Moberg" (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 30, 1917, 4(1):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 29, 1920, 6(46):3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Charles Morberg was born about 1881 in Sweden. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1902. According to the 1930 U.S. Census, Mr. Morberg was in partnership with Victor C.G. Lindgren, and both men reportedly claimed to be salmon fishermen (U.S. Census 1930). Both individuals reportedly resided in the town of Wrangell throughout much of the era. In the fall of 1920, "Charles Moberg, Gust Henrikson, and C. Victor Lindgren" organized a company "to engage in fur farming in Niblack Island, thirty miles south of Wrangell. The first shipment of foxes has been ordered from Hercules Fox Ranch, Sukoi Island, near Petersburg" (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 29, 1920, 6(46):3). The three partners "applied" for the Ernest Sound, Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farming special use permit in February 1920, and they were issued their permit for the island in May 1920. The permit was revised in July 1922 with the apparent exit of Gust Henrikson and Charles Morberg in the fur farm island partnership (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See G.T. Lindgren, Victor Lindgren, G.T. Lundgren and Gust Henrikson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morgan, George T.: (SIT-18). There are several potential candidates that may refer to the historical Alaskan fur farm permittee. Much of the currently available literature appears to routinely confuse this individual or individuals. U.S. census enumerators appear to routinely misidentify the individual or individuals throughout time. I theorize that the more likely candidate is George Theodore Morgan. Research indicates he was born about 1877 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1900), 1910 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920), 1910 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930), or 1874 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930, 1950). Another source suggests he was born January 15, 1874 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Morgan appears to have first served as a waiter (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), meat market helper (U.S. Census 1930), hotel houseman (U.S. Census 1930), and hotel porter (U.S. Census 1950). A Mr. Morgan was reportedly in partnership with E. A. Hickston, Edna J. Wilson, and V. H. Wilson in their Seattle, Washington, based Blue Diamond Fur Farm. Their island fur farm permit was applied for and issued in December 1924 and officially abandoned by August 1930 (Huston 1963:70; USDA-

Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Morgan appears have been born about 1874 and died March 5, 1955, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See E. A. Hickston, Edna J. Wilson, and V. H. Wilson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morgan, Gerard T. In the fall of 1923, Seattle attorney Gerard T. Morgan, secretary/treasurer for the Vendovi island fur farm, Inc., San Juan islands, Washington, arranged for the purchase of 70 pair of blue fox from the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Island Fox Farm (PET-13) and the Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage, York Fur Farm Company (SUM-08) (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 19, 1923, 10(45):2). In November 1923, Morgan witnessed the delivery in Seattle of 100 live blue foxes bound for the Vendovi island fur farm, Inc. (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morgan, James P.: (JUN-04). Mr. James P. Morgan was born about 1860 (U.S. Census 1920), 1862 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1864 in England (U.S. Census 1940). He was born December 25, 1859, in Liverpool, England and died of old age August 9, 1946, in Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Morgan immigrated to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was reportedly "widowed" and a miner in one of the operating gold mines in Juneau, Alaska. In 1920, a boarder, "Benie" (Benjamin) Bullard, resided with him. Mr. Bullard was born about 1850 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Bullard was described as a "farmer" (U.S. Census 1920). This could mean that Mr. Bullard was potentially more involved in the Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island's fur farming than Mr. Morgan, but only further research and reporting will hopefully answer that question. Mr. Morgan was initially in partnership with his brother, Thomas. Thomas was born about 1864 in England (U.S. Census 1930). Thomas Morgan was also a lodger with his older brother in 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). James Morgan was initially named and issued the Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm permit in March 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and the permit was relinquished in order to add a partner in December 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In early 1920, the local newspaper mentions the collaboration between C.J. Sullivan and J.P. Morgan on Coghlan Island (JUN-04) (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 6, 1920, 6(8):4). In 1922, Mr. Morgan then added John A. Ptack as a working partner in the Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The two were issued their island fur farm permit in December 1922 and it was closed in August 1925. However, the USDA-Forest Service (1924a) states the partners were issued their initial fur farm permit in February 1921. They ceased their partnership in August 1925, and Mr. Ptack paid Mr. Morgan \$6000 for his interest, improvements, equipment, and livestock on the Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b). Mr. Morgan filed his petition for U.S. naturalization in 1927 and claimed to be a "fox rancher" in the Juneau, Alaska region (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 175). He died August 9, 1946, in Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital, and was interred within the Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Benjamin Bullard, C.J. Sullivan, John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], John A. Ptack, and Susie Ptack. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morgan, Thomas: (JUN-04). Mr. Thomas Morgan was born about 1864 in England (U.S. Census 1930). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1930). He was in initial partnership with his brother, James. James P. Morgan was the named individual listed on the Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm permit. It is assumed that Thomas Morgan was never seriously involved or participated in the establishment of the Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm. It appears Thomas Morgan was mentioned only in passing and focused

almost exclusively on commercial fishing. In the 1930 U.S. Census Thomas Morgan claimed to be a commercial fisherman by profession. See James Morgan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morgan, W. In early 1924 W. Morgan, mayor and businessman from Lockenporte, Queen Charlotte Islands, Canada, claimed to have a crossbreed marten and cat (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 4, 1924. 11(1):4).

Morris, David H.: (SKG-29). Mr. David Hixon Morris is the son of noted Haines, Alaska, fur farmer, Frank Morris (U.S. Census 1920). David Hixon Morris was born about 1910 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Additional sources note that he was born January 12, 1910, and died December 20, 2001 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). He married Bernice Evelyn Matheney Trowbridge Morris September 3, 1944, in Hillsborough County, Florida (Florida Marriage Collection, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001). She was born about 1909 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Additional information indicates that she was born August 7, 1908, and died July 17, 1987 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006). The couple are both eventually interred within the Sitka National Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2019; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). His father, Mr. Frank Morris, is the brother-in-law of John (Jack) Ward (1983). At least during the 1930s David Morris was a fur farmer in the Haines area (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936). It is not currently known where he practiced fur farming in the Haines area. Perhaps he shared his father's reported Haines area fur farm site? See Frank Morris, and John (Jack) Ward. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morris, Frank: (SKG-05). Frank Morris was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1930), 1866 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920, 1940), or 1868 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1910). He was actually born October 19, 1885, in Yamhill, Oregon and passed away October 16, 1945, in Portland, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Minnie Mead Caldwell Morris, was born about 1875 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910). She lived between March 5, 1874, and April 29, 1915 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple was united in marriage September 14, 1892, in Clark, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). By 1920 he was listed as widowed (U.S. Census 1920). The U.S. Veterans Gravesites (1775-2019) list his death and internment as October 16 and December 1, 1945. The couple was eventually reunited in death at the Sitka Alaska National Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Morris is the brother-in-law to John (Jack) Ward (1983), and the father of David Morris (SKG-29). Mr. Frank Morris was reportedly in partnership with Arthur A. Stansfield in the Chilkoot Fur Farm (SKG-05) at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Ward 1983). Frank Morris was a self-described Civil Service plumber (U.S. Census 1930) and retired civil engineer (U.S. Census 1940). See Arthur Stansfield, and David H. Morris. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morrison, G.L. Mr. Morrison was mentioned in a short news summary within a local Petersburg newspaper. He was traveling from Hot Springs, Alaska to Canada. Mr. Morrison reported a black fox had escaped from the deck of the steamer "Alaska". Morrison was accompanying 54 foxes in 27 crates to Prince Edward Island, Canada (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 19, 1920, 6(49):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morrison, John: (SKG-14). John G. Morrison was born about 1862 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910). A second reference notes that John G. Morrison was born about 1864 in Nova Scotia,

Canada (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequently, two additional sources specify that he was born March 20, 1860 (Becker Family Tree n.d.; Mackie-Tobin-Beddoe-Barry Family Tree n.d.). Morrison was said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1870 (U.S. Census 1920). He reportedly passed away December 6, 1950, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Mackie-Tobin-Beddoe-Barry n.d.; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1897, John Morrison married Violet Anna Hilley Morrison in Juneau, Alaska (Becker Family Tree n.d.) His wife, Anna V., was born about 1879 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910). A second source specifies that her common referred name is "Violet" and she is said to have been born about 1879 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised at least four children: James G, John N., Malcolm E., and Mildred (Becker Family Tree n.d.). His family reportedly first lived in the Haines, Alaska, area in 1900; between 1910-1920 in Skagway; and then Juneau by 1930 (Becker Family Tree n.d.). For a time, Mr. Morrison was the local proprietor of a Skagway hotel (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Morrison and his family commenced fur farm operations in the Skagway area in 1913 and continued there until at least 1918. He was noted for raising "red fox" (Bower & Aller 1918:64; Roberts n.d.). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Morrow, Lloyd: (SIT-10). Lloyd Morrow was born September 27, 1906, in Edmonton, Canada (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). He married Virginia Louise Erwin Morrow of Tacoma, Washington, January 19, 1934, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, January 26, 1934, 8(30):1). Mrs. Morrow was born about 1913 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Further information suggests she was actually born December 10, 1912, in Bushnell, Illinois (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; U.S. Census 1950). At the time of their 1934 wedding, Mr. Morrow appears to be an employee/island fur farming caretaker and brother-in-law on Mr. Leo R. Christensen's Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 26, 1934, 8(30):1). Mr. Morrow is a male sibling of Mrs. Lydia Morrow Christensen. By 1936 Mr. and Mrs. Morrow appears to be living and working in Tacoma, Washington in "car repair" (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). April 18, 1936, he filed his naturalization declaration with the local Tacoma, Washington, district court (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). In 1941 he applied for employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad in Tacoma, Washington (Northern Pacific Railway Company Personnel Files, 1890-1963; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Morrow served in the U.S. Military between March 1944 and December 1945 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). By 1950 he appears to be a Tacoma, Washington "construction electrician" (U.S. Census 1950). The couple's daughter, Ms. Judy Morrow Mazion (n.d.) reports that her parents were married in Petersburg in early 1934 and honeymooned and worked on the Elliot Island (SIT10) fur farm for her uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Christensen. At the time of their wedding her father was 25 years of age, and her mother was 21 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Mazion n.d.; Petersburg Press, January 26, 1934, 8(30):1). In 2003, Judy Mazion reports she personally visited the Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm site. Also, Ms. Mazion reports she is in possession of her aunt's, Mrs. Lydia Christensen, personal Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm journals. The said journal's date between 1933 and 1940 (Mazion n.d.). Mr. Lloyd Morrow lived between September 27, 1906, and June 13, 1985. He was said to have died suddenly of a probable ruptured abdominal aneurysm (Washington, Death Records, 1907-2017). Mrs. Virginia Erwin Morrow lived between December 10, 1913, and January 6, 1998. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow were both eventually interred within the New Tacoma Cemetery, University Place, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Leo and Lydia Christensen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Moses, Henry. A noted Sitka, Alaska, fur buyer. He died January 10, 1951, at age 92 (DeArmond 1993:113). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Moy, Henry: (JUN-07). Mr. Henry Moy was born about 1893 in Chicago, Illinois (U.S. Census 1920; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His actual birth date was June 25, 1892, and his death was listed as September 3, 1952 (Alaska, Wills and Probate Records, 1883-1978; National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962; U.S. Veterans Gravesites ca. 1775-2019; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was interred within Alaska's Sitka National Cemetery September 6, 1952 (National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962). Henry Moy married May Brown Moy December 17, 1917, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife, May, was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1901 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Her actual birth date was March 24, 1899, and she died December 26, 1980 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2019; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The couple raised several children: Marietta, Agnes, Clarence, Walter, Mabel, George, and Henry (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Moy was an assistant cannery foreman, Sitka restaurant owner and manager, salmon fish buyer, and fur farmer (DeArmond 1993:89; U.S. Census 1920, 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929). Mr. Moy was issued his Port Frederick, Halibut Island (JUN-07) fur farm permit in October 1927, and it was closed in December 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). I assume that Mr. Moy's wife and children assisted and served as unpaid employees/caretakers on his Halibut Island (JUN-07) fur farm. See May Moy. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Moy, May: (JUN-12). Mrs. May Molly Moy was married to Henry Moy. She was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1901 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Her actual birth date was March 24, 1899, and she died December 26, 1980 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; U.S. Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2019). She and her husband raised several children: Marietta, Agnes, Clarence, Walter, Mabel, George, and Henry (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Moy served as a housewife, assistant to her husband in their Sitka restaurant, and short-lived fur farmer (U.S. Census 1920, 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938, Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mrs. Moy applied for her own blue fox island fur farm permit for her Icy Strait, Hoonah Island (JUN-12) in November 1935 and it was reportedly closed due to non-operation or non-compliance in December 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). I assume that Mr. and Mrs. Moy's children assisted and served as unpaid employees/caretakers in her Hoonah Island (JUN-12) fur farm. See the Henry Moy. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Muheim: (SIT-18). Mr. and Mrs. Muheim, a married couple, were island fur farm caretakers for L.B. McCoy on his Sitka Sound, Big and Little Gavanski islands (SIT-18) fur farm. Following the 1923 grand larceny conviction of their employer, the couple planned to depart Alaska for a Bellingham, Washington, area fox ranch for employment (Petersburg Herald, December 12, 1925, 11(94):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mullen, Ed: (CRG-29). Mr. "Edd" G. Mullen was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1882 in Iowa (U. S. Census 1920). In 1920 he is noted as being a miner and in partnership with Dea Light (U. S. Census 1920). In 1923 Ed Mullen appears to be one of three partners making up the Sea Otter Sound, White Cliff Fox Company (CRG-29) (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b) . He was said to be in partnership with two other individuals: Dr. Harry Caldwell and F.B. Eylar. The partners planned to purchase twenty-five pairs of select quality blue foxes from the Cleary Brothers' Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b).

Conflicting information suggest that their island fur farm site may have also been utilized and/or occupied by F.E. Whelpley in 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1923). Of course, it is possible Mr. Whelpley may have been in some sort of collaboration with the White Cliff Fox Company and/or served as a possible on-site manager and/or caretaker there. A Edward G. Mullin was said to have lived between 1861 and July 13, 1929. He supposedly passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer Home and was interred within its cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Alaska, Wills and Probate Records, 1883-1978). During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial unsure documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff (CRG-29) fur farm site. See Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, John Lund, J.A. Parks, William Markle, Archie Shelp, J.R. Shelp, and F.E. Whelpley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mullen, P.J.: (PET-11, XPA-22, XPA-35). Currently, there is a glaring lack of historical/biographical/genealogical information concerning this individual. USDA-Forest Service files state P.J. Mullen held several island fur farm site permits during the late 1920s and early 1930s. The permit for Keku Strait, Entrance Island (PET-11) spanned from June 1928 to August 1930. Federal agency files indicate that the latter site had been abandoned. Historical files state the permittee did not stock the island with fur bearers and did not pay the annual lease fee to the federal government. Several interested individuals applied for the Keku Strait, Entrance Island (PET-11) in 1928-1929: C.F. Stedman, Victor J. Rademacher, Joe Sanders, and Walter B. Chapman (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Additionally, P.J. Mullen's use of the Kuiu Island, Saginaw Bay Island (XPA-22) site was a brief six days between June 6th and 12th, 1928. Rationale for his quick turnaround was his request for what he termed "Franklin Island" (XPA-35). However, there is no such named island currently listed in Saginaw Bay, Kuiu Island, nor within historical literature and within the USDI-Geographic Names Information System (USDI-GNIS; Orth 1971; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Muller: (PET-22). Earlier, I mistakenly assumed that the reference to a Mr. Muller referred to Karl Muller (Roberts 2014:124). Karl Muller was born August 16, 1881 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Subsequently, additional research has revealed that Muller may actually refer to William J. Muller (i.e., Moller, Muller, or Moeller) (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Muller was a self-described seine fisherman and born about 1882 in California (U.S. Census 1940). Historical USDA-Forest Service files state that Mr. Muller served as a caretaker on the Sumner Strait, Barrie Island (PET-22) fur farm and/or the abandoned saltery site used as a home base for the Nordgren and Stolpe fur farms (Stolpe 1982; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Nordgren and Stolpe formerly held the Sumner Strait, Barrie Island (PET-22) fur farm permit between June 1934 and December 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Muller was said to be living with Nordgren and Stolpe at least in 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Muller was said to be the "true" father of James J. Zuver according to hearsay rumors in historical agency files (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Muller was also in residence with the James J. Zuver family on Keku Straits', Skiff Island (PET-16). He is also the father-in-law of James J. Zuver (U.S. Census 1940). There appears to be some major confusion as to Mr. Muller's exact identity, spelling of his surname, and information concerning this individual within the various agency files and elsewhere. See Kurt Nordgren, Harold Stolpe, James J. Zuver, and Agnes Erickson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mulvaney, Pat: (JUN-17). Patrick F. Mulvaney was born about 1864 in Ireland and reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1879 (U.S. Census 1910). However, a second possible source suggests he was born about 1860 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mulvaney was in

partnership with Phillip Con Gallagher in their Lynn Canal, Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service 1923, Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson, 1985, Chap. 9:5). Historical agency files and circulars indicate that their Gallagher Island (JUN-17) fur farm was active at least from 1919 to 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:5; USDA-Forest Service 1923). See Phillip Con Gallagher Sr., Phillip Gallagher Jr., and Neil Gallagher. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Munger, Francis: (PET-13). Mr. Francis Carroll Munger is related by marriage to Calvin H. Barkdull. He appears to be a paternal cousin of Mrs. Ferne Munger Barkdull. Mr. Munger was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1903 (U.S. Census 1920). Further research has revealed his actual birth as March 5, 1902 (Washington, Birth Records, 1870-1935; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014), and/or March 6, 1906, in Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1920, Mr. Munger was a self-described riveter in a Seattle, Washington shipyard (U.S. Census 1920). By 1942 he was an employee of the Yellow Cab Company in Chicago, Illinois (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Francis Carroll Munger appears to have passed away in December 1966 in Seattle, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). In 1916, Mr. Munger was in early partnership with Calvin H. Barkdull, Claude Green, and Jack Mitchell in their Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1916, 2(35):4). Their fur farm special use permit was issued in March 1910 and closed in January 1917. It was said to have originally been stocked with blue fox in 1916. However, in the summer of 1916, the local newspaper reported the partners visiting... "Kluckwan (i.e., Klukwan) for several weeks past. They are getting foxes for stocking Fox Island, which has been leased by Messrs. Calvin Barkdull, Claude Green, and Francis Munger had already secured seven black ones and three silvers (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1916, 2(35):4). In early 1917 the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm improvements were sold to the Chastek's Hercules Fox Company (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922; Barkdull 1956; Bower & Aller 1918:64; The Progressive, February 1, 1913, 1(3):3; The Progressive, May 3, 1913, 1(16):4; The Petersburg Weekly Report, June 24, 1916, 2(30):1, Petersburg Weekly Report, July 29, 1916, 2(35):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Calvin H. Barkdull, Claude Green, Jack Mitchell, and Frank and John Chastek. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Munro, Phillip H.: Phillip House Munro was reportedly born July 22, 1866, in Canada, and died August 21, 1926, on Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska (Chapman, Ragan, Tupper, White Family Tree n.d.). Mr. Munro was the on-site manager of the Seattle based Kanaga Ranching Company. Mr. Munro was reported missing over a year before by his coworker, Louis Betteridge. In May 1927 Mr. Munro's body was found in a shallow, unmarked grave on Kanaga Island. Louis Betteridge then disappeared (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1927, 1(40):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Murphy, George W.: (SUM-16, SUM-24). The partners first stocked their Stephens Passage, Five Finger Islands (SUM-16), and Akusha Island (SUM-24) with blue fox in November 1925. The partnership ended several years prior to 1938. Fred Patten was the sole fur farming operator prior to 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.c, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1929). According to Fred Patten, "Mr. Murphy was a partner for several years" in the Five Finger Islands (SUM-16) and Akusha Island (SUM-24) fur farm. "I bought his interest in the improvements and sent him his share of the pelts". Patten reported, "I have owned and operated the islands for several years alone" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). In May 1925, the partnership of George Murphy, Fred Broom, Hartley T. McCarty, and Fred Patten was issued the said islands fur farm permit, and it was closed in November 1938. I

theorize that the partnership ended sometime in 1934 with the exit/departure of several of the interested partners/individuals. Exact date for the end of the partnership is currently unavailable (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.d, 1938). See George Murphy, Fred Broom, and Hartley T. McCarty. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Murphy, T.W.: (JUN-17). Thomas W. Murphy was born about 1864 in New York (U.S. Census 1930). He is the widowed father-in-law of Mr. August Goodman (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Murphy worked for and with his son-in-law on the Lynn Canal, Gallagher islands (JUN-17) fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Goodman was issued the Gallagher islands fur farm permit in May 1928, and it was formerly abandoned by November 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In 1932 Thomas Murphy appears to have passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home and was interred in its cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See August Goodman. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Murray, Thomas (Tom): (JUN-45). Initially, there appears to be two possible individuals who were referred to as an Alaskan fur farmer: Thomas Murray of Canada (U.S. Census 1930) or Thomas Murray of Ireland (U.S. Census 1930). It appears the correct candidate was Thomas Murray from Canada. Thomas Murray was born about 1870 (Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972), or 1890 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930), and immigrated to the U.S. in 1902 (Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972), 1909 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1914 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Murray petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1922, and claimed to be a Hoonah, Alaska “farmer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.:178). He is married to Jessie M. Murray (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1930). She was born about 1883 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). She was an indigenous Native American and petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1922 in Hoonah, Alaska (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 178). The Thomas Murray mink fur farm appears to have operated between 1922 and 1931. The mink fur farm was established near Chichagof Island’s village of Hoonah (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Alaska Game Commission 1929; Alaska State Archives n.d.: 178; U.S. Census 1930; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Thomas Murray died at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital March 2, 1931 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Jessie Murray was also noted for pen raising mink in the Hoonah area (Alaska Game Commission 1933; 1934). She married Aleut fisherman Elma E. Jackson November 24, 1934, in Hoonah, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Muskavage, Anthony: (SUM-01). Mr. Anthony (i.e., Tony) Muskavage was born about 1923 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1922 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1950). Subsequent research indicates he was born August 12, 1922, in Swoyersville, Pennsylvania (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Muskavage is the stepbrother of Ludwig (U.S. Census 1920), or Louis Matsavage (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Muskavage was first married to Della Loeth Williams Muskavage (1923-1966) August 25, 1955, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Borough 2009). By the fall of 1962, the couple was separated and possibly divorced (Petersburg Press, October 12, 1962, 50(11): 8). In 1967 Anthony (Tony) Muskavage married Dorothy Renee Little Harries Muskavage (1925-1988) in Petersburg, Alaska. The couple raised her young son, Rodney (Petersburg Pilot, March 17, 1988, 13(11):11; Petersburg Pilot, March 24, 1988, 13(12): 17). Initially, both step-brothers appear to have been self-described Pennsylvania coal mine laborers (U.S. Census 1940). Historic USDA-Forest Service files initially note Mr. Louis Matsavage and his stepbrother (Anthony or Tony) as partners in their Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm venture. However, the younger brother does not appear have been a driving force

in their island fur farm; his principle focus appears to have been a halibut and salmon fisherman. Very little site-specific information is currently available and accessible concerning the brothers and their fur farming longevity in the Petersburg area. Louis Matusavage applied for their Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farming special use permit in November 1949, and it was issued to him in April 1950. By 1950, both brothers still claimed to be coal mine laborers, as well as Alaska fur farmers on Storm Island (SUM-01) (U.S. Census 1950). Both brothers appear to have focused almost exclusively on commercial fishing for the remainder of their lives. See Louis Matusavage. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mustard, Dr. J. H.: (XPR-04). Dr. John Howard Mustard was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that he was born about 1870 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Dr. John Howard Mustard was reportedly born July 19, 1869, in Canada (U.S. Passport Applications 1795-1925). The Ketchikan Chronicle reported his passing on October 21, 1936 (deArmond 1995b). Dr. J.H. Mustard and William Holzheimer were in early partnership with Hugh Milton Sawyer in their Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc. The company appears active on the multi- island fur farm by March 1920 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In March 1922 the company was officially granted its Clarence Strait, Hotspur, Harris, and Werlick islands (XPR-04) fur farm permit, and it was said to be active until at least 1932 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924, 1932). Another source states that the doctor was in partnership with W.H. Roselle, Arthur Propp, M.J. Hennigan, and C.J. Collins in their Hotspur, Harris, and Werlick islands (XPR-04) fur farm islands fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). "Dr. John Howard Mustard pioneer Alaskan physician and surgeon and major in the army medical reserve corps, was found dead in his quarters in the Tongass building last week. Death apparently was caused by heart disease. Dr. Mustard has often been called the dean of the medical profession in the Territory, having practiced almost continuously in Alaska since 1905 when he went to Nome. At the time of his death, he was president of the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners" (Petersburg Press, November 27, 1936, 11(21):2). See William Holzheimer, Hugh Sawyer, W.H. Roselle, Arthur Propp, M.J. Hennigan, and C.J. Collins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Mutrick, Lon C.: (XPA-16, XPA-17). Mr. Lon C. Mutrick was born December 17, 1901, in Oceana County, Michigan, and died June 18, 1980, in Wenatchee, Washington (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Washington, Death Index, 1946-1996; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He married Erna Bertha Rictaer Schoen Mutrick March 4, 1966, in Chelan, Wenatchee County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife, Erna, was born January 31, 1904, in South Dakota, and died March 3, 1971, in Los Angeles, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). However, her grave marker lists her as "Erna Bertha Schoen" (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple were both interred within the Wenatchee City Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Mutrick was actively involved in fur farming from the mid-1950s until December 1953. He is believed to have been in partnership with George Smith in their Kuiu Island, Tebenkof Bay, Pacific Island (XPA-16) fur farming island. Also, Mr. Mutrick was Independently involved in the fur farming on Kuiu Island, Tebenkof Bay, Kaser Island (XPA-17) between August 1950 and December 1952 (Alaska Game Commission 1945; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In December 1952, he requested that his Kaser Island (XPA-17) fur farm permit be converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See George Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Myers, Westley: (KET-02). Westley Myers was born about 1880 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1920), or about 1883 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). He married Lina Kippin Myers April 20, 1920, in Ketchikan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He then married Claudia Thatcher September 16, 1927, in Ketchikan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). “Claudie”, was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1888 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). She lived between September 23, 1887, and May 22, 1935 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was interred within Ketchikan’s Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Myers brought with her a son, Charles Martin Thatcher, to the relationship (U.S. Census 1930). It appears Mr. Myers had little or no time for the youngster and relinquished all guidance and care to Arthur Propp (i.e., Charles M. Thatcher’s uncle) (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Myers’ Clover Pass, Grant Island (KET-02) fur farm was reportedly abandoned. Official closure of the permit was listed as March 1927 (Campbell n.d.; Hilson 1976:49, 53; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Throughout his life Mr. Myers claimed to be a logger, fisherman, and hunting guide (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). March 6, 1940, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 74 South, Range 90 East, northeast one quarter, northeast one quarter Section 32, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nakamoto, Sam: (PET-84, PET-99). Kikutaro Ishimru “Sammy” Nakamoto is listed as having been born in 1869 (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012). A second source specifies Mr. Nakamoto was born about 1880 in Japan (U.S. Census 1930). More specifically, Sam Nakamoto was born March 5, 1881 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration). He emigrated from Japan to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nakamoto is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). His grave marker states that he died August 18, 1938, at 69 years of age (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, August 19, 1938, 13(7):1; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012). His wife, Alice, was born about 1891 in Wrangell, Alaska; an indigenous Tlingit, of the Raven moiety (U.S. Census 1930). Her death notice states that she was born December 25, 1891, in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 4, 1970, (52):1). Sammy Nakamoto had two stepdaughters: Elizabeth Bailey and Sally Pickernal, and an adopted daughter, Mary.

The local newspaper reported in the summer of 1925 that Sam Nakamoto, “a Japanese rancher from Blind Slough”, fell and broke several ribs and dislocated his shoulder while working at the Mountain Point Cannery (Petersburg Press, June 21, 1935, 9(50):7). Sam Nakamoto and Charlie Kooney initially operated a mink fur farm in the Blind Slough area (PET-99) of Mitkof Island (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1931). Its exact location is currently unknown. In 1925, the pair was arrested at their Blind Slough ranch for killing deer out of season, and Tommy Twist and Wm. Mills were charged with poaching (Petersburg Herald, June 19, 1925, 11(71):1; Petersburg Herald, July 10, 1925, 11(73):1). The Sam Nakamoto family was also associated with a second fur farming site in West Petersburg (PET-84). Both fur farming sites were commonly referred as the Sam Nakamoto Fur Farm. Both sites reportedly raised blue foxes in pens (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Historical files and circulars indicate the Mitkof Island, Blind Slough fur farming site was in operation between at least 1924 and 1932 (Loftus 1931; Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):8; Roberts n.d.). In the fall of 1926, his daughter, Elizabeth, married Ben Bailey in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, September 10, 1926, 1(3):3). In the fall of 1932, Sam Nakamoto was reportedly “engaged in mink raising over the past several years”. At that time, he operated a restaurant in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):8). Mr. Earl N. Ohmer’s Petersburg shrimp cannery employed many Japanese immigrants, and Mr. Nakamoto was one. Sammy Nakamoto and his wife also operated the “Good Eats” café (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 15, 1918, 4(51):4), and “The New York restaurant” (Alaska Weekly Report, October 17, 1919, 5(47):2; Nelson 2013:

133) in Petersburg, Alaska. At the time of his passing, Sammy Nakamoto was a resident of Petersburg for nearly thirty years. "During his residence in Petersburg he engaged in fur farming, as well as the restaurant business, but in later years confined his activities to the latter enterprise" (Petersburg Press, August 19, 1938, 13(7):1). See Charlie Kooney, Alice Nakamoto, and Earl N. Ohmer Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nakamoto, Alice: (PET-84, PET-99). Alice Nakamoto was born about 1891 in Alaska; an indigenous Tlingit Native American, of the Raven moiety (U.S. Census 1930). Her death notice states that she was born December 25, 1891, in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 4, 1970, (52):1). She was married to Kikutoro Ishimru "Sammy" Nakamoto. He was listed as having been born in 1869 (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012). A second source specifies Mr. Nakamoto was born about 1880 in Japan (U.S. Census 1930). More specifically, Sam Nakamoto was born March 5, 1881 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration). He immigrated from Japan to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nakamoto is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). His grave marker states that he died August 18, 1938, at 69 years of age (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, August 19, 1938, 13(7):1; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012). Sammy Nakamoto had two stepdaughters: Elizabeth Bailey and Sally Pickernal, and an adopted daughter, Mary.

Alice Nakamoto is also associated with a fur farm on Mitkof Island's Blind Slough (PET-99), and a second fur farming site in West Petersburg (PET-84). Both fur farming sites were commonly referred to as the Sam Nakamoto Fur Farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1931). Both fur farming sites reportedly raised blue foxes and mink in pens (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1931). Historical files and circulars indicate the Blind Slough fur farming site was in operation between at least 1924 and 1932 (Loftus 1931; Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):8; Roberts n.d.). In the fall of 1926, her daughter, Elizabeth, married Ben Bailey in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, September 10, 1926, 1(3):3). In the fall of 1932, Sam Nakamoto was reportedly "engaged in mink raising over the past several years" (Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):8). Undoubtedly, Alice Nakamoto and her daughters were directly and indirectly involved in the daily fur farming maintenance and operation of both fur farming sites. In 1935, Mr. Y. Tsutsui sold his West Petersburg house and improvements to Alice Nakamoto. Mr. Tsutsui planned to return to Japan with his wife and family (Petersburg Press, March 15, 1935, 9(36):8). The U.S. Census for 1940 lists Alice Nakamoto as widowed and the head of household with two dependents: Mary Nakamoto (stepdaughter) and Teddy Bailey (grandson). In the spring of 1954 Alice Nakamoto appears to have applied for her homesite parcel in West Petersburg. Public notice first appeared within the local Petersburg newspaper April 30, and final notice on June 25, 1954 (Petersburg Press, June 18, 1954, 29(50):7). See U.S. Survey #2478. Alice Nakamoto is listed on the 4.54-acre cadastral survey plat. The cadastral survey plat displays the West Petersburg location of the house, shed and two fox pens. Sam Nakamoto and his wife also operated the "Good Eats" café (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 15, 1918, 4(51):4), and "The New York restaurant" (Alaska Weekly Report, October 17, 1919, 5(47):2; Nelson 2013: 133) in Petersburg, Alaska. At the time of his passing, Sammy Nakamoto was a resident of Petersburg for nearly thirty years. "During his residence in Petersburg he engaged in fur farming, as well as the restaurant business, but in later years confined his activities to the latter enterprise" (Petersburg Press, August 19, 1938, 13(7):1). In 1954, "Raymond R. Brady, fisherman, married Alice Nakamoto, housekeeper, October 14" (Petersburg Press, October 29, 1954, 30(17):5). In the fall of 1970 Mrs. Alice Nakamoto Brady passed away at the Petersburg hospital following a lengthy illness. She was 78 years old (Petersburg Press, November 4, 1970, (52):1). See Sam Nakamoto, Charlie Kooney, and Raymond R. Brady. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Naschenwen, Alois. Alois Naschenwen was from Austria and reportedly declared his or her intention for U.S. naturalization in 1906. At that time, this individual was residing in the Nome area of Alaska. He or she described their occupation as a “farmer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 179). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Naylor, Harry: (SUM-05). Harry Naylor was formally discharged from the military on December 27, 1918, in New Castle, Washington (Washington, WWI Service Statement Records, 1855-1950). In 1921, Harry Naylor was reportedly living in Alaska’s Farragut Bay area and was wanted for assault with a dangerous weapon and robbery (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 3, 1921, 7(25):1). It is understood that Harry Naylor was living and working in the Farragut Bay area, and possibly on the Read Island (SUM-05) fur farm. He may have been employed there by Peter Jorgensen and Charles Greenaa between at least 1921 and 1922. In December 1922, Harry Naylor was accidentally shot and wounded by Herve Jorgensen during a waterfowl hunting trip in the Farragut Bay area (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 22, 1922, 10(2):1). Subsequently in December 1922 Mr. Naylor died of tetanus or lockjaw at the local Petersburg hospital (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 29, 1922, 10(3):1). Mr. Naylor was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1900; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or 1890 (U.S. Census 1910). His life ranged from November 26, 1889, and ended on December 29, 1922; he was 35 years old. He was buried in the Petersburg Cemetery (Find A Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Peter Jorgensen, Herve Jorgensen, and Charles Greenaa. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Naze, Raymond R.: (SUM-11; SUM-16, SUM-18; SUM-24). Raymond (Ray) Ruben Naze was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1894 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1910, 1920; 1930. 1940). He was born November 2, 1893, in Gervais, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Estella M. Stelzer Naze September 1, 1917, in Portland, Oregon (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). Estelle (Stella) Naze was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) or 1899 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). The couple produced a son, Roger (U.S. Census 1920; 1930). Later the couple appears to have separated and then divorced. Ms. “Stella” Naze eventually married Roy Watson. Raymond Naze then married Mabel Bernice Nielson Naze December 9, 1939, in Multnomah, Oregon (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born December 7, 1909, in Buffalo, New York and passed away April 21, 2005, in Longview, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1930 Mr. Naze is noted as a son-in-law of fur farmers Mr. and Mrs. Fred Patten (Petersburg Press, May 23, 1930, 4(41):6; Petersburg Press, September 5, 1930, 5(4):1). Mr. Naze served in a wide range of vocations throughout his work life. He appears to have initially acted as a chauffeur with the Portland Light & Power company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), a telephone lineman with the company in The Dalles, Oregon (U.S. Census 1930), a salesman with the Portland Linoleum Company (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), bookkeeper (U.S. Census 1940), and salesman with a Portland retail furniture store (U.S. Census 1950). In the early 1930s the Naze family began to reappear within the local Petersburg newspapers. “Mr. and Mrs. R.R. Naze and son Roger, former residents of Petersburg” ... were in town “renewing old acquaintances” (Petersburg Press, May 30, 1930, 4(42):6). From 1930 to at least 1943 Mr. Naze, and son, Roger, appear to have interacted with and served in various capacities on the Fred Patten, his extended family, and Mr. Naze’s own fur farms (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; n.d.b). Throughout these active fur farming years, Mr. Naze and his family is minimally referenced on or visiting at least the following island fur farms: Big Gain Island (SUM-11); Five Finger Islands (SUM-16); Walter Island (SUM-18); and Akasha Island (SUM-24). Raymond Ruben Naze lived between November 2, 1893, and September 23, 1965. His wife, Mabel Bernice Naze, lived between December 7, 1909, and April 21, 2005. They were both

interred within the Mountain View Cemetery, Oregon City, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Neilson, Mrs. Jane: (SIT-38). In January 1922 Mrs. Neilson was issued her Freshwater Bay, Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm special use permit. Her permit was closed in March 1923 for non-compliance or non-operation of federal agency lease requirements. It is assumed that she did not actively operate or stock the island fur farm with fur bearers as required (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson: (KET-16). Nelson was in fur farming partnership with Hudson in their George Inlet, Coon Island (KET-16) fur farm. In September 1923, the pair were issued their island fur farm permit. Historical files and literature indicate the pair continued well into at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Clarence: (SUM-16, SUM-24). March 15, 1940, Clarence Nelson personally complained to W.A. Chipperfield, USDA-Forest Service District Ranger, concerning a dispute between him and Mr. Fred Patten. Mr. Nelson operated the Stephens Passage, Five Finger Group (SUM-16), as well as Akusha island (SUM-24) under the designated fur farming special use permit held by Mr. Fred Patten. "The arrangements, I understood, were equivalent to share-cropping and terminated in a dispute, with Nelson the loser...Mr. Nelson stated that Patten planned to operate the island himself during 1940". Mr. Nelson also inquired about obtaining a fur farming permit for Gambier Bay's, Gain Island (SUM-16), "but we informed him that no new permits would be issued for this island until both Big and Little Gain Islands could be placed under one management.... Nelson is a young man, brawny and apparently a conscientious and reliable worker. He appears to understand the fox-raising business. He is financially stressed, and we are taking steps to have him certified for ERA employment" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Fred Patten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Emanuel: (JUN-63). Mr. Emanuel Nelson was born about 1857 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1858 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). However, later information suggest that he was born March 26, 1856, and died about September 1, 1935 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He immigrated to the U.S. from Finland in 1882 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1870 (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout the available literature he is listed as single, a laborer, and a fur farmer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1930). February 18, 1922, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 41 South, Range 67 East, Section 17, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Nelson appears to have worked individually or collaboratively with two neighbors: K.T. Markstrom and Wilhelm Rova. This individual or collaborative fur farm is noted in the Douglas City, Douglas Island, Alaska vicinity (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nelson's passing was documented as resulting from a possible stroke (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See K.T. Markstrom and Wilhelm Rova. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Florence: (PET-29). Miss Florence Nelson was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Nelson, and stepsister to Ida Nelson. In 1927 she and her stepsister spent several months with their parents on the Clarence Strait, Blashke Islands (PET-29) fur farm (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1927, 2(4):6). In January 1932 she was ten years old at the time of her death. She passed away among family in Wyoming (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1932, 6(22):1). See Nels (Ole) Nelson, Olaf (Jack) Nelson, and Ross Nelson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Gus: (JUN-21, XMF-06). Gus Nelson was born about 1872 in Sweden; and he was a resident of Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). According to historical federal agency files Mr. Nelson was in partnership with Lars Olson [i.e., Lars Gustav Olsson], and Carl Swanson in their Glacier Bay, Strawberry Island (XMF-06) fur farm. In the fall of 1921 Strawberry Island (XMF-06) was first stocked with 5 pair of blue foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Kurtz 1995:57-58.). One of their fur farming permits for the islands was issued in October 1925 and closed in February 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Swanson, Nelson, and Lars Olson also planned to assume control of Glacier Bay's, Beardslee (JUN-21) Islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In May 1925, the partners purchased shares in the Carl Swanson Fox and Fur Company site on Beardslee (JUN-21) Island (Roppel 2011). Permitted use appears to indicate the islands were in use between at least October 1925 and early 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In February 1927 Carl Swanson paid one dollar for two thirds interest in the Strawberry (XMF-06) Island fur farm from Gus Nelson and Lars Olson. In the purchase, Carl Swanson also acquired all improvements, one third of the foxes [i.e., 16 pair], a gas boat and all tools (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Lars Olson, and Carl Swanson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Harry: (XMF-04). Harry Nelson was said to have been born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). He was reportedly from Sweden (U.S. Census 1910), or Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Further research indicates that he was born September 17, 1878, in Helsinborg, Sweden (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He lived with Katherine Young, an indigenous Alaska Native, in the Ketchikan area. Ms. "Kitty" Young was born about 1886 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). The couple produced three children: Henrietta, Charles, and Lester (Fork in the Road Family Tree). In 1930, Mr. Nelson appears to be a caretaker employed by Joseph P. Ibach on the Icy Strait, Lemesuier Island (XMF-04) fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his adult life, Mr. Nelson was primarily a fisherman focusing on the Craig-Ketchikan-Noyes Islands area (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Harry Nelson accidentally drowns in Ketchikan November 6, 1952, and was buried in its Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Joseph Ibach, C.S. Jillson, and H.C. Ross. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Olaf (Jack): (PET-29). There is some major confusion when discussing Mr. Jack Nelson. Early in my research and data collection I had a difficult time learning, locating, and documenting even minimal information concerning this individual's identity. All my references to Mr. Nelson were met with very little information or no information at all. "Jack" Nelson was a familial or nickname for Olaf (Jack) Nelson (Johnson 2014; Rhodes 2004a). Mr. Olaf (Jack) Nelson is the brother of Nels O. Nelson, and paternal uncle of Mrs. Cora Johnson. Cora Johnson is the wife of Joseph (Joe) Johnson (Johnson 1983; Rhodes 2004a, 2021). Mr. Nelson was initially in partnership with G. (Gustave) A. Lehner, his brother (i.e., Nels O. Nelson) and nephew (i.e., Ross Nelson) in their Clarence Strait island fur farm company [i.e., Blashke Island Fur Company]. In December 1923, their fur farm permit was issued to the partners in their Blashke Island Fur Company. Their permit was closed in February 1930 when Mr. Lehner exited the partnership (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924).

Initial genealogical and census information indicated Mr. Olaf (Jack) Nelson was born about 1871 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). More recent genealogical and census information has brought to light that he was actually born to Rasmus Nielsen [Nelson] and Ingeborg Severine Rasmussen (Omundtr). Mr. Jack Nelson was said to have been born September 25, 1870, in Skudenes, Rogaland, Norway, and died July 8, 1938, in Petersburg, Alaska (JohnsonDavid 2025; Petersburg Press, July 8, 1938, 13(1):8). He appears to be a

lifelong bachelor (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Mr. Nelson was said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1910), 1900 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1887 (U.S. Census 1930). He was naturalized September 18, 1896 (U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992; Illinois, U.S., Federal Naturalization Records, 1856-1991). Throughout his life he claimed to be a fisherman (Petersburg Press, February 8, 1929, 3(26):4; U.S. Census 1910), shipyard carpenter (U.S. Census 1920), and fisherman (U.S. Census 1930). "Olaf (Jack) Nelson died at 6 o'clock this morning after an illness of several weeks. He is survived by a niece, Mrs. Cora Johnson, of West Petersburg, and a sister, Mrs. [Marie] Haug, who lives in Wyoming" (Petersburg Press, July 8, 1938, 13(1):8). The surviving family submitted a card of thanks in the local newspaper to all who cared and shared their wishes (Petersburg Press, July 15, 1938, 13(2):8).

Jack Nelson reportedly owned and operated the wooden fishing vessel "Ferne B", which he supposedly built in the boathouse on "Nelson's Point", Sasby Island, Wrangell Narrows (Blender 1999a; Nelson 2013: 8; Loftus 1931; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 17, 1919, 5(8):1). Another vessel he reportedly operated was the "Hilda" (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 14, 1915, 1(37):1). Also, Mr. Nelson reportedly operated a barber shop in the growing community of Petersburg (Nelson 2013: 129; Petersburg Press, October 19, 1928, 3(10):6; Petersburg Press, May 12, 1933, 7(46):8). In the winter of 1923, Jack Nelson advertised that his Petersburg cabin was for sale. The sale included a woodshed, and warehouse (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 14, 1923, 10(47):5). In the fall of 1925 formal notice was given for the termination of the Blashke Island Fur Company (PET-29) (Petersburg Herald, October 30, 1925, 11(88):5). Jack Nelson, as well as his brother, Nels, and nephew Ross, and G. (Gustave) A. Lehner were the partners comprising the Clarence Strait, Blashke Island Fur Company (PET-29). Their company functioned between December 1923 and February 1930 (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Currently it is not known if Olaf (Jack) Nelson was in collaboration with his widowed sister-in-law and nephew [i.e., Mrs. Marie Nelson and Ross Nelson] and Joe Johnson in the Blashke Island (PET-29) fur farm between May 1933 and December 1937 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The latter Nelson's and Joseph (Joe) Johnson were collaborates/partners in the Blashke Island (PET-29) fur farm. In the spring of 1938, "Jack Nelson is beginning to remodel and improve his liquor store, next to the Press Office" (Petersburg Press, March 4, 1938, 12(35):8). See Nels (Ole) Nelson, Ross Nelson, and G. A. Lehner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Leon: (XPA-24). In the summer of 1940, Mr. Leon Orin Nelson, a resident from River Falls, Wisconsin, was employed by Olaf Tenfjord on his fox ranch in Tebenkof Bay (Petersburg Press, August 2, 1940, 15(5):5). Mr. Nelson was born about 1910 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1950). Subsequent research and reporting indicate he was born June 16, 1909, in Pierce County, Wisconsin (Wisconsin, Birth Records, 1812-1921; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Throughout the first half of the 1940's his name, along with all local young men, regularly appeared in the Petersburg newspaper as honorably serving their country during WWII. By 1950 he was said to be married to his wife, Elizabeth, and serving as a Wisconsin auto mechanic (U.S. Census 1950). Olaf Tenfjord, and John Jensen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nelson, Nels: (PET-29). The Nels "Ole" Nelson's family arrived in Petersburg in 1904 (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 5, 1918, 4(32):1) or 1905 (Nelson 2013: 63). Mr. Nels Ole Nelson is the brother of Olaf (Jack) Nelson, and father of Ross S. Nelson (Roberts 2014:127). He is also reportedly known by the local nickname; "Windy" (Nelson 2013: 7). Mr. Nelson reportedly built and operated the "Lovera" and sold the gasboat in 1915 to Erick Ness (Nelson 2013: 58). In 1919, Nels Nelson was a major shareholder and the on-site manager of the Alaska Fish and Cold Storage Company cannery along Wrangell Narrows Scow Bay. His son, Ross,

served as his assistant (Petersburg Press, August 24, 1934, 9(8):2). In the spring of 1920, he advised to the public and his financial backers that the Alaska Fish and Cold Storage Company was ready to buy fish to meet his expected capacity there (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 19, 1920, 6(14):1). Mr. Nelson was also referred to in the fall of 1924. At that time, he was said to be married, and he and his second wife were visiting the Clarence Straits, Blashke Islands (PET-29) fur farm via his wooden gasboat "Ora" (Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):1; Petersburg Herald, September 12, 1924, 11(34):1; Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):1; Petersburg Herald, May 22, 1925, 11(67):1). Additionally, he also owned and operated the wooden vessel "Dick" as a halibut boat in the early twentieth century (Blender 1999a). Nels Nelson was first married to Anna O. Nelson (Cora Johnson 1983). The couple produced three daughters and one son. In the U.S. Census (1910) he is listed as 41 years old. Anna O. Nelson is listed as 36 years old. Their one son, Ross S. Nelson is listed as 14. In the summer of 1918, Mrs. Anna O. Nelson was killed in a tragic, drunken shooting by Ole Shatter at the Alaska Fish and Cold Storage Company cannery near Scow Bay, Mitkof Island (Nelson 2013: 63; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 5, 1918, 4(32):1). Mrs. Annie Hargerup Nelson was born in Gremstead, Norway and was 46 years old at the time of her death. She was reportedly laid to rest in a Tacoma, Washington cemetery (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 5, 1918, 4(32):1). Following the funeral, the local Petersburg newspaper mentions in the "local notes" section that ... "N. Nelson returned Thursday from his sad journey to Tacoma, where the mortal remains of his wife were laid to rest. His son Ross and wife, who came from Wyoming to attend the funeral, are coming north on the Farragut to spend a few weeks" (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 1, 1918, 4(34):1).

"After Nelson was widowed, he married Marie, a girl from Seattle who, after Nelson passed away, later she became the wife of Peter Knutsen, who had a barrel factory and sawmill across the Narrows" (i.e., West Petersburg, near Petersburg Creek) (Nelson 2013: 63; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 26, 1919, 5(44):4).

In the fall of 1925, the Blashke Island Fur Company (PET-29) gave formal notice that the company was terminating their partnership and operations. The company was made up of Olaf H. (Jack) Nelson, Nels Ole Nelson, Ross Nelson, and Gustave (Gus) Lehner (Petersburg Herald, October 30, 1925, 11(88):5). Nels Nelson, as well as his brother, Olaf (i.e., Jack), and son Ross, and G.(Gustave) A. Lehner were the partners making up the Blashke Island Fur Company (PET-29). Their company functioned between December 1923 and February 1930 (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to historic Forest Service files between May 1934 and December 1937, the Nelson's and Joseph (Joe) Johnson were collaborators/partners in the Blashke Islands (PET-29) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Joe Johnson individually assumed exclusive management and control of the island fur farm between October 1937 and February 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The latter fur farm special use permit was relinquished with the following statement, "Not suitable for fur farming" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Nels Nelson and his second wife (i.e., Marie) departed for Seattle in early April 1929, seeking treatment for an undiagnosed medical condition (Petersburg Press, April 12, 1929, 3(35):6). Nels Nelson reportedly passed away June 18, 1929, at age 61 (Rhodes 2014a). Additional data states that his death was recorded on June 29, 1929 (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). His great-niece, Mrs. Lois Johnson Rhodes (2014a) shared information with me from Mr. Nelson's official death certificate. She related that his cause of death was listed as carcinoma of the stomach. Nels Nelson's remains were subsequently interred in the Mountain View Memorial Park Cemetery, Tacoma, Washington (Petersburg Press, July 5, 1929, 3(47):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr.

Nelson was reportedly survived by his second wife, son and three daughters (Petersburg Press, July 5, 1929, 3(47):1; Petersburg Press, July 19, 1929, 3(49):3). The U.S. Census (1930) lists Marie M. Nelson as “widowed”. Cora Johnson (1983) appears to have mistakenly stated that Anna O. Nelson divorced Nels Nelson and then married Peter Knutsen. Based on the foregoing information, this does not appear to have been the case. The widowed, Mrs. Marie M. Nelson married Peter Knutsen in Seattle, Washington, November 30, 1931 (Petersburg Press, December 18, 1931, 6(18):1; Washington, Marriage Records, 1865-2004). Donald R. Nelson (2013: 39) claims that “Pete was married to Nels (Windy) Nelson’s widow, Marie”. In other materials, her name is listed as Marie Nelson Knutson Knutsen (U.S. Census 1940; Web: Alaska, Find A Grave Index, 1845-2012). Marie Nelson Knutsen’s life spanned from 1883 to 1942 (Petersburg Borough 2009). However, additional sources stipulate that her life spanned between 1884 and September 15, 1943 (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). She is interred in the Knutsen family area of the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). See Olaf (Jack) Nelson, Ross Nelson, and G.A. Lehner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peter (1878-1955) and Ole Knutsen (1873-1953) were immigrant Norwegian brothers. They also housed a sister, Anna Knutsen (1870-1942). The two brothers came to Petersburg in 1902, and in 1905 started their barrel and lumber sawmill along the north shore near the mouth of Petersburg Creek, West Petersburg, Kupreanof Island (Nelson 2013: 39; Petersburg Press, June 3, 1953, 27(52):4). The official cadastral survey plat for the brother’s 22.33-acre parcel was a homestead plat under U.S. Survey No. 2481. The survey plat depicts two houses, a shed, sawmill, and dock. In the spring 1916 the brothers advertised and sold their gasboat “O.K.” (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 13, 1916, 2(24):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 24, 1916, 2(30):4). In the summer of 1954, Peter Knutsen began advertising for sale their West Petersburg saw mill and large house for \$4,000 (Petersburg Press, July 2, 1954, 29(52):7). In 1955 following the death of Peter Knutsen, the Bank of Petersburg stated in a Legal Notice that it was the executor of the “Peter Knudsen” estate (Petersburg Press, August 12, 1955, 31(7):7). In 1959 the property was sold to the Ethel and Harold Bergmann family (Ethel Bergmann 1993; Harold Bergmann n.d., 1993; Petersburg Press, May 15, 1959, 46(May):10; Roberts 2014: 26).

Nelson, Ross: (PET-29). Ross Siguard Nelson is the son of Nels “Ole” and Anna O. Hargerup Nelson. He was born in New York City, New York about 1896 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). However, additional references list his birthday as April 10, 1895 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1905, Ross S. Nelson was one of the first elementary school students in the growing community of Petersburg, Alaska (Nelson 2013: 63). Ross Nelson married Mildred Nedden Nelson February 12, 1918, in Little Bear, Wyoming (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 29, 1918, 4(18):4). Mrs. Mildred Nelson was born about 1900. The couple raised two children: Norman M. and Betty M. Nelson (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). It appears he and his family established themselves in the Cheyenne, Wyoming area prior to 1918 (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 5, 1918, 4(32):1; Petersburg Press, July 5, 1929, 3(47):1). In the spring of 1920, he “returned from Wyoming after proving up on his homestead there (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 23, 1920, 6(19):1). The couple reportedly had a 320-acre ranch there (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 29, 1918, 4(18):4; Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):2). In 1919, his father, Nels O. Nelson, was a major shareholder and on-site manager of the Alaska Fish and Cold Storage Company plant in Mitkof Island’s, Scow Bay; Ross Nelson served as his father’s assistant (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 22, 1919, 5(39):1; Petersburg Press, August 24, 1934, 9(8):2). Mrs. Mildred Nelson and their two children resided in Wrangell, Alaska, while Ross Nelson and his father and uncle were involved in their Clarence Strait, Blashke islands (PET-29) fur farming venture (U.S. Census 1920). By early 1924 Ross Nelson was the manager of the Pine Bluff Motor Company, Pine Bluff,

Wyoming (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1). In early 1927, Ross Nelson spent three weeks visiting his father on Blashke Island (PET-29). Following his short visit, Ross Nelson returned to his home in Wyoming (Petersburg Press, February 4, 1927, 1(25):1). In June 1929 following the death of his father Ross Nelson and his widowed stepmother sold the improvements for the Blashke islands (PET-29) to the Reyburn Brothers (Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1). The Reyburn brothers relinquished the Blashke Islands fur farming site in the summer of 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Nine months after his father's death Ross Nelson advertised for sale his father's fishing and fur farming tender, Ramona (Petersburg Press, March 7, 1930, 4(30):3). Between May 1934 and December 1937, Marie and Ross Nelson and Joseph (Joe) Johnson appear to be collaborates/absentee partners in the Blashke Islands (PET-29) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their latter fur farming special use permit was relinquished with the following statement, "Not suitable for fur farming" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Ross Nelson's life reportedly spanned from April 10, 1895, to April 3, 1990 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Ross Nelson reportedly died in or near Cheyenne, Wyoming (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Nelson (2013) for a sampling of the early life and activities of Ross S. Nelson. See Nels (Ole) Nelson, Olaf (Jack) Nelson, G.A. Lehner, Joseph Johnson, Edwin Reyburn, and Donald Reyburn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Newell: (SIT-06). My earlier report concerning Newell was in error (Roberts 2014:127). It appears the correct candidate for this recognition is an indigenous Alaska Native, John Newell, of Sitka, Alaska. John Newell was born about 1862 (U.S. Census 1910), 1858 (U.S. Census 1920), 1870 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1861 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). John Newell was married to Elsie Newell, and she was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1910), 1884 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1887 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised a number of children: Nina or Lila, Hattie or Harriet, and Charlotte (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. "Newell" is noted as being in partnership with Mr. Ralph Young in their Salisbury Sound, Klokachef Fur Company (SIT-06). Their Klokachef Island (SIT-06) fur farm permit was issued to them in April 1923 and closed in January 1929. In late 1927 the partners reported to the Forest Service ... "This is to let you know that we are quitting fox farming". "This is our last year on the island. We haven't made a dollar only paying out money" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The official USDA-Forest Service historical file affirmed the closing date for the permit as approximately one year after the permittees notified the Forest Service, they were abandoning the enterprise (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1930, agency representatives noted that a dwelling house and shed were all that remained on the site, and these were of little value (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Ralph Young. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Newell, P.: (PET-37). Pearl I. Newell was born about 1891 in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Additional information indicates he was born April 18, 1890 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He served in WWI between 1918 and 1919 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). Mr. Newell was a driver (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), boat builder/laborer (U.S. Census 1930), and Alaskan fisherman based in Cape Pole, Kosciusko Island, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Newell applied for his Ernest Sound, Found Island (PET-37) fur farm permit in December 1934, and it was abandoned by April 1935. The permittee advised the Forest Service that the island is no longer wanted as a fur farm. Mr. Newell specified deficiencies in "location and topography" as major reasons for the fur farm failure (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He passed away in Seattle, Washington, December 3, 1957 (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Pearl Newell was

interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Newquist, Carl G.: (KET-18). Mr. Carl George Newquist was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1886 Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). Further research finds that he was born February 27, 1885 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Clara Sutherland Newquist July 25, 1910 (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife, Clara R., was born about 1896. The couple raised at least two children: Donald and Corrine (U.S. Census 1920). In 1918 Mr. Newquist was an employee at the H. Roy Thompson, Pillar Bay, mild cure plant (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), laborer (U.S. Census 1920), fur farmer (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976: 46; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c), and fish buyer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In July 1922, Mr. Newquist and unnamed business partners were issued their Carroll Inlet, Hume Island (KET-18) fur farm permit. It appears the fur farm was active at least during 1923 and 1924 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976: 46; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Newquist died of shock after falling between a scow and the towing boat in the Icy Strait area off Point Adolphus; His body was brought to Juneau. Mr. Newquist reportedly died September 23, 1928 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Elmer T. Capp and H. Roy Thompson may be the unnamed partners under Mr. Newquist's Hume Island (KET-18) fur farm (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Newton, W.H. Mr. W.H. Newton was a noted early fur farmer in the Healy River area of interior Alaska. Others have described him as a fox farmer, gardener, and possessor of a large flock of chickens, goats, and hares (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 29, 1921, 7(20):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nichols, Stanley J.: (JUN-48). Mr. Nichols was in partnership with B. H. Ivey. The pair formed their Ivey-Nichols fur farm. In July 1925, the two were issued their Hoonah, Alaska, fur farm permit. The fur farming site area was situated within the Spasski Peninsula, islands, and Bay, of Chichagof Island. Their fur farm permit was closed for unspecified reasons in September 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It is assumed the partners were in non-compliance with terms or conditions for their USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit. See B.H. Ivey. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nicholson, Colleen. "While in high school, Colleen Nicholson (1928-2022), worked for Tony Schwamm at Petersburg Air Service", along Wrangell Narrows. "In addition to the office work, she was tasked with buying furs from trappers who often drove up to the float in skiffs. She measured the pelts and paid cash from a cigar box. At other times, Tony flew her out to remote locations to buy furs. She noted that her parents had no idea what she was doing" (Petersburg Pilot, February 2, 2022, 49(5):13). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nickerson: (PET-29). In 1925 father and son, John and Donald Nickerson, of Klawock, Alaska, were arrested and plead guilty to illegal trapping of fur bearers on Clarence Straits, Blashke Islands (PET-29). They were fined \$5 each. The pair claimed that they did not know the island was a fox farm (Petersburg Press, January 25, 1925, 3(24):1).

Niemi, Oscar: (JUN-40). Mr. Niemi was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), and more specifically May 24, 1890, in Armasjervi, Hietaniemi, or Thietane, Sweden (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Naturalization documents state that his name was originally Oscar Pikkunsemi and that he declared his intention to become a U.S. Citizen August 23, 1919 (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). Mr. Niemi appears to have immigrated to the U.S in 1906 (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; U.S. Census 1920). Throughout his life he was a self-described salmon fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Hilma Johanna Ranta Niemi November 12, 1929, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1872-1935; Johansson-Hernes Sklakttrad Family Tree). Mrs. Niemi was born about 1911 in Sweden or Brazil (U.S. Census 1940; Johansson-Hernes Sklakttrad Family Tree). The couple raised at least three children: Nancy, Elsie, and Frank (U.S. Census 1940). In August 1949 their son, Frank Oscar Niemi, died in an accidental drowning (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The family resided along the Douglas Island highway (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Oscar Niemi died at home May 17, 1950 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The Oscar Niemi Fur Farm was situated in the Douglas-Juneau area. A Historical circular indicates the mink fur farm was active at least in 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mrs. Niemi lived out the remainder of her life in her Douglas Island home and passed away there March 8, 1980. Both she and her husband were interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Johansson-Hernes Sklakttrad Family Tree; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nilsen, Ed. Mr. Nilsen was reportedly the 1922-1923 winter caretaker on an unnamed fox ranch near Ketchikan. In the summer of 1923, he planned to work in Petersburg (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 6, 1923, 10(17):1). Ed Nilsen was named the Petersburg City Marshal in the spring of 1928 (Petersburg Press, May 11, 1928, 2(39):1), and Superintendent of Public Works throughout the 1930s (Petersburg Press, June 9, 1939, 13(49):1). He was also a noted Petersburg carpenter (Petersburg Press, June 19, 1953, 27(50):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nilsen, J.M.: (XMF-10). Sarah Isto (2010) indicates that Mr. Nilsen or Nilsson has gone by several different surnames and spellings over time. Isto (2010) relates that Mr. Johan Nilsson originally immigrated to the United States from Sweden and was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1930). According to Isto (2011), Nilsson's daughter, Annie Nilsson, states he came to the United States to avoid Swedish military service. Additionally, he was said to have used his cousin's first name for his own in order to possibly avoid that military service. Furthermore, he periodically utilized the name Nelson as an Americanization of his surname. Ms. Nilsson theorizes that her father was in partnership or collaborated with Carl Swanson on Port Althorp's, Three Hill (XMF-05), and Glacier Bay's, Strawberry (XMF-06) Islands. Based on data shared by Isto (2010), Mr. Nilsson was born about 1891 in Sweden. His wife, Hulda, was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nilsson was issued his Port Althorp, Nilsen (XMF-10) Island fur farm permit in October 1925, and it was closed for undisclosed rationale in August 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Historical federal agency files note the "small unnamed island at the head of Port Althorp", was locally known as Nilsen Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Isto (2011) theorizes that Nilsson's daughter indicated that when Nilsen left Alaska he returned to Sweden and may have started a fur farm there. See Carl Swanson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Niott, Juan: (SUM-22). It appears federal agency staff misidentified this individual or individuals in their 1924 circular (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Currently available federal agency reference files may refer to Mr. Juan or John Noitt or Nistl (U.S. Census 1900). This individual reportedly was born about August 1867 (U.S. Census 1900) or 1877 (U.S. Census 1930). There are also differing reported birthplaces: Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1900) and Austria (U.S. Census 1930) for this individual or individuals. One was married to Barbara Nistl, and the father of William Nistl (U.S. Census 1930). Historical literature indicates “Nicott’s” Gambier Island (SUM-22) fur farm was active at least in 1924 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). According to historical USDA-Forest Service files the Gambier Bay, Gambier-Romp Islands (SUM-22) were under a fur farming special use permit to Olaf K. Martin during the same time period (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). I theorized that Noitt probably served as a caretaker or laborer under Mr. Martin on one or both Gambier Bay islands. Or possibly he acted as a sharecropper for/with Mr. Martin on one or both islands. Time and further research will hopefully be able to answer that question. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nissen, Louis. Louis Nissen was reportedly the first fox farmer on Alaska’s Kenai Peninsula in the Kasilof area. He was a “Danish immigrant who came to Alaska in 1906. In 1917, he and his partner moved to Kasilof and started Silver Fox Ranch five miles up the Kasilof River”. “Six other large-scale farms followed, and a handful of smaller operations” (Neyman 2015).

Noolard, Al: (PET-26). This may be a misspelling of Wodlard, Woolard, or Wollum? In 1924 Mr. Noolard and several other partners purchased shares in the Sokolof Fox Company from John S. Chastek. Their company dissolved in approximately 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This may refer to a Al Woolard, Donald Wodlard, and/or Wendell Woolard? Also see T. A. Woolard in a 1933 Alaska Game Commission publication, “Blue Fox on Islands or in Pens”. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nooney, Tom: (SUM-05). Herve Jorgensen, accompanied by Tom Nooney and John Wandve, briefly visited Petersburg in early 1925 from the Farragut Bay’s “Reed [Read] Island Fox Company”. The trio arrived via the gasboat “Bjarne” (Petersburg Herald, February 6, 1925, 11(52):1). See Herve Jorgensen, and John Wandve. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Norberg, Charles: (PET-58). Mr. Charles Norberg was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1900) or 1868 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). He immigrated to the U.S in 1886 (U.S. Census 1900), 1890 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1884 (U.S. Census 1930). Charles (Charlie) and Peter Norberg first arrived in Alaska in 1897 (Nelson 2013: 52). Charles Norberg built and operated the first “Peter Buschmann sawmill” (e.g., Petersburg, Alaska). He served as the foreman and head sawyer there (Nelson 2013: 2; Petersburg Press, May 13, 1960, (46):3). Beginning in 1903 Norberg and Christian Tveten operated two scows in Scow Bay, Mitkof Island. “The two men bought and shipped halibut, as there was no cold storage facility” at the time (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1948, 15(20):1). Mr. Charles Norberg remained a bachelor for many years; however, he eventually married and had two daughters (Nelson 2013: 56). He married Alfine Norberg in 1910. She was a native of Norway. In the summer of 1915 “W.H. Stafford” was putting the finishing touches on a gasboat at the Citizens wharf, which he built during the summer at Scow Bay for Charles Norberg. The boat measured 32.6 feet in length, 9.8 beam, and was equipped with a 9 hp Standard engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 7, 1915, 1(36):1). In 1917 he experienced a near disaster on his boat “Flyer” (Petersburg Press, August 12, 1932, 7(7):2). In 1930 one of the early references to Mr. Norberg’s fox ranch appeared within the local newspaper (Petersburg Press, June 27, 1930, 4(46):6). Charles Norberg

operated a silver fox farm in West Petersburg with some success. He was also the first to install a Delco-electric light plant (i.e., generator) in West Petersburg (Petersburg Press, January 16, 1931, 5(23):3). Dr. Jule B. Loftus references his visit to the West Petersburg fur farm business in a monthly 1931 report to the Territorial Governor (Loftus 1931). U.S. Survey No. 1563 references the Abraham Brackney and Charles Norberg trade and manufacturing site in West Petersburg (Petersburg Herald, July 17, 1925, 11(73):1; Petersburg Press, June 18, 1937, 11(50):7). The historic era cadastral survey delimits 11.53 acres, as well as documentation of a dwelling, shed, warehouse and wharf, chicken house and yard, a garden and seven fox pens. Charles Norberg was a noted fish packer and a major stockholder in the Bank of Petersburg. In 1942 Mr. and Mrs. Norberg moved to southern California to be closer to their two married daughters (i.e., Alice and Lillian) and their families (The New Petersburg Press, May 6, 1960, 53(39):4). Charles Norberg's surviving widow passed away in Studio City, California April 23, 1966 (The New Petersburg Press, May 6, 1960, 53(39):4). See Nelson (2013: 52) for a WWII era photograph of Charles Norberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nordgren, Kurt: (PET-16, PET-22, PET-23, PET-33, PET-41). Mr. Kurt Gustaf Nordgren was born February 11, 1912, in Tacoma, Washington and died of cancer in the Petersburg General Hospital, Petersburg, Alaska, September 20, 1982 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, September 29, 1982; 8(38):7; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Stolpe 1982). Kurt Nordgren married Clara Stolpe Nordgren of Tacoma, Washington, January 22, 1938 (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008) and moved her to Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, February 25, 1938, 12(34):8; Petersburg Pilot, September 29, 1982, 8(38):7). Mrs. Clara Stolpe Nordgren was born November 7, 1915, and died March 5, 1975 (Petersburg Borough 2009). The couple raised three children: Clara, Ole and Carl. Later Mrs. Clara Nordgren divorced Kurt Nordgren and in 1961 married Jim Wayne Thompson (Petersburg Press, December 22, 1961, 49(21):1; Petersburg Pilot, November 8, 2018, 44(45):13). Kurt Nordgren was in partnership throughout much of this era with his future and then brother-in-law, Harold Stolpe (1982). Nordgren and his brother-in-law were active fur farmers and sharecroppers throughout the 1930s (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Stolpe and Nordgren partnership oversaw the following island fur farms directly or on "shares": Skiff (PET-16) [1938-1940]; Barrie (PET-22) [1933-1940] (Petersburg Press, December 20, 1935, 10(24):12; Yellow (PET-23) [1932-1933]; Meadow (PET-33) [1938-1940]; and Level (PET-41) [1939-1940] islands (Petersburg Press, January 21, 1938, 12(29):2; Petersburg Press, February 25, 1938, 12(34):8). The fur farming partners were once based out of an historically abandoned saltery along the southwest shore of Kupreanof Island; in the Point Barrie area (Kutchin 1902:89). In 1939 Orville "Bill" Chapman, was held in federal jail pending a hearing before U.S. Commissioner Harold Dawes. Mr. Chapman was arrested in Wrangell on grand larceny charges. The larceny reportedly occurred last August on the Barrie Island (PET-22) fox farm (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):8). "Orville (Bill) Chapman was bound over to the Juneau Grand Jury...Chapman is charged with grand larceny, involving the theft of a rifle, tent, traps, etc., from the home of Kurt Nordgren at Point Barrie last summer" (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1939, 13(46):8). Orville "Bill" Chapman was acquitted (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1939, 13(46):8). In 1978, The U.S. Board of Geographic Names formerly classified the island as "Barrie Island" (Petersburg Pilot, August 24, 1978, 5(33):4). In 1939 Kurt Nordgren and Harold Stolpe operated the Level Island (PET-41) fur farm on shares with the remanence of the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The pair operated Level Island in 1939 for 65% shares. If unsuccessful they planned to abandon island fur farming, which they did. The USDA-Forest Service agreed to a "resting period" for the island in 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Harold Stolpe and Nordgren reportedly built and operated the boat 31C616, a 28-foot double end troller (Blender 1999a; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1017). Nordgren reportedly had a succession of vessels throughout his fishing career. He was known to have owned or

operated at least these vessels during his lengthy fishing career: Amazone, Gordon B, Ira II, and Lois W. (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, April 10, 1953, 27(40):7). The Nordgren family moved to Petersburg in 1941, and he was a self-described fisherman and shipwright the remainder of his life. His 1982 Petersburg obituary mistakenly lists his fur farming only on “Berry” [i.e., Barrie] (PET-22) and Level Islands (PET-41) (Petersburg Pilot, September 29, 1982; 8(38):7). See Harold Stolpe, Agnes Erickson, and Muller. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nore, Anna: (PET-66). Anna Johanna Hansen Nore was born February 23, 1910, and died following a stroke August 23, 1990 (Social Security Death Index). She was born in Bodin, Norway (Border Crossings from Canada to U.S., 1885-1960). She married Ingvald Nore July 26, 1952, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, August 1, 1952, 27(4):4). Anna Nore was the wife and business partner with her husband, Ingvald (Chinky) Nore (Nore 1983; Roberts n.d.). Together the couple operated a dairy and mink fur farm on Wrangell Island. The couple appears to have solely operated their Wrangell Nore Dairy and mink fur farm between 1940-1972 (Nore 1983; Roberts n.d.). See Ingvald Nore. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nore, Bert: (PET-66). Mr. Bert Munson Nore was the youngest of the Ivar P. and Thelamine Nore children. He was born about 1919 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). A second source specified that he was born August 1, 1918, and died in March 1985 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Bert Nore married Zona Gale Moore Nore in Petersburg, Alaska, October 26, 1940 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, November 1, 1940, 15(18):6). Bert Nore was listed as a partner in the Wrangell Nore Dairy (U.S. Census 1940) between 1937 and 1940. Bert Nore was also listed as being affiliated with the company in 1941 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nore, Ingvald (i.e., Chinky): (PET-66). Mr. Ingvald (Chinky) Peterson Nore was born about 1910 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1911 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His actual birth date is December 25, 1909, and death December 27, 1995 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Death Index, 1940-2014). Anna Hansen married Ingvald Nore July 26, 1952, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, August 1, 1952, 27(4):4). Anna Johanna Hansen Nore was born February 23, 1910, and died following a stroke August 23, 1990 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She was born in Bodin, Norway (Border Crossings from Canada to U.S., 1885-1960). In 1937 with his father and one brother (i.e., Bert). Ingvald Nore started fur farming mink in the community of Wrangell and continued at the site until sometime in 1940 (Nore 1983). Initially Ingvald Nore was in partnership with his father, Ivar Peterson Nore, and one brother, Bert M. Nore (Nore 1983). His two other brothers, Martin and Ingar Nore, were reportedly not involved in fur farming (Nore 1983). Martin and Ingar Nore were both noted as fishermen and local Petersburg and Wrangell businessmen (Alaska Game Commission 1941, Haaseth 2007, Huston 1963:87,123; Nore 1983, and Sundberg 2007). According to Ingvald Nore the family partners moved their dairy and mink fur farm in 1940 to 2.5 miles south Zimovia Highway, Wrangell Island (Nore 1983). Historical accounts in 1940 specify that all but Ingar Nore was directly involved in the “Wrangell Nore Dairy” and referred to each other as a “partner” in the enterprise (U.S. Census 1940). Ingvald Nore was the owner and operator of the purse seiner, “Ivar P. Nore” (Petersburg Press, June 30, 1961, (34):3). Several times the local newspaper mentions Ingvald Nore delivering truckloads of frozen ground fish for the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm, south of Petersburg, Alaska, Mitkof Island (PET-05). Nore was also referred to as a Wrangell mink rancher (The New Petersburg Press, June 17, 1966, Page 8). Ingvald and Anna Nore ceased their dairy and mink fur farming business at the end of 1972 (Nore 1983). In the spring of 1983, what remained of the Nore mink fur farm site was made up

of at least two milled-wood mink sheds each measuring at least three hundred feet in length and twenty feet in width. Mr. and Mrs. Nore, their residence/dairy, and mink sheds were photographed with Kodak Kodachrome color slide film (Ruhsenberger-Roberts 1983). The site was formally located within Section 6, T.63 S., R.84 E., Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In 1983 the Nore mink fur farming parcel was sold to the Wrangell Island's Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Nore 1983). See Anna Nore, Ivar P. Nore, and Bert Nore. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Nore, Ivar P.: (PET-66). Ivar Peterson Nore was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), 1889 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or December 23, 1887, in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Nore immigrated to the U.S in 1906 (U.S. Census 1920), or in 1910 (Nore 1983). Throughout his life, Mr. Nore appears to have functioned as a laborer, mill worker, dairy farm partner, and fur farming partner (U.S. Census 1920; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away in December 1947 (Petersburg Press, December 26, 1947, 21(26):1). His wife, "Thelamine" (i.e., Minnie), was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She immigrated to the U.S. in 1907 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised several children: Ingvald, Martin, Ingzald C. (i.e., Ingar), and Bert M. (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Originally, father and sons, Ingvald and Bert, commenced their dairy and fur farming within the city limits of Wrangell in 1937 (Nore 1983). During the summer, the family pastured their cattle on Nore Island (i.e., Sergief Island) on the Stikine River delta. In the fall they would load up the cattle and return them to Wrangell (Wrangell Sentinel, April 16, 2021). It is currently unknown if Ivar P. Nore and his two sons, together, collaborated in relocating their Nore dairy and fur farm operations south of town in 1940. There is currently little information on when the family dairy and fur farming partnership dissolved or terminated. It appears the partnership ended sometime in 1940 (Nore 1983). See Alaska Game Commission (1941). See Anna Nore, Ingvald Nore, and Bert Nore. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Novating, A. F.: (YAK-04, YAK-06). This is a misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname Navotney. The misspellings appear in the Alaska Game Commission (1929) circular. See the following entry.

Novatney, A. F.: (YAK-04, YAK-06). [Anton] Anthony Forence Navotney was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1882 in Austria (U.S. Census 1940). Another source specified that he was born May 4, 1882, and died March 3, 1977 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Additional information suggests Anton Florence Navotney was born May 5, 1882, in Austria (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His younger brother and partner, John Navotney, was born about 1889 in Austria (U.S. Census 1930). Another source indicates John Navotney was born August 3, 1888, and died in May 1975 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Between 1924 and 1933, Mr. Navotney and his brother were active salmon fishermen and fur farmers in the Yakutat Bay area. The pair were active during this period on Fitzgerald and Gregson Islands (YAK-04) (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Historical files note the fur farming permit for the two island fur farm was relinquished in 1933, and the Fitzgerald Island was claimed by Anton F. Novatney under a USDA-Forest Service "residence" special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In September 1927, Mr. Anton F. Novotney paid \$500 for the Yakutat Bay, Dolgoi Islands (YAK-06) "improvements and foxes from Marks and Twigger". By the summer of 1930 Novatney commented that there was only "400 feet from Dolgoi to the mainland and the foxes swim across. No fur farmer successful" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929). His special use permit for Dolgoi (YAK-06) Island spanned between October 1927 and November 1931

(USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929). Anton F. Novatney married Grace Gilbert Novatney April 14, 1937, in Yakutat (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She then survived a succession of marriages and died in Oregon May 29, 1949, and was interred within the Underwood Chris-Zada Cemetery in Underwood, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). March 3, 1977, Anton Novatney passed away in the Brown's Valley, Minnesota (Minnesota, Death Index, 1908-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014) and was interred within its Calvary Cemetery (Find a Grave Cemetery, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ohman, Lazzette: (JUN-25, PET-13). Mrs. Lazzette Mae Ohman was born January 8, 1919, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=967). She is the daughter of Milo Clifford Caughrean and Marvel Esther Wilkes (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Lazzette has an older brother, Clifford Milo Caughrean (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781). In my personal interactions with her (Ohman n.d.), and in her autobiography (ibid 1988), she describes her life and early experiences as a child on the family's Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13). As caretakers on the islands, Ms. Ohman (n.d.;1988:2) states that they apparently fed only "hair seal" as fox feed. When she lived on the islands as a child there were Indian graves on the smaller of the three islands (Ohman n.d.). In 1923 Ohman claims her family left their Sukoi island (PET-13) fur farm home and moved to Juneau (Ohman 1988:2). Ms. Ohman is the stepdaughter of Thomas John Scott Shearer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781, Ohman n.d.,1988). Lazzette Ohman was married and divorced several times and passed away in Juneau, Alaska, December 10, 2005 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See the Thomas John Scott Shearer entry. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ohmer, Earl N. Sr.: (PET-50, SIT-07). Mr. Earl Nicholas Ohmer, Sr. was born about 1883 in Dayton, Ohio (Nelson 2013:67; U.S. Census 1920). The next census period theorized his birth about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Ohmer's grave marker indicates that he was born November 17, 1882, and died October 25, 1955 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, October 28, 1955, 31(18):1; Petersburg Press, November 4, 1955, 31(19):1). His wife, "Loyla Henrietta Ohmer", was born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She was born February 21, 1900, in Tacoma, Washington and died December 18, 1977 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, December 28, 1977, 4(50):14). Earl N. Ohmer married Loyla Osten Ohmer November 1, 1918, at the Petersburg Hotel. Commissioner John C. Allen officiated the ceremony (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 8, 1918, 4(50):4). By 1930, Mr. Ohmer and his wife, Loyla, were raising several children: Robert, David, James, and Patricia (Denison 1949: 298; Nelson 2013: 69; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Ohmer was a noted multi-faceted entrepreneur throughout the region and Alaska Territory (Blender 1999b:121-122). He was an active promoter and advocate for fur farming, and specifically the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm in Southeast Alaska (Petersburg Press, July 26, 1935, 10(3):6; Petersburg Press, November 6,1936, page 4; Petersburg Press, January 15, 1937, 11(28):1). He was also involved in "shrimp and fish processing plants, mink and fox farms, and extensive real estate" (Gloria Ohmer n.d.). Mr. Ohmer was an early partner in the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50), located in West Petersburg, Kupreanof Island. He was an initial President and partner there with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames and Fred Porter (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Petersburg Press, November 4, 1955, 31(19):1; Nelson 2013:69; Roberts 2014: 131; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Here they raised mink, some fox, fitch, and "platina" fox (Denison 1949: 153; Petersburg Press, December 9, 1932, 7(24):8). Later, newspaper accounts identified Charlie C. Craig as an early member of the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm Company (Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):1). In early 1930, Earl N. Ohmer was in partnership with Chris Baker and William (Bill) H. Stafford in their Frederick Sound, Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm

(U.S. Census 1930). In a January 1939 letter the partners reported that they decided not to continue fur farming on Spruce Island (SIT-07). The surviving partners sold all the island's improvements to John B. Stephen of Petersburg and Pybus Bay (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

In early 1932 Mr. Ohmer was pictured in the local newspaper with 250 mink pelts over his shoulder (Petersburg Press, January 1, 1932, 6(20):1). In early 1935, Earl N. Ohmer stated that the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) Company had shipped 125 breeding pair of mink throughout the country since the previous September (Petersburg Press, January 4, 1935, 9(26):1). The Alaska Yukon Fur Farms reportedly received high prices in a spring 1935 report. Ames and Ohmer "sold 600 mink pelts in New York". Ohmer and Ames reported a "top price of \$23 per pelt". "This was \$1.50 over any other price. They also sold 200 breeders last fall from their ranch" (Petersburg Press, March 22, 1935, 9(37):1). In the spring of 1935, as president of the local Chamber of Commerce, Earl Ohmer reported that the Alaska Game Commission's Frank Dufresne would soon visit Petersburg to discuss the recent petition to protect fox ranchers from fox poaching (Petersburg Press, March 29, 1935, 9(38):1). Ohmer then sought letters of support from the regions fur farmers and interested publics for a Southeast Alaska Experimental Fur Farm (Petersburg Press, September 20, 1935, 10(11):3). In a late 1935 letter to the editor, Earl Ohmer commented on the various methods of raising foxes, and stated that "they can't all be right" (Petersburg Press, November 8, 1935, 10(18):6). In the fall of 1936, "Jess Ames and Ed Young were busy at the Yukon Fur Farm getting a shipment of mink ready for Sweden, the shipment was to be sent out on the S.S. Alaska" (Petersburg Press, November 6, 1936, 11(18):6). Later, "Mr. Earl Ohmer received word from Ed Young Jr. who was appointed sales agent for the Yukon Fur Farm, and was traveling in the states, stating that he is married. No details were given". Ed Young was reportedly then in Washington, D.C. (Petersburg Press, September 10, 1937, 12(10):8). Earl N. Ohmer owned or operated several vessels during this era. The exact number, names, and dates for his ownership and general use for these vessels is currently unknown. Some of the known vessels he was associated with are listed here: Americ, Anna, Charles T, Osprey, and Winnie B (Blender 1999a).

The Alaska Yukon Fur Farm site (PET-50) (i.e., West Petersburg, Kupreanof Island) included at least seven 200-foot-long structures for mink, and at least three structures used for foxes. The fur farm was believed capable of housing 4000 mink and hundreds of foxes. Mr. Ames eventually bought out to his partners in 1946 (American Fur Breeder 1947; Petersburg Press, January 11, 1946, 20(28):1) and continued operations there until at least the late 1940's. Mr. Ohmer also explored fur farming on Frederick Sound's, Spruce Island (SIT-07) from July 1932 to December 1938. This latter site was reportedly abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.d, 1938). Mr. Ohmer's passing was noted in the December 1955 (page 58) edition of the Pacific Fisherman (deArmond 1995b). A biography of Mr. Ohmer also appeared in the Stroller's Weekly on December 11, 1955 (deArmond 1995b). Also, his life and passing was chronicled in the local newspaper (Petersburg Press, November 4, 1955, 31(19):1). See Denison (1949: 296-298), Forrest (1984:84), Nelson (2013: 67); and Earl N. Ohmer (1937). Minimally see Jesse Ames, Fred Porter, Charlie C. Craig, Chris Baker, William (Bill) H. Stafford, and John B. Stephen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olin, Lars A.: (CRG-02). Lars A. Olin was born about 1871 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). In the next census his birth date was revised to 1872 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Lars Olin appears to have been an early and active commercial troller in southern southeast Alaska. In 1920, he served on the board of the Petersburg Cooperative Association with J.N. Wahl, Alfred Cramer and Peter Lee (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 4, 1920, 6(25):1). By the summer of 1930, he was a fish buyer for the New England Fish Company (Petersburg Press, July 25, 1930, 4(50):6).

Mr. Olin submitted a low bid for U.S. mail service between Ketchikan and Port Alexander for fiscal years 1939, 1940, and 1941. Bids for the mail service within southeast Alaska were for “steamboat and powerboat routes” (Petersburg Press, January 7, 1938, 12(27):6). At least during 1941 Mr. Lars Olin was a caretaker on the Kasaan Bay, Grindall Island (CRG-02) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.). In the U.S. Census (1940) there is an “Ott B. Olin” listed as a Meyers Chuck storekeeper. The same document states that he was originally from Sweden. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsen, Carl: (JUN-39). Charles [Carl] Olsen was born September 27, 1883, and died in December 1965 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The Carl Olson (JUN-39) fur farm was in the Eagle River area of Juneau, Alaska. His mink fur farm appears to be active at least during the 1933-1941 reporting period (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1941; Roberts n.d.). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 192) states Mr. Olsen went by the alias, Carl Olsen. He petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1932 (Alaska State Archives n.d.:192). Mr. Olsen, his wife, and in-laws operated their “Pearl Harbor” [i.e., Juneau] area mink fur farm (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 192). See the next entry for information and possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsen, Charles: (JUN-46). The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 192) lists Mr. Olsen by the alias, Carl Olsen. Mr. Olsen was said to have been born about 1876 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Another reference source suggests he was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1930). He is the son-in-law of John G. and Marie Jensen Peterson; he was married to Irma Peterson Olsen. The couple had one child together, Edward; Edward died in a tragic accident in 1949 (Alaska State Library, Historical Collection n.d.). Mr. Olsen and his extended family and in-laws raised mink in pens in the Pearl Harbor area of Juneau (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Alaska State Archives n.d.: 192; Alaska State Library n.d.c, 1989). See Carl Olsen above for information and possible clarification. This information indicates that there may have been only one fur farming site rather than two as suggested initially (Roberts 2014:131-132). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsen, Jacob M (Jack): (SIT-11; SUM-10). Jacob M. (Jack) Olsen was born April 24, 1889, in Hamnes Helgelund, Norway. Mr. Olsen married Rose Olsen in 1946. She was born in Tysfjord, Norway, March 23, 1892. Mr. Olsen spent 2½ years as a fur farming caretaker raising and pelting foxes on the Pybus Bay’s, San Juan islands (SIT-11) with coworker Louis Tenfjord (Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, (41):8). Mr. Olsen also spent three years transporting Dr. Jule B. Loftus, with the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm, to various fox farm islands throughout the Southeastern Alaska region (Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, (41):8). Olsen worked with Stanton Price on Stephens Passage, Sunset Island (SUM-10) for Anton (Andy) Anderson. In the fall of 1933, Olsen was working with Mr. and Mrs. Anton (Andy) Anderson in setting out traps on Sunset Island (SUM-10). In an accident, Mr. Anderson fell off a 100-foot island bluff. Olsen carried the mortally injured Anderson to a skiff and then transferred him to a waiting gasboat to Petersburg (Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, (41):8). Anderson died the next day in Petersburg. The pair was accompanied to Petersburg on the gasboat by Mrs. Anderson and Otto Wilde, Sr. (Petersburg Press, December 29, 1933, 8(26):1). Mrs. Rose Olsen died May 18, 1973, following a lengthy illness in the Petersburg Long Term care unit (Petersburg Press, May 24, 1973, (28):4). Jacob M (Jack) Olsen died April 20, 1982, and was also interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Pilot, May 5, 1982, 8(18):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsen, Johnas: (PET-41, PET-46). Johnas Olsen was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). His wife, Alice, was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1920)

or 1874 in France (U.S. Census 1940). In 1919, he was described as the captain of the vessel “Americ” on the Petersburg-Chatham Strait mail boat (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2). After two years, Johnas Olsen resigned from the position and was replaced by William Worth (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 21, 1921, 7(7):1). Olsen initially was a manager of Petersburg’s Trading Union Incorporated in 1922-1924 (Nelson 2013:139; Petersburg Press, September 25, 1953, 31(12):4). He then assumed on-site leadership, management, and daily operation of the Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm (Petersburg Herald, May 9, 1924, 11(18):4). Mr. Olsen was in partnership in the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company along with Jesse Ames, J. Johansen, Pedar Lund, Charles McKee, C. Jack Smith, and J. H. Wheeler, Sr. He was elected Treasurer of the Company in February 1924 (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 8, 1924, 11(6):1). Their two island fur farm permits were issued in May 1924. The Ernest Sound, Maze Point Islets (PET-46) fur farm site was abandoned in May 1925, and Level Island (PET-41) continued until 1941 when it was transferred to a residence permit (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1932). In 1927-1928, Olsen traveled extensively throughout the U.S. East Coast attending fur sales and meetings with fur dealers and fur farmers. Many Petersburg locals were reportedly eager to hear his impressions following his sightseeing tour (Petersburg Press, February 17, 1928, 2(27):6; Petersburg Press, February 24, 1928, 2(28):3). He and the fur farm company appear to have operated the gasboat “Sydney” in relation to their Level Island fur farm (Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):4). In the summer of 1928 Johnas Olsen returned as manager of Petersburg’s Trading Union Company and continued there until sometime in 1940 (Petersburg Press, June 1, 1928, 2(42):1; Petersburg Press, September 25, 1953, 31(12):4). In June 1928 Mr. Olsen moved into the Runstad house for the summer and was not living on Level Island as previously reported in the local newspaper (Petersburg Press, June 8, 1928, 2(43):6). In the summer of 1935 Johnas Olsen offered the motor vessel “Sidney” for sale (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1935, 9(44):8; Petersburg Press, May 31, 1935, 9(47):5). It was described as 39.9 feet in length and equipped with a 20 hp Standard engine (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1935, 9(44):8). Johnas Olsen appears to have been active in the fishing industry between the 1920’s through early 1950’s. He was owner/operator of several vessels throughout the 1940’s and 1950’s: “Drake II”, “Drake III”, and “Triton”. Kurt Nordgren and Harold Stolpe operated their Level Island (PET-41) fur farm in 1939 on shares with the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsen, Ole Herman. Mr. Olsen reportedly was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1879 in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research has determined that he was born August 25, 1879, in Norway (Alaska State Archives, WWI Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1896 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Olsen was married to Gena or Gina Olsen. She was born about 1883 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The couple raised a daughter, Blanche A. She was born about 1905 in South Dakota (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). They also raised twins: Olaf and Alfun (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1939, 13(46):8). Ole Herman Olsen petitioned for naturalization in 1927, and his occupation was listed as “farmer” in the Petersburg, Alaska vicinity (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 194). He reportedly lived in the Point Agassiz area and the local contact person for him was listed as Andrew Wikan (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In the summer of 1930, the General Land Office lists Mr. Olsen’s final Proof of Homestead entry. The parcel is noted as H.E.S. 202, on 49.79 acres (Petersburg Press, June 20, 1930, 4(45):5). By the 1940 U.S. Census, Mrs. Olsen is listed as “widowed” and living with her daughter in the Seattle, Washington area. In the spring of 1941, Ole Olsen is listed as a plaintiff in a lawsuit brought by John C. Holton of Juneau, Alaska. The gasboat “Agnes”, 31B92, was seized for nonpayment of a fixed dollar amount (Petersburg Press, April

11, 1941, 15(41):5). Throughout 1954, Mrs. Olsen offered two houses and at least two lots for sale. In the advertisement, she listed a Kirkland, Washington forwarding address (Petersburg Press, December 17, 1954, 30(24):7). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsen, Phillip: (SIT-10). Early in 1935, the Leo Christensen family planned to be traveling in the continental (i.e., lower forty eight states) United States for several months. Mr. Christensen arranged for two men to act as caretakers on their Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fur farm during their absence. The two men were identified as H.I. Stout and Phillip Olsen (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):8). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsen, Tom: (PET-41). In February 1924, Captain Tom Olsen accompanied James Allen to Petersburg from Allen's Duncan Canal, Grief Island (PET-48) fur farm. Olsen is "another fox farmer" (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 15, 1924, 11(7):1). "Tom Olson" is mentioned as an early fur farmer on Sumner Strait's, Level Island (PET-41) throughout 1919 and apparently abandoned prior to March 1920 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d). In the spring of 1924 "Mrs. J.C. Allen brought to town Thursday from the ranch of Tom Olsen at Picnic Point some fine radishes, grown in the open from volunteer seed. This is but another proof of the mild winter climate enjoyed by Petersburg residents" (Petersburg Herald, March 7, 1924, 11(9):6). There is a question here, is this the same Point Agassiz picnic point or is there another similar locally named location? Perhaps the local newspaper staff once again misspoke and/or misidentified individual(s) and location(s)? Additionally, there is a Thomas or Tom Olson affiliated with Eastern Passage's, Channel (PET-30) and Hobart Bay's, Entrance (SUM-04) Islands. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olson, Emil: (JUN-14, JUN-17). Emil William Olson immigrated from Sweden to the U.S. in 1892 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1887 (U.S. Census 1930). He was born about 1872 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), and more specifically February 20, 1878 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Emil Olson appears to have been in a working partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Steve J. Kane and their large extended family on their Icy Strait's, Porpoise Island (JUN-14) fur farm. Beginning prior to 1920, the working relationship fluctuated with Steve J. Kane, Louise Shotter Kane, Emil Olson, Frank Shotter, Rose Kane Thompson, and Stanley Thompson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1929; U.S. Census 1930). Their Porpoise Island (JUN-14) fur farm occupancy and use predates their November 1925 issuance (Hilson 1976:75; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their special use permit was relinquished and closed in December 1947. It is assumed there was a change in the business arrangement and partnership, and the exit of Emil Olson in the fall of 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1931; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932, 1938). Emil Olson also served as a fur farming caretaker on Lynn Canal's, Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) (U.S. Census 1930). The USDA-Forest Service special use permit for Gallagher Island (JUN-17) was then held by Mr. August Goodman between the spring of 1928 and the fall of 1936 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1929; U.S. Census 1930). Throughout much of his life, Emil Olson was a self-described fisherman, as well as a miner, fur farmer, and caretaker (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Following WWII, he called the Baranof Island area home (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U.S. Census 1940). See Frank Shotter, George Shotter, Steve Kane, Louise Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olson, Melcher: (XPA-10, XPA-13). Mr. August Melcher Olson was born about 1892 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Subsequent research has revealed that he lived between February 22, 1870, and March 21, 1938 (Alaska, Wills and Probate Records, 1883-1978). Mr. Olson was

initially in partnership with Fred Johnson in their Sitka Sound, Jackknife (XPA-10) Island fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923, USDA-Forest Service 1924b). In March 1923 they were issued their fur farming special use permit for Jackknife Island (XPA-10), and it was closed in May 1928. Their partnership apparently ended at the close of their permit process (i.e., 1928). From the winter of 1930 historical federal agency correspondence and files indicate Mr. Olson's sporadic occupancy and lack of foxes on the island. Mr. Olson reportedly abandoned the island fur farm in late 1928. "Island abandoned on account of the heavy losses on pups from lung worms". It was also reported that the furbearers regularly swam from Sitka Sound's, Jackknife Island (XPA-10) to Golf Island (XPA-13) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). The Forest Service eventually listed the island as abandoned in November 1935 (Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Olson passed away in 1938, and his last will and distribution of assets were handled by Sitka's court system (Alaska, Wills and Probate Records, 1883-1978). See Fred and China Mary Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olson, Oscar: (JUN-49; XTR-03). Fur farmer, Oscar Olson was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1868 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). He was single and a self-sufficient Taku River homesteader. He reportedly lived on his homesite for over thirty years (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Olson claimed it was his own mink fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). He passed away April 14, 1949, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Finding a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The fur farming parcel was said to have eventually been sold to Ms. Mary Joyce (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Initially I made an error in the site number(s) claimed by Mr. Olson. There is only one homestead/fur farming site: (XTR-03).

Olson, Thomas: (PET-30; SUM-04). Mr. Thomas Olsen was born about 1866 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1895 and was naturalized in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). He was listed as a fox ranch partner and caretaker with Robert M. Allen and Hans J. Preuschoff in their Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30) fur farm. In 1920 Hans J. Preuschoff, manager, and Thomas Olsen, laborer, are noted as working fur farming partners (U.S. Census 1920). The partners stocked their Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30) with 20 blue fox and planned to soon add more (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 19, 1919, 5(43):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 10(31):1). In August 1919 Olson and his partners applied for Channel Island (PET-30) and it was relinquished in October 1919. The partners quickly moved their fur bearing livestock from Channel Island (PET-30) to Hobart Bay, Entrance Island (SUM-04). The three partners appear to have been active fur farm entrepreneurs at least in the early 1900s and possibly longer (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Olsen passed away in the fall of 1954 and is buried in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, September 24, 1954, 30(12):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Also see Mr. "Tom Olsen" for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsson, Lars Gustav. (JUN-21; XMF-06). Mr. Lars Gustav Olsson was born March 4, 1892, in Ballnas, Sweden. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1921. His initial application for U.S. naturalization was dated April 8, 1924 (Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). Apparently, his petition for naturalization was submitted in 1926 (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 195). Mr. Olsson reported within this naturalization petition that he was a Juneau area "fox farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 195). Preliminary research indicates that he and his fellow permittees were fur farming partners in their Glacier Bay Fox Farm (i.e., Gus Nelson and Carl Swanson) on Beardslee Island (JUN-21), and Strawberry Islands (XMF-06). Permitted use appears to indicate the islands were in use at least between October 1925 and early 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In February 1927 Carl Swanson paid one dollar to Gus

Nelson and Lars Olson for two thirds interest in their Strawberry (XMF-06) Island fur farm. Swanson also acquired all improvements, one third of the foxes (16 pair), gas boat and all tools (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Kurtz 1995:57-58). See Gus Nelson and Carl Swanson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsten, Carl D.: (PET-13). Once again, I had to decipher reported and actual surnames recorded and reported within historic Alaska Territorial and USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, and circulars. His surname is correctly spelled Osten. Carl D. Osten was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1900, 1930) or 1864 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910,1920). He immigrated to the U.S in 1893 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920) and was naturalized in 1889 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Osten married Henriette Elise Patterson Osten June 26, 1897, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Marriages, 1838-1911; U.S. Census 1900). Mrs. Osten was born about 1867 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1866 in Norway (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930). Further research revealed she was actually born November 25, 1866, in Oslo, Norway and passed away December 14, 1948, in New York, New York (New York, New York, Index to Death Certificates, 1862-1948). She immigrated to the U.S. in 1881 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised two daughters: Loyla H., and Edna H. The daughters were referred to as “Luli” (U.S. Census 1900), and Louisa, and Edna (U.S. Census 1910). In 1930, the couple housed a nephew, Edward (U.S. Census 1930). Earl N. Ohmer Sr. married Loyla Osten Ohmer November 1, 1918, in the Petersburg Hotel. Commissioner John C. Allen officiated the ceremony (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 8, 1918, 4(50):4). Throughout much of his life Mr. Osten appears to have worked as a sailor/seaman (U.S. Census 1910), captain of a fishing vessel (U.S. Census 1920), superintendent of the Earl N. Ohmer shrimp floating cannery (Petersburg Herald, December 19, 1924, 11(48):1), and mariner who repairs net fishing gear in the New Hempstead, New York area (U.S. Census 1930). Carl Osten passed away January 17, 1938, in New Hempstead, New York (New York, Death Index, 1852-1956). Historically, Mr. C.D. Osten was initially in partnership with Frank Chastek, John Chastek, Claude Green, and supposedly Mr. Osten’s son (i.e., possibly his nephew, Edward) in their Sukoi Island’s “Hercules Fox Company”. Their company was issued its fur farm permit in January 1917, and it was closed in July 1922. Agency files state that the island lease and improvements were “sold and rights to Sukoi islands to the Cleary Brothers who are at present on Strait Island” (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=967; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1921, the Hercules Fox Company experienced the loss of the gasboat “Hercules” on the shores of the Sukoi islands. The boat was described as a total loss except for the salvaged engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 25, 1921, 7(49):1). The Carl Osten family appears to have initially settled in the Tacoma, Washington area in the early twentieth century (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), and then to Petersburg, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920), before finally moving to the New Hampstead, New York, area (U.S. Census 1930). Carl D. Osten died January 17, 1938, in New Hampstead, New York (New York, Death Index, 1852-1956). See Earl N. Ohmer Sr., Frank Chastek, John Chastek, Claude Green, and the Cleary Brothers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Olsten’s son: (PET-13). There is currently a lack of basic formal information concerning this unnamed person. Historical USDA-Forest Service files and correspondence refer to C.D. Olsten and his unnamed son on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, all currently available historical and genealogical material do not readily identify such a person (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920). In the 1930 U.S. Census there is a reference to an Edward Osten, nephew of Carl D. Olsten, living with the family in the New Hampstead, New York, area (U.S. Census 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Onofrey, George: (PET-27; SIT-12; SIT-13). In the spring of 1933 George Onofrey was reported to be about 5'4" tall, weighing 160 pounds, and being about 40 years old (Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):5). Earlier he was said to have been born May 2, 1885 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration, 1917-1918). Another source suggests that he was born about 1886 in Austria (U.S. Census 1920). All these earlier sources specify that he was living and working as a fisherman in the Juneau, Alaska, vicinity (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Onofrey appears to be an employee and possible shareholder in the Seymour Canal Fur and Stock Company which oversaw the Seymour Canal, Windfall (SIT-12) and Tiederman (SIT-13) islands. The Company representatives included: Bert Maycock, George Onofrey, George Burford, Oscar Harri, Earl Hunter, Al Wilson, and John Reck. In March 1918, the company initially applied for the fur farm permit for Windfall Island (SIT-12). It was eventually relinquished in March 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower and Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Janson 1985, Chap. 16:2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Onofrey was also employed by the company on Tiederman island (SIT-13) fur farm. The permit for this latter island fur farm was issued in September 1922 and closed in January 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 7, 1922, 9(30):5; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Between 1922 and 1927 Mr. Onofrey was said to be an early partner in both the Snow Pass Fur Company and its successor, West Island Fur Company (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). He worked on West Island (PET-27) with Guy Wing, the former on-site manager on the major and minor West Islands. In December 1927 Mr. Onofrey individually applied for the West Island (PET-27) fur farm, and it was issued to him in May 1928. He purchased the island's improvements and fur bearer livestock in April 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Mr. Onofrey obtained a bill of sale from his former company partners: Wing, Davidson, Frawley, and Millican or Millison. Mr. Onofrey lived on West Island for several years as a fox rancher, living on the island alone. He owned a fox farm tender gasboat "T-1607", a 20 foot open inboard vessel, with 5 hp. 4 cycle engine (Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):5). In March 1933, according to USDA-Forest Service agency files and local newspaper accounts, Mr. Onofrey was found dead in his West Island (PET-27) fur farming cabin. Officials theorized that Mr. Onofrey had been dead about six weeks ago when his remains were found (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Hilson 1976:54; Loftus 1932; Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):5; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):5). See Bert Maycock, George Burford, Oscar Harri, Earl Hunter, Al Wilson, John Reck, Guy Wing, Davidson, Frawley, and Millican or Millison. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Opsal, Ole Nelson. Mr. Ole Nelson Opsal was born in Trondheim, Norway. His life spanned between March 18, 1873, and September 2, 1937 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, September 10, 1937, 12(10):6). He was married to Marriet Halvorson Opsal. The couple raised seven children: Nels, Halvor, Oliver, Margit, Karen, Gertrude, and Agnes. The family moved to Petersburg about 1924. Mr. Opsal initiated his U.S. naturalization process in 1926 (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 196). At that time, he claimed to be a fisherman and "farmer" based in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 196). Mr. Opsal's health began to decline about 1933, and he died at age 64 in the fall of 1937 (Petersburg Press, September 10, 1937, 12(10):6). He is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Web, Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Orton, Milton: (KET-27). Mr. Milton Clancey Orten was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1910; 1940), or 1882 in New York (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Several other sources differ in his exact birthdate: July 17, 1883 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), and July 17, 1880 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Kate Alda MacKay Orton June 7, 1927, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Orton was born about 1899 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised two sons: Donald (U.S. Census 1930) and David (U.S. Census 1940). Initially, Mr. Orten was described as a laborer employed at the Alaska Packers Association Fortmann hatchery (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920). Subsequently, he classified himself as a farmer on his Loring, Alaska, "truck farm" (U.S. Census 1930). The Milton Orton Fur Farm (KET-27) was reportedly situated in the Loring, Naha Bay area of Southeastern Alaska. Historical literature indicates the mink fur farm was minimally active at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). August 10, 1950, Milton C. Orton was issued parcels of land within Township 72 South, Range 90 East, East ½, East ½, East ¼ Section 34; and Township 72 South, Range 90 East, Section 35, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Osborn, Roy H. Mr. Roy Holbert Osborn was said to have been born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920), 1898 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1896 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). Research has revealed that he was actually born January 8, 1895, in Princeton, Wisconsin (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or Princetown, Wisconsin (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1917, he worked as a laborer with the local Juneau, Alaska, Standard Oil Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). From May 1918 to February 1919, he served in the U.S. Military (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). By 1920 he was a Juneau area salesman (U.S. Census 1920). In the fall of 1929, he is a self-described Juneau area fur farming manager (U.S. Census 1930); however, currently there is no information as to its exact location or who may have employed him. Mr. Osborn may have collaborated in the enterprise with his lawyer stepfather: James Marshall (U.S. Census 1930). February 9, 1932, he was issued two Juneau area land parcels. The first parcel is situated within Township 40 South, Range 66 East, South Half of Section 18. A second parcel was located within Township 40 South, Range 66 East, North half of Section 19 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In 1940 and beyond he appears to be a mill oiler and employee of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away October 11, 1973, in Juneau, and was buried in the city's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Osborn was said to have married at some point in his life, but specific information is currently lacking (Ames Family Tree n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Otness, Jacob: (PET-70). Jacob (Jack) Otness was born about 1888 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was married to Maren Hanson Otness (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) or Mary Hanson Otness (U.S. Census 1940). She was born about 1888 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The couple was married in Petersburg December 8, 1914 (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 12, 1914, 1(2):3), and raised three sons: John, Oak, and Chester (U.S. Census 1920; 1930). Later, the names were revised to read: John; Frank; and Chester (U.S. Census 1940). Starting January 1, 1922, Jacob Otness served eleven years as the Petersburg, Alaska, U.S. Postmaster, and he served there until the spring of 1933 (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1933, 7(46):1). Otness appears to have become actively interested in fur farming in the spring of 1924 (Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):5). In his role as postmaster in 1924, he was instrumental in the initial U.S. mail route contracting for island fur farms south and west of

Petersburg (Petersburg Herald, August 22, 1924, 11(32):1). Following his career with the U.S. Postal Service he served as a manager in a series of local seafood and cold storage companies (Petersburg Press, February 16, 1934, 8(33):1). Historical Forest Service special use permit files and territorial and federal agency literature minimally refer to "Otness" only in passing. Mr. Otness was reportedly a collaborator or silent partner with John Loseth in their Point Agassiz area fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Ingle 1997; Loseth 1997; Lund 1997). Currently there is an overwhelming lack of specific and detailed information on Mr. Otness' involvement or longevity in the above fur farm enterprise. Jacob (Jack) Otness passed away July 7, 1955, in Tacoma, Washington. He was 67 years of age at the time of his passing (Petersburg Press, July 22, 1955, 31(4):5; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). See John Loseth. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Otterstad, Martin: (SIT-12). This refers to Martin Olsen Otterstad. He was born May 18, 1895, in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Throughout his adult life he was a self-described miner (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Otterstad was said to have been in partnership with Harry Hendrickson in their Seymour Canal, Windfall Island (SIT-12) fur farm. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in May 1924, and it was relinquished by February 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). He was also mentioned in passing as a fur farmer in the Juneau area (Loftus 1931). Mr. Otterstad appears to have moved south in the mid-1930's and explored various employment opportunities along the U.S. Pacific Coast. He eventually relocated and settled in the Butte, Montana area (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Otterstad claimed to be employed by the Tramway Mine, Butte, Montana (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He died March 26, 1953, of pulmonary tuberculosis (Montana, State Deaths, 1907-2018), and was buried within the Mountain View Cemetery, Butte, Montana (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Harry Hendrickson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ottosen, John: (SIT-15). The surname Mr. Ottosen appeared within historical USDA-Forest Service special use permit files and correspondence (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). John Ottosen was reportedly involved in the Sitka Sound, Middle Islands (SIT-15) through his "Middle Islands Fur Farm" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Ottosen appears to have been the catalyst in the formation of his Middle Island Fur Farm on the Middle Islands (SIT-15). Crow island was not as desirable an island fox farm. Crow Island served as an escape route for foxes swimming to adjacent islands. Historical files, literature, and circulars indicate that he initially applied for the Middle islands in February 1921. Mr. Ottosen was issued his fur farming special use permit for the island group in July 1921. In June 1923 USDA-Forest Service files note that he relinquished his Middle Islands fur farming permit. His rationale was to incorporate, add additional investment partners, and include Crow Island under his Middle Islands Fur Farm special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Ottosen collaborated with Otto E. Dahl, D.J. Dahl, G.E. Westerlund, Edward Dromnes, and Sivert Sivertsen in the two islands fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The loose knit partnership applied for its fur farming special use permit for Crow Islands (SIT-15) in November 1922. Their permit was reportedly issued to them in June 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The islands appeared to have poor denning grounds (which limit the number of foxes), and an extensive area "unhandy" for supplemental feeding of foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their permit was relinquished in January 1931. Various (unnamed) members of the group appear to have continued there until January 1931 when their special use permit was relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Otto E. Dahl, D.J. Dahl, G.E. Westerlund, Edward Dromnes,

and Sivert Sivertsen. Also G.E. Banvard, and Wm. Mattila. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Owen, Harry C.: (JUN-02). Harry E. Owen was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1867 in Wisconsin. His wife, Esth E., was born about 1866 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Mr. Owen initially applied for the Lynn Canal, Benjamin Island (JUN-02) fur farm special use permit in June 1909, and it was relinquished by October 1909. It appears the potential permittee had a change of plans or second thoughts and decided against the lease (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Owens, Richard: (PET-10). Richard Thomas Owens is the son of Harry and Flora Owens of West Petersburg, Alaska. He was born about 1917 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). In 1939 Richard Owens and Courtney Lyons appear to have served as fur farming caretakers and/or sharecroppers based on Keku Strait's, Hare Island (PET-10) (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1939, 13(40):1). "The body of Richard Owens, 24-year-old son Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owens of West Petersburg, was found on the beach on Hare Island, near Kake, Wednesday morning" by Courtney Lyons. "Young Owens and Courtney Lyons, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lyons of Petersburg, left town in their boat some time ago to settle on Hare Island and start a fox farm there" (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1939, 13(40):1). Richard Owens was survived by his parents, and siblings: Mrs. Ivy Bentley, Darryl, and Harry Owens Jr. (U.S. Census 1930). Richard Owens was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Between April 1934 and April 1941, the USDA-Forest Service reports that Harvey Simonsen held the Hare Island (PET-10) fur farming special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Courtney Lyons, and Harvey Simonsen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Paine, Mrs. V.A.: (XPA-30). Mrs. Grace Maria Frost Paine married V. A. Paine December 11, 1906, in Sommerset, New York, New York (New York State, Marriage Index, 1881-1967). She was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1881 (U.S. Census 1950). She was born December 11, 1880, in Sommerset, New York and passed away March 16, 1966 (Geneanet Community Trees Index). Following her husband's 1935 death, she collaborated with Franz Schneuer, Jr. In November 1935, the pair were partners and issued their Keku Strait, Keku Islands (XPA-30) fur farm special use permit, and it was closed in December 1943. In April 1940 Mr. Schneuer was reportedly buying Mrs. Paine's interest, foxes, and improvements on the island fur farm. By December 1941, Mr. Schneuer was running operations single-handedly; Mrs. Paine had already left Alaska. Mr. Schneuer reportedly shifted his focus from fox to mink (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:162; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mrs. Paine appears to have moved with her sister to St. Petersburg, Florida until the time of her death, March 16, 1966, and was interred there within the city's Memorial Park Cemetery (Geneanet Community Trees Index; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Florida, Death Index, 1877-1998; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See V.A. Paine, and Franz Schneuer. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Paine, V.A.: (XPA-30). Mr. Valorans or Valorous A. Paine was born about 1868 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910; Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):1). Further research indicates he was born January 4, 1867, in Saginaw, Michigan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). For many years in Juneau, he served as an attorney, judge and U.S. Commissioner. Mr. Paine was also an entrepreneur and investor and early trustee in the Kake Trading & Packing Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 6, 1917, 3(6):4). Mr. Paine was in partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Clark and Charles Kincaid in their Keku Strait, "Keku Fur Farm" (PET-30). The company was initially issued its Keku island fur farm permit in December 1919 under Mr. Paine's name and signature (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Duration

of the partnership currently remains unclear. Prior to 1921, Mr. Paine appears to have been interested in what others in the fur farming industry were doing and visited Keku Strait, Hound Island's (PET-12) manager, Ernest Kirberger (Petersburg Weekly Press, November 25, 1921, 7(49):4). In January 1922, Mr. Paine reported that many of their island improvements were located on the south end of the largest Keku island (XPA-30). He also noted that Charlie Kake and the Kousk family traditionally claimed the Keku Islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In May 1927 he reported that he found two local Natives, David Stuteen and Paul Adams, hunting and cutting firewood on the island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the summer of 1930, he had the Keku Islands (XPA-30) fur farming site up for sale (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1930, 4(44):3). The fur farm permit was officially closed in November 1935 following the death of Mr. Paine. He died of pneumonia at age 67 on January 2, 1935, on his Keku Islands fur farm (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:162; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Loftus 1930, 1931; Lando 1981; Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932) Subsequent research and reporting indicate he actually died of "myocarditis" (i.e., heart condition) (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His widow, Mrs. Grace M. Frost Paine (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and Franz Schneuer continued the business until sometime in late 1941. Mr. Schneuer began the process of purchasing her interest, foxes, and improvements in the Keku Islands (XPA-30) fur farm (USDA- Forest Service n.d.a). See Mrs. V. A. Paine, Franz Schneuer, Frank E. Clark, Charles Kincaid, and Ernest Kirberger. Further research and reporting recommended.

Palmer, Mrs.: (PET-17). Earlier, I mistakenly reported that Mrs. Eleanor Blanche Bates Palmer was born in 1917 or 1918 (Roberts 2014:135). Further research suggested that she was actually born about 1922 (U.S. Census 1930). However, another source states that she was born July 24, 1921, in Cashmere, Washington (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). She married Clarence "Ray" Palmer November 22, 1937, in Chelan, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple were described as fishermen (U.S. Census 1940). According to agency files she, her husband, and Oscar B. Peterson were active and involved partners in their fur farming venture on Keku Strait's, Monte Carlo (PET-17) island between 1937-1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, the USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit remained under Jacob (Jack) Hadland (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1940 the local Petersburg newspaper announced, "a six-and-a-half-pound boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Palmer of Monte Carlo Island on Saturday [May 4th] at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Michelson" (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1940, 14(45):4; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Their son, William Ray Palmer, lived between 1940 and 1982 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). A second son, Robert Walter Palmer, lived between 1951 and 1960 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Palmer's life spanned between July 24, 1921, and December 1981. She and her two sons were each interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Jacob (Jack) Hadland, Ray Palmer, Oscar B. Peterson, and Joseph Anderson (i.e., Hemlock Joe). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Palmer, Ray: (PET-17). Clarence "Ray" Palmer was born about 1912 in Virginia (U.S. Census 1930). A second source lists his birth as about 1914 in Virginia (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates that he was actually born December 22, 1911, in Gate City, Virginia (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947) and died December 26, 1997 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Initially, he and his brothers appear to have served as unpaid laborers on their father's Yakima, Washington agricultural farm (U.S. Census 1930). Ray C. Palmer married Eleanor Blanche Bates Palmer November 22, 1937, in Chelan,

Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1922 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Her actual birth date was July 24, 1921, in Cashmere, Washington (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In 1940 both he and his wife were self-described fishermen (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Palmer was reportedly in a working relationship with his wife, Joseph Anderson (i.e., Hemlock Joe), and Oscar B. Peterson in their Keku Strait, Monte Carlo (PET-17) island fur farm. The couple and their partners served as “sharecroppers” there between 1937-1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The island fur farming permit remained under Jacob “Jack” Hadland (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were also “lodgers” in Oscar B. Peterson’s Petersburg, Alaska, residence (U.S. Census 1940). The Monte Carlo (PET-17) island fur farm permit was issued to Jacob (Jack) Hadland in October 1931, and it was officially closed by June 1940. In August 1937, the fur farm was said to have been “operated by two lessees [i.e., Ray Palmer and Oscar B. Peterson] who are acquiring title by percentage of animal take [i.e., sharecroppers]. They will probably give it up” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Peterson gives 1/2 of pelts annually to Mr. Hadland according to early 1940 federal agency correspondence. In 1940 Peterson reported trapping 9 mink on the island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1941 the couple and Oscar B. Peterson had relocated to Point Baker, Prince of Wales Island, and were self-described fishermen (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Clarence “Ray” Palmer passed away December 26, 1997, and was interred within Ketchikan’s Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Jacob (Jack) Hadland, Mrs. Palmer, Oscar B. Peterson, R.L. Smith, and Joseph Anderson (i.e., Hemlock Joe). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Papke, Herman. Mr. Papke was mentioned as a “rancher” and homesteader on his Wrangell Narrows homestead just below Scow Bay [i.e., Papke’s Landing]. He was doing wonders in the propagation and crossing of species of small fruit, berries, and vegetables. He was also a prospector (The Petersburg Herald, May 2, 1924, 11(17):3).

Papke, William. William Papke was once a trapper and fur farmer in the Tebenkof Bay area of Kuiu Island. He is referenced within the Seattle, Washington, Sears, Roebuck, and Company magazine advertisements and regional newspapers (Petersburg Press, October 11, 1935, 10(14):5; Petersburg Press, April 9, 1937, 11(40):8). In 1937 Mr. Papke proposed and planned to establish a fish buying and general supply station in Tebenkof Bay (Petersburg Press, April 23, 1937, 11(42):10). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Parker, Basal C. Dr. Basal Carlisle Parker was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1894 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Subsequent research indicates he was actually born June 26, 1893, in Carlisle, Iowa (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). He died of drowning or heart failure January 4, 1936, on Whale Island, Kodiak Archipelago. He was said to have been buried there January 7, 1936 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Dr. Parker successfully completed his formal academic education at Missouri’s Kansas City Veterinary College and received his D.V.M. degree there (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Parker initially served as a USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey veterinarian based in the Alaska, Kodiak-Afognak Islands area (Isto 2012:97; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In the fall of 1920 Dr. Parker commenced his Whale Island fox, muskrat, and beaver fur farm (Isto 2012, 97). He was married to Madge Woodard Parker (1893-1975). She was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900), 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1940), or 1895 (U.S. Census 1930). She was actually born April 21, 1893, in Webb City, Missouri (Consular Registration Certificate, 1907-1918; Passport Applications, 1795-1925; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). At least in 1930 the couple housed her niece, Jeanne E. Woodard (U.S. Census 1930). In the same 1930 U.S. Census Dr. Parker appears to have provided lodging and employment for Mr. Jacob Lock as a

fur farm foreman, and Mr. Conrad Gruber as a fur farm watchman (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Lock appears to have been born about 1906 in Alaska, and Mr. Gruber was said to have been born about 1876 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Parks, C.O.: (PET-08, PET-31). Mr. Charles (Charley) Oren Parks was born about 1888 in Missouri, or November 29, 1887 (Petersburg Pilot, March 23, 1977, 4(11):7). He married his wife, Mary, on June 1, 1910. Ms. Mary Parks was born about 1893 in Pennsylvania, and she died in July 1976 (Petersburg Pilot, July 21, 1976, 3(27):7). The couple raised at least two children: Doris and Frances (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). According to Nelson (2013: 112), the C. O. Parks family settled in the Petersburg area about 1910 where Mr. Parks operated a fox farm in the Frederick Sound's Dry Strait area of Coney Island (PET-08) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 10, 1922, 9(38):6; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Mr. Parks was involved in fur farming at least throughout the 1920s and 1930s. Both Coney (PET-08) and Sumner Straits', Barrier islands (PET-31) were held in Mr. Park's name under his "Coney Island Fox Company" (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In the summer of 1923, a serious fire on Coney Island destroyed the house, a year's supply of smoked salmon, lumber and two skiffs (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 31, 1923, 10(38):1). Mr. Ed Reyburn, his partner, appears to have been involved in the Coney Island (PET-08) fur farm between 1922 and possibly 1926 (Petersburg Press, August 31, 1923, 10(38):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Parks ..." in debt due to ill health of child and wife. He had to mortgage their home twice to pay hospital bills". In January 1925, "he moved 11 pair of free running blue fox to West Barrier Islands." The foxes weren't sold, but an "increase contract" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He appears to have been involved there at least between 1926 and 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1926 C.O. Parks filed suit against the Cleary Brothers for monies he claimed they owed him (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):1). In the fall of 1930, "Mr. Parks, manager of the Alaskan and past owner and operator of Coney Island fox farm" ..."Mr. Parks, past fox rancher from Coney Island" (Petersburg Press, October 31, 1930, 5(12):1). That fall he also traveled to Ketchikan in order to attend the annual Alaska Native Brotherhood Grand Camp Meeting (Petersburg Press, November 14, 1930, 5(14):3). Both Parks and Reyburn were cited in the local newspaper several times in reference to the Coney Island (PET-08) fur farm between 1922 and 1932 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 10, 1922, 9(38):6; Petersburg Press, December 30, 1932, 7(27):8). The USDA-Forest Service reportedly tried to collect past due 1932-1934 lease/rental fees without success (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). in 1937 there were no foxes, and the fur farms were abandoned. The federal agency fur farm permits and file were officially closed in May 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Parks reported that he made no improvements on the Barrier islands site (PET-31). Mr. C.O. Parks and M.S. Perkins hired Dan Alston and Roy Hirsch to trap the remaining fur bearers on the Barrier Islands (PET-31) (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):4). Mr. Parks reportedly was a civil engineer, "freelance accountant", local Petersburg wharfinger and longshoring boss, former editor of the Alaska Newspaper, a U.S. Customs officer, and fox rancher. Mr. Charles Orem Parks passed away February 26, 1977, and was interred next to his wife in the Kirkland, Washington cemetery (Nelson 2013: 112; Petersburg Pilot, March 23, 1977, 4(11):7). See Ed Reyburn, Cleary Brothers, and M.S. Perkins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Parks, J.A. (Johnny): (CRG-26, CRG-29, PET-13, PET-40). Minimal information is all that currently exists for J.A., or Johnny A. Parks. Early in 1924, J.A. Parks first appears within the Petersburg Weekly Report, along with the Art Feller family. They were returning from a stay on the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924,

11(8):1). Further minimal references to Mr. Parks is limited to visitor stays in the Petersburg Arctic Hotel between 1926 and 1929 (Alaska Herald, May 29, 1926, 1(2):1; Petersburg Press, May 24, 1929, 3(41):6). In January 1928, J.A. Parks was said to be a fur farm caretaker on Sukoi Islands (PET-13) ...“looking after the improvements for the Cleary Brothers. He also has four pair of foxes in pens” there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

I theorize that currently available, and confusing references may actually refer to Mr. Robert Oscar Parks. Further research and reporting will either support or refute this hypothesis. In the 1920's this Mr. R.O. Parks may have been the actual fur farming caretaker reported throughout much of the Southeastern Alaska region (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 29, 1924, 11(8):1); Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. J.A. Parks is referred to as having been involved in fur farming on the following islands at least between 1924 and 1929: Skin (CRG-26), White Cliff (CRG-29), Sukoi (PET-13), and Strait (PET-40) Islands. Historical USDA-Forest Service files indicate a J. A. Parks who also serving as a caretaker on Sumner Strait's, Strait Island (PET-40). Mr. Parks along with Andy Pearl were noted caretakers on the islands but specific years or duration are currently lacking. John Cleary reportedly served as the island's on-site manager and as a caretaker (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Many of the local newspaper references to Mr. Parks are in passing and not related to specific Alaskan fur farming exploits and/or activities. During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial, questionable and uncertain documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff (CRG-29) fur farm site. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Parks, Robert Oscar. Robert O. Parks was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1900, 1940), 1881 (U.S. Census 1910), 1882 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1880 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Further research has determined that he was born December 11, 1878, in Colton, Washington (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Ethel Nellie Requa July 3, 1902, in Latah, Idaho (Idaho, County Marriages, 1864-1950). The couple produced several children: Hershel, Coral, and Gladys (U.S. Census 1910). By 1920 the couple was divorced (U.S. Census 1920). R.O. Parks first appears in the local Petersburg, Alaska newspapers in 1922. At that time, he was a self-described prospector and trapper (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 3, 1922, 9(7):1). Throughout much of his life Mr. Parks served as a day laborer (U.S. Census 1900), farmer (U.S. Census 1910), prospector (U.S. Census 1920), and hand troller and fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). April 17, 1931, he was issued his parcel of land within Township 57 South, Range 80 East, South ½, South ½, Section 6, and Section 7. Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). He passed away at his Point Agassiz homestead in December 1942 and was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, January 1, 1943, 17(27):3). See Lund (1997). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Parson, Hi: (XMF-04). There appears to be a USDA-Forest Service clerical or interpretative error in the spelling of his nickname and surname. The agency surname should read “Parsons” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1924, Mr. Hiram (Hi) Parsons was given a sixth interest in the Icy Strait, Lemesuier Island (XMF-04) fur farm company by Joseph P. Ibach (i.e., Ibach and Company). Reportedly, Mr. Parsons was working with Mr. Ibach as an old friend and on-site fur farming caretaker (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Hiram (Hi) Parsons below. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Parsons (Hi): (JUN-62; SIT-21, XMF-04). Mr. Hiram (Hi) Parsons was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1880, 1900), or 1876 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1910). He served as a Spanish

American war veteran between 1899-1902. He was said to have lived between September 1871 and October 23, 1933. He died of heart failure and was interred in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Parsons was in partnership with C.W. Johnson on at least two island based fur farms: White Sulfur Springs', Porcupine Island (SIT-21), and Icy Strait, Lemesuier Island (XMF-04). A.C. Smith is noted on Porcupine Island in 1924 and is assumed to have served as a caretaker there (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). In early 1929, Parson's "bought out Johnson" in Porcupine Island "and wants the permit in his name only" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). According to historical agency files, the aforementioned Parsons special use permit for Porcupine Island (XMF-04) was relinquished in November 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Parsons and Johnson also held a land based fur farm permit within Excursion Inlet (JUN-62). The latter site was located south of the Stanley Thompson fur farming site (JUN-19) (USDA-Forest Service 1932). Mr. Parsons eventually was given a sixth interest in the Joseph P. Ibach and company's Lemesuier Island (XMF-04) fur farm; it is located near Glacier Bay National Monument (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See the above Hiram (Hi) Parsons entry for possible clarification. See C.W. Johnson, A.C. Smith, J. P. Ibach, and Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Partridge, Mrs. Mary: (XMF-08). Mary Partridge was born about 1887 in Alaska. She is an Alaska Native of Tlingit ancestry. Her husband, Frank H. Partridge, was born about 1877 in Maine. The couple produced one son: Hanson. By 1910 the couple was listed as divorced (U.S. Census 1910). The 1930 U.S. Census lists her as widowed. Over the following years she provided housing for her mother, daughter, stepsister and her husband, and his brother (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Subsequent research indicates that her daughter was married to William J. Watson. Her Idaho Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm was applied for in November 1930. Her island fur farm special use permit was issued to her in March 1931 and closed in July 1936 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). During those early years of responsible management and direction appear to have gradually shifted from Mrs. Partridge to her son-in-law (i.e., Mr. Watson) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). By February 1936 Mrs. Partridge appears to have totally relinquished her interest and share in the fur farm to William J. Watson and Paul Larson. The Larson and Watson fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1936 and eventually transferred to a residence special use permit in December 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). See W.J. Watson, and Paul Larson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Patrick, Fred. In 1931, Fred Patrick was a noted fox rancher and said to have shot and wounded Harold Tipton at the Alaska Pacific Salmon Corporation cannery at Admiralty Island's, Funter Bay (Daily Alaska Empire 1931). Mr. Patrick was said to be a fisherman and may have only dabbled in Alaska fur farming (Emerson 2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Patten, Fred: (SUM-01, SUM-03, SUM-06, SUM-11, SUM-15, SUM-16, SUM-21, SUM-24). Virtually all early files, circulars and literature mistakenly spell his surname "Patton". Mr. Frederick (Fred) Benjamin Patten was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or about 1874 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Patten, age 74, died in Seattle, Washington following a lengthy illness February 8, 1949 (Petersburg Press, February 11, 1949, 23(32):1; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). His first wife, Rose McLean Eagle Patten, was born about 1873 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910). The couple produced one child: Bernice (U.S. Census 1910). Mrs. Patten lived between August 17, 1872, and April 23, 1917. She was interred within St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada (Canada, Find

a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Earlier the young couple appears to have explored various economic and recreational opportunities throughout the region. In early 1913, the couple were noted as two-year owners and managers of the Petersburg Hotel (The Progressive, January 25, 1913, 1(2):1). In June 1913, they sold the Petersburg hotel to Calvin H. Barkdull (The Progressive, June 14, 1913, 1(22):1). They both felt it was time to take the summer off to hunt and look at potential mining and mineral opportunities as well as other economic potential in the Alaska interior and Canada (The Progressive, June 21, 1913, 1(23):3). Following the death of his first wife, Fred Patten married Gertrude Friedman in Petersburg, Alaska in the summer of 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 5, 1921, 7(34):1). At the time Patten's principle vocation was said to be as a fisherman, and she was a dressmaker (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The new couple claimed their daughters: Mrs. Melvin Starkenburg, Mrs. Raymond Naze, and Miss Peggy (Broom) Bruin (Petersburg Press, September 5, 1930, 5(4):1). They also claimed Mrs. Estella (Stella) Watson (Petersburg Press, August 10, 1934, 9(6):4), Mrs. Clyde Powell (Petersburg Press, June 30, 1939, 13(52):8), and Mrs. Virginia "Goldie" Powell (U.S. Census 1940).

Fred Patten's interest in Alaska fur farming spanned throughout much of the first half of the twentieth century. Mr. and Mrs. Patten, and a succession of various collaborators and business partners (i.e., Patten and Abbess; Patten and Zimmerman, etc.), were active southeast Alaskan fur farmers throughout much of the first half of the twentieth century (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1941; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932, 1938). Mr. and Mrs. Patten also had employment and business interests in the community of Petersburg under the names Fred Patten and Mrs. Patten (Forrest 1984:88). Mr. Patten was an early partner with Charles E. Zimmerman in their Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) between 1918 and 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Fred Patten was soon joined by the William "Bill" Abbess families, and the pair operated their Stephens Passage, Storm Island Fox Company between 1922 -1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924;). In the summer of 1923, Patten, and "Abbott" (i.e., Abbess) were named as recent visitors to town from their Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fox ranch. They reportedly spent several days in town (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 10(31):1). Each permittee utilized their individual Storm Island (SUM-01) cabins (Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1). The Patten's also raised chickens and milk goats there (Petersburg Herald, September 5, 1924, 11(33):1; Petersburg Herald, October 3, 1924, 11(37):1). Patten and Harry C. Magoon operated both Gambier Bay, Gain Islands (SUM-11) between 1926 and 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932, 1938; Alaska Game Commission 1929; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932). In the spring of 1930 Fred Patten advertised for sale the gasboat "Bud". The vessel measured 32 feet in length by a 9-foot beam, with an 8 hp Atlas gasoline engine (Petersburg Press, March 14, 1930, 4(31):3). Ray Compton joined Fred Patten on his Stephens Passage, Akusha Island (SUM-24) and Gambier Bay, Chapel Island (SUM-21) between September 1931 and November 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In the spring of 1933, the Petersburg Press first appears to differentiate Akusha Island (SUM-24) from the rest of the Five Finger (SUM-16) Islands group (Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):8). Akusha Island is the largest of the Stephens Passage, Five Finger Islands. In the spring of 1937, the Ray Shamley family departed Akusha Island and "they do not expect to return" to the island (Petersburg Press, April 16, 1937, 11(41):8). The family had served as caretakers on the Akusha (SUM-24) Island fur farm, and the Five Finger Islands (SUM-16). The same newspaper article reported the Patten's had purchased the Willard property on the Mitkof Island Highway and soon planned to move in from their Cape Fanshaw fox farm. The article mentions Mr. Patten had towed in his warehouse and would soon build a float for the house and tow it to Petersburg. The Patten's planned to continue to operate their fur farms in the Cape Fanshaw district (Petersburg Press, July 22,

1938, 13(3):8). In the same newspaper edition, Patten advertised Petersburg parcels of land for sale suitable for fur farming. The parcels were located on the Mitkof Island Highway north of Scow Bay. The tracts lie between the highway and the beach (i.e., Wrangell Narrows). Patten claimed the price was “very reasonable” (Petersburg Press, July 22, 1938, 13(3):5). In the summer of 1939, Fred Patten advertised for sale fur bearer breeding stock and would gladly rent Gambier Bay’s, Big Gain Island for \$10 per month. In the classified advertisement he highlighted that Big Gain Island (SUM-11) was equipped with a five-room house and numerous other amenities (Petersburg Press, July 7, 1939, 14(1):6). In the spring of 1941, Fred Patten lost his Stephens Passage, Akusha island (SUM-24) home to a fire (i.e., March 10, 1941). He reported the home “burned about a month ago”. He “saved only a small amount of his personal belongings” (Petersburg Press, May 9, 1941, 15(45):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In March 1941, Mr. Patten moved 36 blue fox from his Five Finger (SUM-16) and Akusha (SUM-24) islands fur farm in order to stock the Gain Islands (SUM-11) as per an agreement (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c). It may have been a possible arrangement with Mr. Lloyd H. Long (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the spring of 1943, Mr. Patten announced his troller “Sea Otter” was for sale. In his advertisement he referred to the double-ender vessel as being 36 feet in length with a 12 hp Union engine (Petersburg Press, May 14, 1943, 17(46):5). Fred Patten was initially in partnership with Hartley T. McCarty in their Stephens Passage, Sail Island (SUM-06) fur farming site (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, USDA-Forest Service, Historic Land Status Atlas; Loftus 1932). The partners were issued their island fur farm permit in August 1931, and it was closed in December 1934. In 1934, McCarty sold all interests in the Sail Island (SUM-06) enterprise to Mr. Patten for \$100. The Patten’s continued on Sail Island until January 1941. Their special use permit for the island was specifically “for a separate island for fur priming purposes, Sail Island shall not be used for breeding or pup raising purposes in connection with this permit” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.c, 1938). In early 1932 Mr. Patten was also operating his fur farm business among the Five Finger islands (SUM-16, and Akusha Island (SUM-24) (Petersburg Press, January 22, 1932, 6(23):8). In the fall of 1933 Dorothy Young and her brother (i.e., Ed Young, Jr.) were at their uncle’s Five Finger Islands (SUM-16), Akusha Island (SUM-24) fur farm and Petersburg (Petersburg Press, September 29, 1933, 8(13):8). Also see Dorothy Young Croman (1985). In early 1942, Mr. Patten corresponded with the Forest Service and stated that he had moved to Petersburg and “do not intend to operate any island again”. He also mentioned that he intended to “get the foxes from the Gain Islands and put them on Five Finger Islands during the summer. From there they will not swim off and less apt to be poached” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Over the years he, his partners, share-croppers, and caretakers were involved in Storm island (SUM-01); Brothers islands (SUM-03); Sail island (SUM-06); Big and Little Gain islands (SUM-11); Muse (SUM-12); Price (SUM-13); Foot island (SUM-15); Five Finger islands (SUM-16); and Akusha island (SUM-24). In the spring Mr. Patten met with Forest Service regional officials in Juneau May 17, 1944, to discuss closing the Five Finger Islands fur farm permit. All interested parties agreed to officially close the file on the permit as of January 1, 1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The Patten couple appears to have had marital, health, and financial difficulties prior to 1938 and they continued throughout the 1940’s (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1946, 20(45):6). Mrs. Patten appears to have separated and possibly divorced her husband, and relocated to Seattle, Washington, and lived for a time with one of her married daughters. Fred Patten eventually relocated to the Seattle, Washington area where he passed away after a lengthy illness in the winter of 1949 (Petersburg Press, February 11, 1949, 23(32):1). Patten was interred within the Lake View Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Calvin Barkdull, William Abbess, Gertrude Patten, Charles Zimmerman, Harry Magoon, Harvey McGoone, H.T. McCarty, Dorothy Young, and Ed Young Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Patten, Gertrude: (SUM-01; SUM-03; SUM-06, SUM-11; SUM-12; SUM-13; SUM-15; SUM-16, SUM-24). Gertrude Edna Boyd was born about 1881 in Arkansas (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Further research indicates that she was born December 13, 1880, and died in March 1971, possibly at the home of one of her daughters in Seattle, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She was married and divorced several times. Ms. Gertie Boyd married Mr. C.E. Stelzer February 24, 1897, in Labette, Kansas (Kansas, County Marriage Records, 1811-1911). 1917 she is said to be married to Frank Hubert Gilchrist (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). At the time, her surname was listed as Stelzer. By 1920 she was married to Frank S. Friedman, and her nineteen-year daughter, Virginia "Goldie" Stelzer, was in residence (U.S. Census 1920). In the summer of 1921 Gertrude Friedman married Fred B. Patten in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 5, 1921, 7(34):1). In 1930 she opened a dress making shop in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 21, 1930, 5(15):1). The couple appears to have had marital, health, and financial difficulties prior to 1938 and they continued throughout the 1940's. Mrs. Patten or Friedman appears to have separated and possibly divorced Fred Patten. She relocated to Seattle, Washington and lived for a time with one of her married daughters, Mrs. Virginia "Goldie" Powell (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Patten and her latter husband were said to have been involved in fur farming on the following islands: Storm (SUM-01; Brothers (SUM-03); Sail (SUM-06), Big and Little Gain islands (SUM-11); Muse (SUM-12); Price (SUM-13); Foot (SUM-15), Five Finger (SUM-16), and Akusha (SUM-24) Islands. See Fred Patten, Dorothy Young, Ed Young Jr., William Abbess, Charles Zimmerman, Harry Magoon, and H.T. McCarty. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Patterson, Patty. In the fall of 1923, Patty Patterson and his fur farming partner, Harry Leonard, both of Bear Cove, Seldovia, Alaska spent two days trapped, and clinging to the top of a floating salmon trap during a fierce storm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pavlik, Mike: (YAK-01, YAK-08). Michael "John" Pavlik, Jr. was born October 6, 1922 in Wisconsin (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; WWII Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946). Another source states that he was born October 6, 1922, and died April 11, 2007 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2017; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His World War II enlistment documents list his wife as "Mrs. Anna Pavlik" (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Additional documentation suggest he married Genevieve Laverne Warne Pavlik January 11, 1946, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Her local name appears as Jennie L. Pavlik. She was born February 14, 1922, and died July 14, 1997 (Taylor-Faddis Family Tree; Yakutat Borough n.d.). Initially, Mr. Pavlik appears to be in partnership with Gilbert Sensmeier in their Yakutat Bay, Knight Island (YAK-01) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical files state their special use permit was issued for Knight Island in October 1947 and it was closed by October 1950. In the fall of 1947, the partners had "planned to build a 5-room house, utility shed, mink sheds & pens for 400 mink, and add a cold storage after one year" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Later Mr. Pavlik was in partnership with Joseph (Jay) Mallott in the island fur farm. Beginning in February 1946, the latter partners were active on a significantly reduced parcel of land on Knight Island (YAK-08). The reduced parcel is locally referred to as "Strawberry Point". It is "11 acres bordering the beach just south of small creek on southeast Knight Island". Mallott withdrew from the partnership in the fall of 1947, and their special use permit appears to have been relinquished. Mike Pavlik and Jay Mallott operated the Knight Island locale (YAK-08) between January 1946 and September 1947 when "Mallott moved all the mink" to Khantaak (YAK-07) Island. According to Joseph (Jay) Mallott... "Mike Pavlik was not suited for the business" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mike John Pavlik Jr. continued salmon fishing and passed away April 11, 2007. He and his wife were interred within the Ankau Cemetery, Yakutat (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Finding a Grave Index,

1600s-current; Yakutat Borough n.d.). See Gilbert Sensmeier, and Joseph (Jay) Mallott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pavloff, William: (SIT-04). William Paul Pavloff was born about 1874 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). An additional source states that he was born March 1, 1875, in Kodiak, Alaska (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was said to have moved to Sitka in 1911 (DeArmond 1993:104). Throughout his life, Mr. Pavloff claimed to be a fisherman (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and janitor with the local power company (U.S. Census 1940). He operated his vessel "Neptune" up until the time of his passing, December 3, 1947 (Alaska, Wills and Probate Records, 1883-1978; DeArmond 1993:104). He was said to be 100 years old at the time of his passing. His gas boat Neptune (#229920) measured 36 feet in length, 10.6 feet beam, and 4.3 feet draft (Alaska, Wills and Probate Records, 1883-1978). In 1924, Mr. Pavloff oversaw the Sitka Sound, Galanikin island (SIT-04) mink farm. He was soon in charge of Miss [Loretta] May Mills Galanikin Fur Company Island (Petersburg Herald, June 27, 1924, 11(25):4). Historical files and literature indicate the partnership was active at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:71; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Forest Service 1923). See Loretta May Mills, W.C. Mills, and W.P. Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Paykull, Karl R. Mr. Karl Reinhold Paykull was reportedly born about 1874 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) or 1875 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. and Mrs. Paykull reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1900 (U.S. Census 1920). He was married to Carrie (U.S. Census 1920) or Karin Paykull (U.S. Census 1930). She was born about 1874 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Paykull petitioned for U.S. citizenship in 1920. In the petition he states that he lived in Douglas Island's, "Treadwell, Alaska", and was a "farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 202). Later, he claimed to be a mining engineer in the Seattle area (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Paykull passed away June 18, 1953 (Washington Death Index, 1940- Naturalization 1996; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pearce, Geo. W.: (SIT-30). Mr. George Watts Pearce was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Further research indicate Mr. Pearce was actually born February 28, 1893 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) in Jacksonville, Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Ruth B., was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised at least two children: "Valerik" and Grace V. (U.S. Census 1920). George Pearce was in partnership with John Skinner in their Kelp Bay, Pond Island (SIT-30) fur farm. Their Kelp Bay Island fur farming permit was issued to them in November 1921 and relinquished in August 1922. The "permittees declared that they didn't want the island after all" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). During WWII, Mr. Pearce served in the U.S. military at the Chilkoot Barracks, Haines, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). George Pearce passed away September 3, 1962, and was interred within the Logtown America Cemetery in Jacksonville, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Ruth Pearce lived between October 15, 1892 and April 29, 1980 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John Skinner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pedersen, Christ: (SIT-16). In August 1923 Christ Pederson was said to have applied for the USDA-Forest Service special use permit for his Peril Strait, Emmons Island (SIT-16) fur farm. The permit was issued to him in October 1923. By February 1924, the permit was canceled and noted as having been abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game

Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pederson, Albert. Mr. Albert Pederson, Patersen, or Peterson was described as a pioneer Juneau-Glacier Highway rancher and homesteader. A biography of the family can be found in the Juneau-Douglas City Museum (UID=979). Mr. Pederson was born about 1887 in Norway. Another three documents state that he was born September 12, 1897, in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His surname appears variously as Pedersen (U.S. Census 1910), Pederson (U.S. Census 1920), and Peterson (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). He was married to his wife, Jennie or Jensema. She was born about 1878 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1915 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised one child: Daniel William Pederson (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). On December 5, 1921, Mr. Albert Pederson was issued his parcel of land within Alaska Township 40 South, Range 65 East, Section 25, Copper River Meridian, in Juneau, Alaska (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mr. Paterson was said to have died in Juneau September 9, 1929, at age 68 (Bayers n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pederson, Bjarne: (SIT-09). Bjarne (i.e., locally called Barney) Pederson (i.e., Peterson) first appears in a fall 1923 Petersburg newspaper announcing his successful U.S. naturalization. He was noted as a fur farmer on Seymour Canal's, Dorn Island (SIT-09) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):6). See B. Peterson, Eric Larson, and Alex Larson for a more thorough discussion of this same individual. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pederson, Pete: (PET-07). In 1924, Pete Pederson was said to be associated with the Sumner Strait, Grey's Island fox ranch (PET-07) (Petersburg Herald, April 11, 1924, 11(15):1). In December 1922 Chipperfield (1945) claims that Rasmus Enge and Peter Peterson were issued their fur farm permit for Grey's Island (PET-07). See Peter Peterson, Art Peterson, and Rasmus Enge. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Perez, M.: (KET-09). Mr. Miguel Perez was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1885 in Spain (U.S. Census 1940). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1900 (U.S. Census 1930). He appears to have actually been born December 20, 1883 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). His indigenous Native American wife, Agnes Tolsen Dale Perez, was born about 1893 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The couple married September 20, 1919, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). They raised at least two of their own children: Miguel and Juanita, and one stepson, Martin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). According to historical circulars, Mr. Perez was in fur farming partnership with James Franklin Capp in their Clover Pass fur farming business venture (USDA-Forest Service 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.). Their Hump and Back Islands (KET-09) fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1923. Historical literature and circulars indicate the enterprise was active at least in 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). There is also the possibility that Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931) may have spent time with the permittees according to his monthly report to Alaska's Territorial Governor. Throughout his life, Mr. Perez was a self-described fisherman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He appears to have passed away January 13, 1955, in San Francisco, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). He may have been interred within the Santa Clara Mission Cemetery, Santa Clara, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Formal records document Mrs. Agnes Perez living between September 27, 1892, and March 4, 1991 (Social

Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). However, her grave marker mirrors all but the date of her passing. She died March 30, 1991, and was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). I theorize that the pair may have been directly/indirectly involved with Andrew Gundersen and Frank W. Thompson in their Hump and Back Island (KET-09) fur farming enterprise. See James F. Capp, Andrew Gundersen, and Frank W. Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Perkins, M.S.: (PET-31). Mr. Martin Sylvester Perkins was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His actual birth was recorded as January 23, 1888, in Maple Valley, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). His wife, Ruth B. Christiansen Perkins, was born about 1893 in Colorado or Utah (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1892 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1930). The couple married July 21, 1914, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). They raised two daughters: Shirley and Patricia (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Additionally, his sister-in-law (e.g., Mary Christiansen) was in residence with the family (U.S. Census 1920). March 1, 1919, Mr. Perkins was appointed as U.S. District Commissioner, as well as the then editor and publisher of the Petersburg Weekly Report (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 28, 1919, 5(14):1). As the editor and publisher of the local newspaper, he diligently covered and reported on the developing Alaska fur farming industry in his local weekly newspaper (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 5, 1920, 6(47):4). In 1922, Martin S. Perkins was elected as the temporary secretary of a yet to be named formal Alaska fur farming organization. He was to serve until a permanent organization was established. He was to also serve as "correspondent to secure data, copies of by-laws of other similar organizations and communicate with the fox breeders in this section and ascertain their desires on this matter" (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):1). Mr. Perkins was named initial Secretary Pro-Tem of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1922 as the acting temporary secretary, he published correspondence between the temporary organization and the USDA-Forest Service (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 27, 1922, 9(33):1). In the fall of 1923, he developed a fur bearer general pedigree form that he tried to sell through his newspaper, the Petersburg Weekly Report (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 21, 1923, 10(41):2). Mr. Perkins served as the editor and publisher of the Petersburg Weekly Report for six years, M.S. Perkins departed from Petersburg and the Petersburg Weekly Report in March 1924 (Petersburg Herald, March 7, 1924, 11(9):5). It was not long afterwards that he advised others of his intent to begin southeastern Alaskan fox farming (Petersburg Herald, April 18, 1924, 11(16):2). Petersburg Herald (December 19, 1924, 11(48):1) reported Perkins and his partner, H.J. [i.e., Herbert John] Mohr, as fur farmers on their Sumner Straits', Barrier Islands (PET-31). In the summer of 1925, "Franchon Metz was a visitor in town (i.e., Petersburg, Alaska) this week from the Barrier Island Fox Farm, on her way to her home in Seattle. M.S. Perkins is interested with Mr. Moore [i.e., Mohr], Ms. Metz brother-in-law at the farm" (Petersburg Herald, August 28, 1925, 11(79):1). In the winter of 1926, Dan Alston and Roy Hirsch returned to Petersburg following a trapping expedition on Barrier Island for C.O. Parks. C.O. Parks had some interest in the Barrier Islands (PET-31) fur farm and may have been a shareholder or caretaker there (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 11(20):4). The partners appear to have operated the Barrier Islands (PET-31) fur farm between 1924 and 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Alaska Game Commission (1929) noted the Barrier Island (PET-31) fur farm raised both blue and silver foxes. By 1930 the Martin S. Perkins family had relocated to the Seattle, Washington area and remained there for the remainder of their lives. Martin S. Perkins passed away January 5, 1963. His wife died November 24, 1963 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See H.J. Mohr, B.T. Heaps, and Franchon Metz. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Perry, Ross L. In the fall of 1923 Mr. Ross L. Perry of LeGrand, Oregon, purchased 7 pair of blue fox pups from the Preuschoff Brothers (PET-20) (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 7, 1923, 10(39):6).

Peterson, Art: (PET-07; PET-09). Arthur Peterson is one of two sons born to Peter and Ingeborg Peterson. The senior couple delivered two sons: Roy G. (1898-1952) and Art (1900-1993) (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1949, 23(46):1). Art was born March 10, 1900, in Escanaba, Michigan (Petersburg Pilot, March 18, 1993, 19(10):2). Art Peterson and his father arrived in Petersburg in 1912. From an early age, Art Peterson reportedly commercially fished and Captained on various vessels. Mr. Peterson later served as a Port Engineer and was important in the maintenance of much of the Petersburg cannery fleet (Nelson 2013:22). He learned to be an accomplished Petersburg machinist and in 1943 purchased the Robert M. Allen floating machine shop (Nelson 2013:124). In 1923, Mr. Peterson spent a month near Wrangell assisting his father on his father's Sumner Strait, Grey's Island (PET-07) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 23, 1923, 10(11):1). In 1924, "Pete Pederson" was said to be associated with the Grey's Island fox ranch (PET-07) (Petersburg Herald, April 11, 1924, 11(15):1). The fur farm permittees were listed as Roy G. Peterson, Oscar Peterson, and Rasmus Enge. The trio operated Grey's Island (PET-07) fur farm between 1922-1930, and Rynda Island (PET-09) between 1923-1927 under their "Grey's Island Fox Company" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Chipperfield (1945) claims that Rasmus Enge and Peter Peterson were issued their fur farm permit for Grey's Island (PET-07) in December 1922. See Peter Peterson, Roy G. Peterson, Oscar Peterson, and Rasmus Enge. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, B.: (SIT-09; SIT-25). Historical USDA-Forest Service agency files portray this individual and others in a minimalist fashion. Throughout much of federal agency documentation describe him using only his first initial and full surname. Subsequent research indicates that the local name refers to Mr. Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson. However, his full given name is Bjarne Peterson. He was born about 1886 in Vardo, Norway. He arrived in Alaska in 1910 and claimed to be a fisherman throughout his life (Petersburg Pilot, March 27, 1974, Page 2). Mr. Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson was in partnership with Eric Larson in their Seymour Canal, Dorn Island (SIT-09) fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to the partners in June 1920 and closed in February 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:72; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b). The partners reportedly stocked their Dorn Island fur farm in the fall of 1920 with 9 free running blue fox (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 1, 1920, 6(42):1). The same partners leased the Seymour Canal, Faust and Faun Islands (SIT-25) between February 1921 and November 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923,1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923,1924; Hilson 1976:72.; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov. 18, 1921,7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov. 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Beginning in the summer of 1923 Peterson and his partners commissioned the construction and operation of the fishing vessel "Dorn". It measured 32 feet in length, 91/2-foot beam, and 30 hp engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 10(31):1). Mr. Bjarne (i.e., Barney) Peterson was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1886 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). He was said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1907 and listed as single and a herring fisherman (U.S. Census 1930). He married his wife in the fall of 1934 (Petersburg Press, December 30, 1971, (7):10). By 1940 he was listed as married with two stepsons (U.S. Census 1940). His wife, Ingrid O., was born about 1886 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). A second source suggests she was born May 29, 1885, in Oslo, Norway (Petersburg Press, December 30, 1971, (7):10). Her two sons, Walter, and Herbert Lerston were both born in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). In 1966 Mr. and Mrs. Peterson moved to the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home, and she died there December 26, 1971

(Petersburg Press, December 30, 1971, (7):10). Mr. Peterson reportedly died at the Pioneers Home in March 1974 (Petersburg Pilot, March 27, 1974, Page 2; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His Petersburg Cemetery grave marker lists his name as “Bjarne P. Pederson”, and his life reportedly spanning between 1885-1974 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was reportedly survived by his brother, Kosbol S. Pederson, of Tacoma, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, March 27, 1974, Page 2). See Eric Larson, Alex Larson, Emil Lange, Bjarne (Barney) Pederson, and possibly Olaf Tenfjord. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, C.A.: (XPA-07; XPA-09). Carl Atkin Peterson was born about 1902 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). Research reveals he was born August 26, 1901, and died in 1955. He married Alice Elizabeth Thomas Peterson June 1, 1925, in Sitka, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between December 17, 1902, and December 27, 1977 (DeArmond 1993:162; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). They were both interred within Sitka’s “Old Cemetery”. Carl Peterson is the brother and partner with L.T. (Len) and Oscar B. Peterson. He was the vice president of their Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated and the on-site manager on their Sitka Sound, Legma (XPA-09) Island fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their Sitka Fur Farms Inc. held the permit for Legma (XPA-09) Island between December 1921 and July 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938). Their company also held the permit for Sitka Sound’s, Maid and Tava (XPA-07) Islands from May 1925 to February 1928. See L.T. (Len), Oscar B. Peterson, Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgens, and C. Jay Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Floyd: (CRG-08). Mr. Floyd Peterson was born about 1909 in South Dakota (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Peterson and his brother, Ray, were partners in their Kasaan Bay, Patterson Island (CRG-08) fur farm enterprise. Floyd Peterson reportedly drowned February 15, 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The brother’s fur farm permit was issued in January 1930 and closed in November 1941. Between 1938 and 1941 Charles Caughy Sr. and Jr. reportedly operated the island fur farm on “shares”. However, the fur farm permit remained in Ray Peterson’s name during the three-year interval (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:152; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). See Ray Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Herman: (XPA-24). Herman Arnold Pederson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hjlmar and Anne Pederson. Throughout his life he was commonly recognized as a fisherman. During the winter of 1933-1934, he was a fur farming laborer/caretaker working for Olaf Tenfjord in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island (Petersburg Press, January 5, 1934, 8(27):8.). It is assumed that he worked minimally on Mira Island (XPA-24). Herman Pederson was born about 1918 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1950), or 1919 (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequent research indicates he was actually born August 4, 1917, in Bellingham, Washington (Washington, County Birth Records, 1870-1935; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He first married Edna Crane Crocker Pederson February 16, 1940, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, February 16, 1940, 15(33):1), and later Reina M. Wans Pederson December 15, 1962, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, John: (PET- 41). In December 1930, John Peterson was awarded a \$2700 court settlement for an on-site (i.e., Level Island) personal injury accident he suffered. The case was heard in Ketchikan against the Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company on Level Island (PET-41)

(Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, John Ben. Mr. John Ben Peterson was born July 25, 1879, in Rody, Norway. He resided in the Gustavus, Alaska vicinity and claimed to be a commercial fisherman, “farmer”, and employee of the Astoria & Puget Sound Canning Company, Excursion Inlet, Alaska. Mr. Peterson initiated his U.S. naturalization process in 1934 and his declaration of intention in 1941 (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 207). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, John H.: (XPA-03). Mr. John H. Peterson was born about 1870 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). DeArmond (1995a:140) suggests he was born in October 1869. Mr. Peterson died June 27, 1944, and was interred within the Sitka Memorial Park (deArmond 1993:96, 1995b; Find a Grave Index, 1600-current). His wife, “Helma” or “Hilma”, was born about 1875 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920; DeArmond 1995a:142) and passed away July 12, 1968 (DeArmond 1993:146). Another source suggests that her given name was Wilma (U.S. Census 1940). The pair raised at least three children: Helen, Lillian (U.S. Census 1920) and Katherine (i.e., Katie) (U.S. Census 1940). John H. Peterson was noted as a leading Sitka merchant, operating a general mercantile store he purchased from W.P. Mills (DeArmond 1993:58). In 1927 the Peterson’s reportedly purchased Bernard Hirst’s store which the family operated until 1966 (Rootsweb Ancestry). In October 1923, the Sitka Sound, Koka, Ilput, Kanga, and unnamed islets (XPA-03) fur farm special use permit was issued to the Bell-Peterson partnership and relinquished in November 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2 and The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1923, 1924). See Robert R. Bell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, L.T. (Len): (XPA-07, XPA-09). Mr. Lunidd Thorvald or Thorwald Peterson was born about 1892 in Iowa. His wife, Marie, was born about 1892 in Lithuania (U.S. Census 1920). She lived between January 18, 1891, and March 17, 1986 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; DeArmond 1993:241). The couple raised at least two children: Leonard V. and “Irvie” (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Peterson’s younger brother, Carl A. Peterson, was also in residence with the family (U.S. Census 1920). L.T. Peterson was noted as the Sitka Fur Farms Inc. president. He and his brothers C.A. or Carl A. and Oscar B. Peterson were partners. Mr. Len Peterson was in partnership with the following individuals, as well as several unnamed friends and associates: Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgins, and C. Jay Mills (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company’s Sitka Sound, Legma (XPA-09) Island fur farm spanned from 1921 to 1938 (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Sitka Fur Farms Inc. also held the fur farm permit for Sitka Sound, Maid and Tava (XPA-07) Islands from May 1925 to February 1928. It also held the permit for Sitka Sound, Legma (XPA-09) Island between December 1921 and July 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1932, 1938). In spring of 1959, Leonard T. Peterson announced his retirement. He spent 43 years in the local cold storage business. He first worked with the Booth Fisheries Company, and then with the Sitka Cold Storage (DeArmond 1993:127). Lunidd or Leonard T. Peterson lived between December 24, 1891, and October 10, 1965 (DeArmond 1993:141), and both husband and wife were eventually interred within Sitka’s Moose Lodge cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Carl Peterson, Oscar B. Peterson, Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgins, and C. Jay Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Oscar: (PET-07, PET-09). Very little information is currently available for this review, interpretation, and analysis concerning this individual and his and his family's fur farming exploits. He was said to have been affiliated in fur farming on Sumner Straits', Grey's (PET-07), and Rynda Island (PET-09). In the fall of 1942, he was reportedly living in Juneau, Alaska and making plans to resume fur farming once the economy improves. See Roy Peterson for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Oscar: (XPA-07, XPA-09). Oscar Peterson is the brother of C.A. (Carl) and L.T. (Len) Peterson (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Peterson is probably one of four unnamed shareholders in the Sitka Fur Farms Inc. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company held the permit for Sitka Sound, Maid and Tava (XPA-07) Islands from May 1925 to February 1928. The company also held the permit for Sitka Sound, Legma (XPA-09) Island between December 1921 and July 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938). See Carl Peterson, L.T. Peterson, Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgens, and C. Jay Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Oscar B.: (PET-17, PET-18, PET-40, PET-62). Mr. Oscar Bortinusen Peterson (and/or sometimes spelled Pederson) was said to have been born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). However, further research appears to indicate that he was actually born May 1, 1893, in Baltic, South Dakota (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Throughout much of his youth he appears to have functioned as a South Dakota farm laborer (U.S. Census 1910, 1920; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was a member of the U.S. Army between July 1918 and June 1919 (Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1990). He appears to have been an active fur farmer at least on Keku Straits', Monte Carlo (PET-17), Behrs (PET-18); Sumner Straits, Strait (PET-40); and Threemile Arms', Florence islands (PET-62). However, subsequent research indicates that he was also involved in fur farming partnerships on Sumner Straits', Grey's Island (PET-07), and Rynda Island (PET-09) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Peterson was an active fur farm investor, partner, sharecropper, and caretaker/laborer from late 1922 through late 1945 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In 1934 Mr. Peterson commenced working as a laborer and sharecropper for Jacob (Jack) Hadland on Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.d). Mr. Peterson reportedly gave Jack Hadland half of the live foxes to be sold. Also, he made plans in 1940 to continue on Monte Carlo (PET-17) island. Peterson was also in partnership with Joseph Anderson (i.e., Hemlock Joe) and R.L. Smith in their Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm venture (ca. 1933-1946) (Petersburg Press, December 28, 1934, 9(25):8; U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Peterson housed Mr. and Mrs. Ray Palmer as lodgers and eventually fur farming partners between 1937 and 1940. The trio were "sharecroppers" in the Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; U.S. Census 1940). R.L. Smith appears to have served as the Monte Carlo (PET-17) island's early partner, caretaker, and/or investor (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Peterson reportedly spent most of his time commercial fishing and largely ignored the island fur farm (Chipperfield 1945a, 1945b; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Peterson also worked for Pete Behrs on Behrs Islands (PET-18) "for board and a little fox feed" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He applied for his Strait Island (PET-40) fur farming permit in December 1937, and it was relinquished in May 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By November 1941 he earned extra income from fishing and trapping (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The fur farm permit for Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) was issued to the above individuals (i.e., Anderson, Peterson, and Smith) in June 1940 and relinquished in September 1946 (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In March 1940 Oscar Peterson reported that the Monte Carlo Island

fur farm was not used for the initial four years of the federal lease period (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Peterson also reported trapping 9 mink on the island in 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1936, he along with Joseph Anderson (i.e., Hemlock Joe) commenced their fur farming enterprise on Florence Island (PET-62). In 1945 their Florence Island (PET-62) special use permit was relinquished with the passing of Mr. Anderson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By 1941, the Palmer's and Mr. Peterson are fishing, and all were based in Point Baker, Prince of Wales Island (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Oscar B. Peterson passed away January 5, 1961, and was interred within the West Nidaros Cemetery, Crooks, South Dakota (Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1990; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). See Jacob (Jack) Hadland, Joseph (Hemlock Joe) Anderson, R.L. Smith, and Pete Behrs. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Pete: (PET-06; PET-43; SUM-17; SIT-07). Pete Peterson was a resident of Petersburg for over forty years. He was locally known as "Rescue Pete". He was born in Nova Scotia, Canada. At the time of his passing, his age was not known but estimated to be about 85 years of age. He was a commercial fisherman and fish buyer for various companies based in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, July 9, 1948, 23(2):1). Mr. Peterson owned and operated at least two vessels: Rescue 1 and Rescue 2. Rescue 1 was a wooden boat measuring 40 feet in length. It was a long-liner (i.e., halibut) and pot (i.e., shrimp) vessel. The Rescue 2 was a 26-foot launch that was used for towing small barges between Petersburg and Scow Bay, Mitkof Island (Blender 1999a). Throughout the years, Mr. Peterson reportedly spent winters with Ernest Gomoll on Sumner Island (PET-43); Jacob (Jack) Hadland on Keene Island (PET-06); L. Porter Apple on Robert Island (SUM-17); and Bill Stafford on Spruce Island (SIT-07). I assume that Pete Peterson served as a laborer/caretaker on these various latter fur farm islands over the years. He passed away July 4, 1948, at the Petersburg hospital and was buried in the Wrangell cemetery (Petersburg Press, July 9, 1948, 23(2):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Peter: (KET-01). There are two possible Peter Petersons': one from Sweden and one from France (U.S. Census 1920). I tend to theorize that the historical reference refers to Peter Peterson of Sweden. He was born about 1868 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1888 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Peterson was married to Theolina Peterson. She was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1882 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). By 1930 he was affiliated with several immigrant fishermen in the Ketchikan area (U.S. Census 1930). Lando (1981) refers to the Peter Peterson fur farm. Peterson was issued the Spacious Bay, Square Island (KET-01) fur farm permit in July 1921 (Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). However, by September 16, 1923, the Square Island (KET-01) fur farm permit was issued to Harry R. Race along with his Ketchikan Fur Syndicate, Inc. (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, Tewkesbury 1947:6). See Harry Race. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Peter: (PET-07, PET-09, PET-38). Peter Peterson was born April 5, 1868, in Norway. He came to the U.S. in 1896, first settling in Michigan (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1937, 11(43):1). In 1897, Mr. Peterson married Ingeborg Peterson in Escouba, Michigan (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1947, 23(46):1). She was born May 28, 1876, in Sommernes, Norway (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1949, 23(46):1). The couple raised two sons, Roy and Art (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1949, 23(46):1). In 1909 the couple first moved to Everett, Washington, and then in 1912 to Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1949, 23(46):1). In 1913, The senior Peterson's then seasonally lived in the Everett, Washington area returning permanently to Petersburg in 1947 (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1949, 23(46):1). Mr.

Peterson and Victor Lindgren were issued their Clarence Strait, Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farm special use permit in July 1922 and it was closed in January 1927 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). Later the local newspaper referenced his bringing to town 128 fox pelts ready for shipment from “Grace” island (Petersburg Press, December 10, 1926, 1(17):4). In 1923, Art Peterson spent a month near Wrangell assisting his father on his Sumner Strait, Grey’s Island (PET-07) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 23, 1923, 10(11):1). In 1924, “Pete Pederson” was said to be associated with the Grey’s Island fox ranch (PET-07) (Petersburg Herald, April 11, 1924, 11(15):1). The fur farm permittees were listed as Roy G. Peterson, Oscar Peterson, and Rasmus Enge. The trio operated Grey’s Island (PET-07) between 1922-1930, and Rynda Island (PET-09) between 1923-1927 under the “Grey’s Island Fox Company” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Chipperfield (1945) claims that Rasmus Enge and Peter Peterson were issued their fur farm permit for Grey’s Island (PET-07) in December 1922. Mr. Peter Peterson passed away April 21, 1937, in the Providence Hospital, Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1937, 11(43):1). His wife, Ingeborg, passed away in Petersburg in the early spring of 1949, and is laid to rest next to her husband in the Petersburg cemetery (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1949, 23(46):1). See Art Peterson, Roy G. Peterson, Oscar Peterson, and Rasmus Enge. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Ray: (CRG-08). Mr. Ray Peterson was in partnership with his brother, Floyd, in their fur farm business. In 1934 he served as the executor of his brother’s estate following his brother’s drowning death (Alaska Game Commission 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Their Kasaan Bay, Patterson Island (CRG-08) fur farm permit was issued to the pair in January 1930 and closed following Floyd Peterson’s death. Between 1938 and 1941 Charles Caughy Sr. and Jr. reportedly operated the fur farm on shares. However, the fur farm permit remained in the Ray Peterson’s name (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:152; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Ray Peterson was later mentioned as a blue fox and mink rancher on the site (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941). See Floyd Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Robert W. (Bud): (PET-05, PET-93). Robert (Bud) William Peterson was born April 24, 1924, in St. Paul, Minnesota (Petersburg Pilot, June 5, 2014, 40(23):13). Following military service in WWII, he started to work on the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm in 1946 and continued there until its closing at the end of 1972 (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990; Petersburg Press, November 9, 1972, (52):12; David Peterson 2011). Robert (Bud) Peterson is the paternal brother of Mrs. James Leekley (i.e., Ann Catherine Peterson Leekley). Mr. Peterson married Judy L. Allen Peterson July 9, 1954, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the couple made their home in the Mountain Point area of Petersburg, Mitkof island (Petersburg Press, July 23, 1954, 30(3):8). Mrs. Peterson was born December 12, 1924, and passed away June 3, 2001 (Petersburg Pilot, June 14, 2001, 27(24):9). Mr. Peterson was the last surviving employee of the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm, Petersburg, Alaska (PET-05) (Roberts 2014: 3, 140). In passing, Mr. Peterson admitted to the unlicensed, small scale raising of fur bearers at his Mountain Point home. However, he did not articulate the duration or species raised there (Robert W. Peterson 2011). Following the 1972 closure of the experimental fur farm he fished aboard local commercial seining and gillnet vessels, and by the late 1980’s and 1990’s he experimented with his own hand-trolling vessel (Petersburg Pilot, June 5, 2014, 40(23):13). A death notice was first published for Robert (Bud) William Peterson in the spring of 2014. “Bud Peterson died May 1, 2014. A celebration of life will be held at the residence of David and Kelly Peterson, 582 Mitkof Highway on Sunday, May 18, 2-4 P.M.” (Petersburg Pilot, June 5, 2014, 40(23):13). His obituary was printed June 5, 2014, in the local newspaper (Petersburg Pilot, June 5, 2014, 40(23):13). Both husband and wife were cremated, and their ashes spend on the

waters of Wrangell Narrows in front of their Mountain Point, Mitkof Island, home (Petersburg Pilot, June 5, 2014, 40(23):13). See Roy Dahl, Dr. James R. Leekley, Dr. Jule B. Loftus, Bernard Shimondle, Erling Thynes, Frank Wooton, and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Roy: (PET-07, PET-09). Throughout the available literature this person's surname was routinely spelled as Peterson and/or Pederson. Roy Gilbert Peterson and/or Pederson was born June 14, 1897, in Escanaba, Michigan (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007), and he died June 19, 1952 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, June 20, 1952, 26(50):1). He is one of two sons born to Peter and Ingeborg Peterson (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1937, 11(43):1; Petersburg Press, May 20, 1949, 23(46):1). All currently available sources claim he was an Alaska fisherman throughout his working life. Roy G. Peterson was in partnership with Oscar Peterson and Rasmus Enge in their two island fur farms. These three individuals made up the Grey's Island Fox Company. Their special use permit for the Sumner Straits', Grey's Island (PET-07) spanned from December 1922 to May 1930 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923). Mr. Enge Rise operated Grey's Island (PET-07) ...“under their supervision since March 23, 1927” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company also held the fur farm permit for Sumner Straits', Rynda Island (PET-09) between October 1923 and January 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924c). Roy G. Peterson or Pederson's sole surviving relative is his brother, Arthur Peterson (Petersburg Press, June 20, 1952, 26(50):1). Roy Peterson was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Press, June 20, 1952, 26(50):1). See Oscar Peterson, Rasmus Enge, Art Peterson, Peter Peterson, and Enge Rise. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Thomas W.: (SKG-01). In April 1935 Mr. Thomas W. Peterson applied for his USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for Lynn Canals', Kataguni and Shikosi (SKG-01) Islands. The permit for both islands was issued to him in August 1935. Mr. Peterson gave the previous permittee, Mr. W.H. Marrett, until June 30, 1935, to remove any improvements from the islands he once utilized. Peterson had planned to stock Kataguni and Shikosi (SKG-01) islands with blue fox and mink (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). His special use permit was relinquished for an undisclosed rationale in December 1936 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See W.H. Marrett. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Peterson, Thorwald: (KET-10). In October 1932, Thorwald Peterson was shot and killed in a hunting accident by Edward D. Wheeler. Mr. Peterson and Elmer Hadland were nearly yearlong caretakers on Nichols Passage, Blank Island (KET-10). Mr. Peterson was 21 and Elmer Hadland was 19 (Petersburg Press, October 21, 1932, 7(16):1). See Edward D. Wheeler, and Elmer Hadland. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pettigrew, Joe: (PET-56). Throughout much of the written and oral references to this individual are mistakenly misidentified or mischaracterized his name. Ethan Joe Petticrew Sr. and his brother, Everett Petticrew, were the children of John Petticrew and Rhoda Spencer Petticrew (U.S. Census 1920). Ethan Joe Petticrew was born about 1913 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930,1940). Later references note that he was born March 29, 1912, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, Birth Records, 1870-1935; WWII Draft Cards Young Men,1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1936-2007). By 1940 he and federal authorities recognized and called him Joseph Walter Petticrew (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He passed away

August 14, 1996 (Social Security Death Index, 1936-2007). Ethan Joe Petticrew married Imogene West Petticrew September 6, 1932 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She is the daughter of fur farmers Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. West (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1932, 7(11):1). Mrs. Imogene West Petticrew was born about 1917 (U.S. Census 1940), or February 27, 1916, in California. She passed away September 17, 2011, and appears to have been interred within the Wrangell cemetery (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). The couple raised at least two children: Ethan, (Joe Jr.), and Alora (Wrangell Sentinel 2016). Throughout USDA-Forest Service historical files the name “Joe Pettigrew” appears. However, I have demonstrated that this probably refers to Mr. and Mrs. [Ethan] Joe “Petticrew” as per Frink (1983); Cora Johnson (1983); McCay (1984); and U.S. Census (1920, 1930). Both the Johnson (1983) and Frink (1983) families reportedly socialized with the fur farming family during the 1930s at their sharecropping Clarence Strait, East Island (PET-56) fur farm. It appears the couple served as caretakers and/or collaborators with Mr. Petticrew’s paternal uncle, Bert McCay, in the operation and management of the East Island (PET-56) fur farm. Mr. Petticrew was more noted for being a logger (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), sawmill laborer (U.S. Census 1930) and commercial fisherman (U.S. Census 1940) throughout his life. By 1944, the couple were raising Alora, Joanne, and Joe Jr. (Petersburg Press, April 21, 1944, 18(48):8). See McCay’s, Charles West, Cora Johnson, and Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand Frink. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Philbin: (SIT-02; SIT-31). The name Philbin refers to the 1930’s through 1945 use of the Pybus Bay, Midway Island’s (SIT-02; SIT-31) as an Alaska fur farm (Hilson 1976:68; Hilson 1997). The surname Philbin refers to the maternal and extended family of the William Abbess and Peter J. Philbin Sr. families. The so-called Philbin (i.e., Midway) islands fur farm was said to be located within Pybus Bay and identified by Hilson (1976:68; Hilson 1997). William Abbess is the brother-in-law of Peter J. Philbin Sr. and his family. See Abbess, Philbin, Fred Patten, and Frank and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Philbin, D.O.: (SIT-01; SIT-02; SIT-31; SUM-01). Donald Osten Philbin was born February 10, 1911, in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1). In 1925, Donald Osten Philbin was eleven years old and experienced his first solo steamship passage from Seattle, Washington to Petersburg, Alaska. He traveled there to assisted his maternal uncle, William “Bill” Abbess on his Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1). In spring of 1933, Donald O. Philbin returned from Washington with his father to establish and settle on the Pybus Bay families, Midway Islands (SIT-02; SIT-31) fur farm (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1). From an early age Donald (i.e., Don) Osten Philbin and his younger brother, Peter (i.e., Pete) Joseph Philbin Jr., are noted within USDA-Forest Service historical files as siblings and responsible on-site fur farm managers on the group of four small islands within Pybus Bay referred to as the Midway Islands (SIT-31). These same historical files state that the entire nuclear family (i.e., Peter J. Philbin Sr.) were fur farmers there between 1933-1945 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The two Philbin brothers (i.e., Don and Pete Jr.) were collaborators along with their entire immediate and extended family in their Alaskan fur farming business. Their Midway Islands (SIT-02; SIT-31) fur farm permit was issued by the USDA-Forest Service in November 1933. Donald Philbin and his sister (i.e., Eunice Mary Philbin Wooton (1909-1983) were periodic visitors to Petersburg and one such visit was in late November 1934 from their Pybus Bay fox ranch (Petersburg Press, November 28, 1934, 9(21):8). In December 1936 Don Philbin reportedly delivered a shipment of fox pelts to Petersburg from their Pybus Bay fox ranch (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1936, 11(25):8). By December 1945, the families Midway islands (SIT-31) fur farm was formerly abandoned. All improvements are reportedly located on the most northerly island of the leased four island group. The family reported a maximum number of blue foxes pelted in one year: 100; their

average was said to be about 80 or 90 pelts per year (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Hilson 1976:68; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). Following the closure of the Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farm the brothers decided to try commercial salmon and halibut fishing. Initially, Don Philbin was reportedly fishing aboard the boat “Alfa”, a 40-foot wooden double-ender (Blender 1999a). He was also said to be linked to the fishing vessel, “Agnes” (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1946, he collaborated with his brother (i.e., Pete, Jr.) aboard their fishing vessel “Progress” (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1). The entire working Philbin family moved to Petersburg in 1941 following the death of Mrs. Mary Bernadette Osten Philbin (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1) and their Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farm was formally abandoned in December 1945 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Donald Philbin married Bertha Mabel French Philbin July 22, 1948, in Petersburg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press July 23, 1948, 23(4):8). The couple later divorced, and she eventually married Vernon Carpenter (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Donald O. Philbin passed away May 14, 1956, and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1). See Abbess, Philbin, Fred Patten, and Frank and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Philbin, E.: (SIT-02; SIT-31). This reference appears to refer to Miss Eunice Mary Philbin. She is the eldest child of Peter J. and Mary Philbin Sr. (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In 1941, she appears to have been referenced as the fur farming permittee in the Alaska Game Commission (1941) circular for the Midway Islands. She was born about 1909 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), or 1910 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). In the spring of 1933, the family moved onto the Pybus Bay, Midway Islands (SIT-31). She married Francis Joseph (i.e., Frank) Wooton December 24, 1934. At that time, her husband was a self-described fur farmer, and she a stenographer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple raised four children: Jerome (i.e., Jerry), Mary Ann, Jane, and Patty (Petersburg Pilot, July 27, 1983, 9(30):3). Her life spanned between January 24, 1909, and July 20, 1983 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). She passed away at the Humana Hospital in Anchorage, Alaska, and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Pilot, July 27, 1983, 9(30):3). Both she and her husband were active and long-term fur farmers. See Abbess, Philbin, Fred Patten, and Frank and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Philbin, Margaret: (SIT-31). Margaret Mary (i.e., Marnee) Philbin was born about 1925 (U.S. Census 1930), 1926 (U.S. Census 1940), or more accurately, February 13, 1925, in Seattle, Washington (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). She is the youngest child of Peter J. and Mary Bernadette Osten Philbin Sr. The family were historic southeastern Alaskan fur farmers on their Pybus Bay, Midway Islands (SIT-31) from 1933 through 1945 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Ms. Philbin supposedly “arrived in Alaska in April 1934”. She grew up on the Philbin family’s Midway Islands (SIT-31) fox farm in Pybus Bay. She claimed to have moved from their island home to Petersburg when she was 18. Throughout her life she served as a beautician, grocery and bakery clerk, and waitress in several local Petersburg restaurants (Petersburg Pilot, June 17, 2004, 30(25):6). She married Verner Louis Israelson February 10, 1948, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was born about 1920 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or May 18, 1919, in Petersburg, Alaska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Israelson grew up on one of the pioneering homesteads in the Point Agassiz area, and was a WWII U.S. Navy veteran (WWII Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949), an early salmon cannery warehouseman (U.S. Census 1940), and carpenter throughout the region (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Pilot, September 3, 2009, 35(37):16). Margaret M. Philbin Israelson lived between 1925 and 2004. Her husband, Verner L. Israelson, lived between 1919 and 2009. Both were interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave

Index, 1600s-current). See Abbess, Philbin, Fred Patten, and Frank and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Philbin, P.J.: (SIT-02; SIT-31). Historical USDA-Forest Service files appear to refer to “T.J. and D.D. Philbin” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, the two are actually Donald O. and Peter J. Philbin Jr. The entire extended Philbin family were noted as on-site fur farm managers on the Pybus Bay, Midway Islands (SIT-31) (i.e., 1933-1945) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). T.J. Philbin is a typo or misinterpretation for Peter Joseph Philbin, Sr. and Jr. The younger Peter J. Philbin was born to Peter J. and Mary B. Philbin Sr. about 1923 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). An additional source suggests that the younger brother, Peter J. Philbin Jr., was born May 2, 1922, and died February 25, 1994 (Petersburg Borough 2009, Petersburg Pilot, March 3, 1994, 20(9):5). In 1933 his older sister, Eunice M. Philbin, moved with their nuclear family from Seattle, Washington to the Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farm, and a year later she married Frank Wooton (Petersburg Press, December 28, 1934, 9(25). The Philbin family moved to Petersburg in 1941 (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1; Petersburg Pilot, March 3, 1994, 20(9):5). The Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farm was formally abandoned in December 1945 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Following the closure of the Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farm the brothers decided to try commercial salmon and halibut fishing. Pete Philbin Jr. assumed sole responsibility for the vessel “Progress” after his brother Donald relinquished his share to him in his estate. The “Progress” was used for halibut, salmon, and leisure purposes (Blender 1999a: 122). Pete Philbin Jr. was a WWII veteran, fisherman, construction builder, and engineer on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game vessel Steller (Petersburg Pilot, March 3, 1994, 20(9):5). In September 1961 he married Betty June Watts Trudeau Philbin in Juneau, Alaska (Petersburg Press, October 6, 1961, 49(3):8). She passed away in Anchorage, Alaska November 12, 2005, and was interred alongside her husband within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Abbess, Philbin, Fred Patten, and Frank and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Philbin, Peter Joseph, Sr.: (SIT-02; SIT-31). Peter J. Philbin Sr. was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940), or 1881 (U.S. Census 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Further research indicates that he was born March 25, 1881, in Doylestown, Ohio (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Cheryl Barnes/Rolf Israelson Family Tree). Mr. and Mrs. Philbin were married in Seattle, Washington, January 9, 1908 (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013), and they raised four children: Eunice, Donald, Peter Jr., and Margaret (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Throughout much of his life, Peter J. Philbin Sr. was a self-described state of Washington traveling salesman (Petersburg Press, August 13, 1948, 23(7):1; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Annually, he made two sales trips to southeastern Alaska from Seattle, Washington. Mr. Philbin made his first sales visit to the Petersburg area in 1904 (Petersburg Press, August 13, 1948, 23(7):1). He and his brother-in-law, William “Bill” Abbess, appear to have collaborated in the early formation and operation of what they called their “Pybus Islands” (SIT-02) and now called “Midway Islands” (SIT-31) fur farm. In 1933. Peter (Pete) Philbin Sr. was accompanied by his eldest son, Donald, in order to establish and operate their fledgling Pybus Bay, Midway Islands (SIT-31) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, May 18, 1956, 31(46):1). Peter J. Philbin, Sr. (1881-1948) and Mary Bernadette Osten Philbin (1885-1941), joined Mary Philbin’s brother, William N. Abbess, in the spring of 1933 in their Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farming venture. The multi-generational and interrelated families were all directly involved in southeastern Alaska fur farming (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1933, 7(49):1; Petersburg Pilot, March 3, 1994, 20(9):5). Due to adverse weather in the fall of 1943, the senior Mr. Philbin assisted the stormbound William Abbess on his Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm (Petersburg Press, October 8, 1943, 18(15):8). Mrs. Mary Bernadette Osten Philbin

passed away due to a paralytic stroke April 15, 1941 (Petersburg Press, April 18, 1941, 15(42):1; Petersburg Borough 2009). The remaining Philbin family moved to Petersburg in 1941 and formally abandoned their Midway Islands (SIT-31) fur farm in December 1945 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Philbin passed away suddenly August 9, 1948, and spouses were reunited within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, April 18, 1941, 15(42):1; Petersburg Press, August 13, 1948, 23(7):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Abbess, Philbin, Fred Patten, and Frank and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pierce, James A. James A. Pierce, the third defendant in the April 1935 Ketchikan District Court litigation concerning illegal possession of furs. He was found to be outside of the court's jurisdiction, in Portland, Oregon. However, both Lyman DeStaffany and Frank Dorbandt plead guilty to illegal possession of furs (Petersburg Press, May 3, 1935, 9(43):1). See Lyman DeStaffany, and Frank Dorbandt. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pinkston, C.C.: (XPA-29). Charles Cover Pinkston was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1940), or January 29, 1878, in Kirksville, Missouri (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Genealogical records state that he was born January 19, 1878 (Royer Family Tree). He was reportedly married to Dolly Pinkston (Easley 2012), or Cora Letha Pinkston July 15, 1930, in Port Alexander, Alaska (Royer Family Tree). She was born about 1900 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1940). However, her grave marker states that she was born January 17, 1879, and died January 23, 1988. She was interred in the Sitka Memorial Park, Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The Alaska Territorial Auditor (n.d.) noted Mr. Pinkston in a footnote within their records. The Auditor's office reported what appears to be a change in possession and/or ownership of the fox branding tool which was... "formerly held by Fred Johnson" (Alaska State Auditor n.d). The Alaska Game Commission (1934, 1936) circulars note that the permittee managed blue fox. A moonshine still was reported there (DeArmond 1995a:167). By 1940 he was self-described as a fisherman and the couple was residing in Sitka (U.S. Census 1940). In 1957 the family's available genealogy information mentions that the couple were residents of Everett, Washington (Royer Family Tree). Charles C. Pinkston died and was interred, following a series of strokes, at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home November 8, 1958 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Royer Family Tree). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pitsenberger, J.D. (Jasper): (KET-16). Minimal historical files and literature refer to J. N. and T. D. Pitsenberger together beginning in the early 1920's to approximately 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1932). In 1932 their one George Inlet, Coon Island (KET-16) fur farm is referenced (USDA-Forest Service 1932). This persons given initials may be another example of clerical misinterpretation or ongoing errors. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pitsenberger, J.N.: (CRG-22; KET-16). Jasper Newton Pitsenberger was born about 1854 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1851 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920). He was actually born December 28, 1853 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He married Lura J. Payne Pitsenberger September 8, 1880 (Iowa, Select Marriages Index, 1758-1996). Mrs. Pitsenberger was born about 1849 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1920). The couple were the parents of Thomas Dean Pitsenberger and were an active fur farming family on their two islands fur farms (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 8, 1923, 10(26):1). The family held the two separate special use permitted fur farms for Tlevak Straits, Nichols (CRG-22), and George Inlets, Coon Islands (KET-16). Mr. Pitsenberger claimed to be a farmer (U.S. Census 1910), boat carpenter (U.S. Census 1920), and finally a fur farmer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Pitsenberger died March 9, 1927, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1888-1960). Jasper Pitsenberger passed away in Ketchikan August 21, 1931, and appears to have been interred next to his wife within a

Paulsboro, Washington, cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In May 1932 Thomas Pitsenberger reportedly sold to "Frank Rosich" (i.e., Rozich) the gasboat "Spruce". The new owner planned to engage in trout fishing (Petersburg Press, May 27, 1932, 6(41):7). Also see USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c. See T.D. Pitsenberger. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pitsenberger, T.D.: (CRG-22, KET-16). Mr. Thomas Dean Pitsenberger was born May 13, 1890, in Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Other sources theorized that he was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). May 3, 1923, he married Edith Johnson Pitsenberger in Bayview, Washington (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 8, 1923, 10(26):1). She was born about 1893 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised at least two children: Mary Lura, and Larry Dean (U.S. Census 1940). Dean Pitsenberger was in partnership with his father (i.e., Jasper N.) in their two fur farming ventures: Tlevak Straits, Nichols Island (CRG-22), and George Inlets, Coon (KET-16) islands (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 8, 1923, 10(26):1). Historical literature and files refer to J. D. and T. D. Pitsenberger together at least in 1932 on Coon Island (KET-16). They were both involved with J.N. Hydaburg in Nichols Island (CRG-22) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Petersburg Weekly Report (November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) states that the two Pitsenberger's "applied" for Nichols Island (CRG-22) in 1921 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). This latter fur farm permit was issued in November 1921 and closed in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In the spring of 1931, Dean Pitsenberger of Poulsbo, Washington, advertised in the local Petersburg newspaper: "Alaska Fur Farmers; We can furnish you blood-clot eggs, frozen chicken heads and grains, also strictly fresh ranch eggs and farm produce" (Petersburg Press, May 29, 1931, 5(41):1). Mr. Pitsenberger passed away January 8, 1959, in Poulsbo, Washington (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). Throughout his life he appears to have focused primarily as a self-employed commercial fisherman in Alaska, and later as a Washington poultry farmer (WWI Civilian Draft Registration 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). See J.N. Pitsenberger. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pointer, M.B. (Slim): (PET-50). Marshall Brooks Pointer minimally served as a laborer/caretaker on the West Petersburg, Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) (Petersburg Press August 9, 1929, 3(52):4; U.S. Census 1930) and possibly the Cyrus Catt and Charlie C. Craig mink ranches in West Petersburg. He was born August 15, 1895 in Coquille, Oregon (WWII Draft Regulations Cards, 1942). An earlier reference suggests that he was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Mary Pointer. She was born about 1903 in Alaska. The couple were parents to two daughters: Betty and Sabre, both born in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Pointer lived between August 15, 1895, and his life ended in May 22, 1972, in Astoria or Clatsop, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Jesse Ames, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., Fred Porter, Cyrus Catt, and Charles Craig. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pollack, John: (JUN-01). Historic territorial and USDA-Forest Service files routinely misspell or misinterpret the surname "Ptack". All pertinent historical files and available information concerning the John A. and Susie Ptack family is identical, except for the federal agency misspelling of the name Pollack. In the early 1920's the USDA-Forest Service special use permit files detail this individual as a member and partner in the Lincoln Fox Company (JUN-01). The partnership included the following members: Frances Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar

Ingmann, Chas. Jenne, Thomas Ryan, Grover C. Winn, and Mr. Pollack (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Historical files state the company leased both Lynn Canal's, Lincoln and Ralston islands (JUN-01) for fur farming "starting about 1923" through 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). In 1929, according to agency files, "Mr. Pollack" was convicted of violating the Alaska Bone Dry Act & National Prohibition Act (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see: U.S. Census 1920 and WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942. See John A. and Susie Ptack, Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Charles P. Jenne, Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Poole, Jeremiah: (JUN-18). Mr. Jeremiah A. Poole was a divorced man born about 1862 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or more specifically May 27, 1861, In Rockford, Illinois (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In January 1930 Jeremiah Poole applied for a USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit in the Outer Point area of Douglas Island. Apparently his fur farming special use permit was never issued; the applicant didn't pay the initial annual lease fee as required, and the permit was formally rejected November 22, 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Poole had planned to stock the proposed 25-acre area with 25 pair of muskrats. No existing fur farming improvements or structures were reportedly made (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). December 23, 1943, he applied for his parcel of land and was issued the lands in the Outer Point area of Douglas Island. The parcel was described as within Township 41 South, Range 66 East, Section 19, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Jeremiah Poole died at his Outer Point residence November 17, 1944, and was buried in the Juneau Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Porter, Fred: (PET-50). Mr. Fred Richard Porter was born about 1891 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). A second source indicates that Frederick Richard Porter was born in 1886 and died in 1956 (Petersburg Borough 2009). In the early 1930s Fred Porter married Hannah Wheaton in Petersburg, Alaska, (Petersburg Press, January 17, 1930, 4(23):1). Mr. Porter was one of the four original partners in the West Petersburg, "Alaska Yukon Fur Farm" (PET-50). He shared initial partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames, Earl N. Ohmer Sr. and Charlie C. Craig (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Petersburg Press, November 22, 1929, 4(15):1). The partners commenced their fur farm enterprise at the site in the mid-1920's. The site is situated at the mouth of Petersburg Creek, Kupreanof Island (i.e., West Petersburg). Fred Porter's primary occupation appears to have been the lead maintenance man at the original Alaska Glacier Seafoods cannery, Petersburg, Alaska (Nelson 2013: 69). He was also the supervisor of the shrimp packing with the companies Cordova, Alaska, facility (The Petersburg Press, March 31, 1933, 7(40):8). In 1947 Mr. Jesse Ames bought out his "Alaska Yukon Fur Farm" partners and continued operations there until the late 1940's. In the late 1950's, West Petersburg's Alaska Yukon Fur Farm property and improvements were sold to Ethel and Harold Bergmann (Alaska Game Commission 1929; American Fur Breeder 1944: 29, 1947: 90; Ames 1947:15; E. Bergmann 1993; H. Bergmann 1993; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Tewkesbury 1947: 59, 189). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Porter, Lester: (SUM-01). In early 1937, Mr. Lester William Porter traveled from Huntley, Nebraska to start work as a fur farming caretaker for William N. Abbess on the Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fox farm (Petersburg Press, April 23, 1937, 11(42):10). At the end of the summer, Mr. Porter was given a ride to Petersburg from Storm Island (SUM-01) by Mr. Otto Wilde Sr. (Petersburg Press, August 13, 1937, 12(6):7). Lester William Porter was said to have been born about 1916 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1917 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). My research indicates that he was born November 26, 1915, in Huntley, Nebraska and he died December 26, 1999, in Folsom, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social

Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). Mr. Porter first married Elaine Clinton Rigley October 4, 1941, in Evanston, Wyoming (Newspapers.com. Marriage Index, 1800s-current), later he was married to Ottie Billie Parnell November 13, 1948, in Yokohama, Japan (U.S., Consular Reports of Marriages, 1910-1949). Mr. Porter appears to have served primarily as a radio operator with the federal government (U.S. Census 1940). He is said to have passed away in Folsom, California, and was interred within the Vacaville-Elmira Cemetery, Vacaville, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See William (Bill) Abbess. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Porter, "Pop": (PET-44). During the winter of 1936-1937, "Pop" Porter is said to be trapping in Kupreanof Island's Portage Bay (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1937, 11(28):8). In February 1939, "Pop" Porter, was a caretaker for the Reyburn Brothers on their Douglas Bay, Moss Island (PET-44). He provided food and shelter to A.M. McGilton following the grounding of his vessel "Finney Boy" on the Point Mitchell Reef (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1939, 13(32):5). By 1949 he was attempting to complete a wooden living structure in West Petersburg (Petersburg Press, September 16, 1949, 24(11):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Posey, Parham Thornton (P.T.): (JUN-07, JUN-08, JUN-14). In 1876, Mr. P.T. Posey was born in Sparkman, Arkansas (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988). His wife, Molly Crown, died of typhoid fever. The couple had two children together: Ruth and Sebern Lee "Bill". P.T. Posey was noted for his fishing, trapping, and machinist skills. He died in Juneau in March 1949 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988). He was interred in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His cousin also resided in Alaska: Nolan Hamm (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=1012). Mr. Posey was involved in fur farming on at least two islands: Port Frederick's, Halibut (JUN-07), and Icy Straits', Entrance Island (JUN-08). With necessary permission, in March 1931, he was living on a third island: Icy Straits', Porpoise Island (JUN-14) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Posey held USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permits for Halibut Island (JUN-07) between April 1933 and December 1934, and Entrance Island (JUN-08) between June 1931 and April 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In May 1931, Entrance Island (JUN-08) was assessed by the USDA-Forest Service field personnel as poor for fur farming because "it is too close to other land and has no fresh water and a poor harbor" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=988). However, Mr. Posey wanted to continue operations on Entrance Island (JUN-08). By April 1933, the USDA-Forest Service reported no island occupancy and no foxes there. He appears to have relinquished his fur farming lease for Entrance Island at that time (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Rose Posey, and John Makinen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Posey, Rose:(JUN-07, JUN-12). Rose Belle Carter was born March 26, 1916 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Ms. Carter married Sebern Lee "Bill" Posey in 1932, and they had one daughter together, Ruth. In 1934, Bill Posey died in a logging accident near a Hoonah, Alaska, CCC camp along Icy Strait (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=1012; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Posey held the fur farming permit for Halibut Island (JUN-07) between December 1934 and December 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=988). Rose Posey married John Makinen February 9, 1935 in Hoonah, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She combined her blue foxes with his and moved from Halibut Island (JUN-07) to Hoonah Island (JUN-12). The couple had at least three children together: Jack, Nancy, and Myrtle. The family moved to Juneau in 1944, where John Makinen soon died. Rose then married Dave Simonson October 6, 1945 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He had one son, Aaron, and the couple had a son together, David. She was

widowed again in 1966. In 1971, she married Jim Phillips, and they resided at their home in Tee Harbor until her death October 3, 1999 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988, Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See John Makinen, and Rose Posey Makinen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Preuschoff, Edmond (Ed): (PET-20). Edward Paul Preuschoff was born April 29, 1884, in Nebraska City, Nebraska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Petersburg Press, July 25, 1941, 16(4):5). Most of his life he lists his profession as a “logger”. Additional references to him and his brothers historical logging exploits can be found scattered throughout Nelson’s (2013) text and local Petersburg weekly newspapers. In the 1930 U.S. Census Mr. Preuschoff is mistakenly referred to as “Edmund P. Trucoskoff”, and his approximate birth year was listed as 1885 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930). In the 1940 U.S. Census his name is correctly spelled Edmund P. Preuschoff, and his birth year is listed as 1885 in Nebraska. Mr. Preuschoff was married to Luisa (U.S. Census 1930) or Louise (U.S. Census 1940). Louise Seitzer Preuschoff was born about 1897 in Germany (U.S. Census 1940). The couple was married October 26, 1926, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, July 25, 1941, 16(4):4). The couple raised at least two children: Edmund G. and Katherine M. (U.S. Census 1940). His occupation was listed as a fur farmer in both the 1930 and 1940 U.S. Census. In 1920 Mr. Edmond Preuschoff joined his brother (i.e., Frank Preuschoff) in their Sumner Strait, Lung and Kah Sheets Islands (PET-20) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 2, 1920, 6(29):4). The brothers were issued their fur farm special use permit in August 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The brothers have a lengthy historical record at their two island fur farm (Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923). In 1925, they were listed as members of the Northwest Fox Breeders Association (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). These two brothers were also noted as independent loggers throughout central Southeast Alaska (Forrest 1984:95). In the fall of 1935, Edward Preuschoff made weekly trips to Petersburg with his locally produced canned clams for wholesale and retail sales (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1935, 10(10):4). In the fall of 1937, the local newspaper speculated that he and other fur farming entrepreneurs were contemplating moving their fur farms to the Mountain Point area of Mitkof Island (Petersburg Press, November 1937, 12(20):1). In 1941, Edmund Preuschoff served as a watchman at the Twin Creek CCC Camp, where he succumbed to long term health issues in July 1941 (Petersburg Press, July 25, 1941, 16(4):5). Their younger brother, Hans Preuschoff (1887-1947), was directly and indirectly involved in their Lung and Kah Sheets islands (PET-20) fur farming enterprise. Hans Preuschoff appears periodically throughout the local Petersburg newspapers assisting his two brothers on their two island fur farm between at least 1928-1941. In the summer of 1917, the two older Preuschoff brothers purchased the gasboat “Comrade” from George Bidwell for use as a fox farm tender and for necessary transportation (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, June 3, 1932, 6(42):6). It was also utilized in their logging and fur farming exploits throughout the first half of the twentieth century. The vessel “Comrade” was sold in late 1928 to C. Hoogendorn (Petersburg Press, December 28, 1928, 3(20):1). Ed Preuschoff also owned and operated the vessel “Java” (Blender 1999a). Mr. Edmund Preuschoff rests in the Petersburg Cemetery, and his life reportedly spanned from 1884 to 1941 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, July 25, 1941, 16(4):5; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His widow, Mrs. Louise Preuschoff later married Lars Westre June 20, 1948, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She died in August 1961, and was buried in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Preuschoff, Preuschoff dynasty, and Robert H. Campbell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Preuschoff, Frank: (PET-20). Frank John Preuschoff was born July 17, 1885, in Sioux City, Iowa and passed away in the fall of 1940. He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, October 4, 1940, 15(14):1; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). In earlier census documents his family surname is misinterpreted and misspelled as “Paewschoff” (U.S. Census 1920), and “Cresschoff” (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Preuschoff came to Petersburg in 1910 (Petersburg Press, July 25, 1941, 16(4):5). His siblings and birth years are shared here: Edmund (1884), Hans (1887), Mary Marie (1890), Martha (1895) and Francis (1900) (Roberts 2014).. Frank and Edmond Preuschoff were noted as early independent loggers throughout central Southeast Alaska (Forrest 1984:96). Mr. Preuschoff is listed as an engineer and logger by profession (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1930), as well as a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). He married Amanda Kemp of Ketchikan December 26, 1916 (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 6, 1917, 3(6):4). The couple separated and eventually divorced. “Manda” Preuschoff then married Raleigh L. Bernard January 12, 1925, in Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Frank Preuschoff was initially in fur farming partnership with Robert H. Campbell in the two-island fur farm (i.e., Lung and Kah Sheets Islands, PET-20). They called their company Lung Island Fox Farm (PET-20). The initial partners established their two island fur farm sometime in 1919. The next year Mr. Campbell sold his share of the company to Edmond Preuschoff (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 2, 1920, 6(29):4). In August 1920, the two brothers were issued their USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permit (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 2, 1920, 6(29):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In the fall of 1921, the local newspaper referred to Frank Preuschoff as a “well-known fox rancher from Gut island” (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 21, 1921, 77(44):1). In the summer of 1922 Frank Preuschoff was elected as the temporary chairman of a yet to be named formal fur farming organization. He was to serve until a permanent organization was formed (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):1). He and his brother, Edmond, were active in the island fur farm enterprise until 1940. The brothers have a lengthy historical record at their two island fur farm (Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923). They reportedly raised blue foxes. In 1925, they were members of the Northwest Fox Breeders Association (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1936, 1941; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In the summer of 1936, Frank Preuschoff married Alma Heindorf (Petersburg Press, July 10, 1936, 11(1):1). In early 1938, Frank Preuschoff and C.H. Zuver were arrested and charged with the killing of Sitka black-tailed deer fawns. Mr. Preuschoff was in the possession one fawn, given a 60-day suspended sentence and fined \$50. Both men’s weapons were confiscated (Petersburg Press, January 28, 1938, 12(30):1). In the fall of 1940, Frank Preuschoff experienced a debilitating paralytic stroke and soon passed away (Petersburg Press, September 27, 1940, 15(13):6; Petersburg Press, October 4, 1940, 15(14):1). He was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). His younger brother, Hans Preuschoff (1887-1947), was directly and indirectly involved in their Lung and Kah Sheets Islands (PET-20) fur farming enterprise. Between 1928-1941, Hans Preuschoff appears in passing within the local weekly newspaper assisting his two older brothers on their two island fur farm. The widow, Mrs. Alma Hiendorf Preuschoff and Alva W. Zuver Jr. were married in Petersburg April 22, 1941. The latter couple soon made their home on Sumner Strait, Lung island (PET-20) (Petersburg Press, April 25, 1941, 15(43):6). Frank and Edmund Preuschoff appear to have cooperatively owned and operated the vessel “Comrade” (Blender 1999a). It was utilized in their logging and fur farming exploits in the early twentieth century. The vessel “Comrade” was sold in late 1928 to C. Hoogendorn (Petersburg Press, December 28, 1928, 3(20):1).

According to a 1924 edition of the Petersburg Herald, Frank Preuschoff and his sister, Frances, reportedly traveled from their island fur farm (PET-20) to Petersburg aboard the vessel “Comrade” (Petersburg Herald, July 25, 1924, 11(29):6). Francis Antoinette Preuschoff was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1901 (U.S. Census 1910,1930,1940,1950). Further research indicates that she was actually born June 10, 1900, in Parkplace, Oregon (Oregon, State Births, 1842-1923). She first married Nickolas Dantos May 8, 1918, in Vancouver, Washington. Mr. Dantos was born about 1894 in Greece. He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1912 (U.S. Census 1920). He was a soldier, and she a housewife (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Frances Preuschoff then married Cecil Allen April 7, 1925, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):4; Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):8). The next census lists her as divorced in Oregon City, Oregon; she claimed to be a housekeeper (U.S. Census 1930). According to Alaska records, Frances Preuschoff then married Jake Hallingstad October 21, 1933, in Petersburg. He claimed to be a fisherman, and she was listed as a housewife (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Frances Preuschoff Hallingstad is then listed as divorced December 27, 1949 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Oregon, State Divorces, 1925-1971). She also served as her brother’s [i.e., Hans Preuschoff] estate administratrix (Petersburg Press, October 3, 1947, 21(14):6). By 1950, she was living with her older sister’s family, Mrs. Martha Preuschoff Dunn, in Salem, Oregon, and serving as a private housekeeper (U.S. Census 1950). Currently, there is no additional information available concerning Frances Preuschoff Hallingstad. See Preuschoff, Robert H. Campbell, and Alva Zuver Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Preuschoff, Hans: (PET-20; PET-30; SUM-04). Mr. Hans Preuschoff was born December 4, 1887, in Sioux City, Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration cards, 1942). He reportedly died September 4, 1947 (Petersburg Borough 2009; U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970; Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). He is a sibling of Edmond, Frank, Mary Marie, Martha, and Francis Preuschoff (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). In 1918, Hans Preuschoff briefly served in the U.S. military (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). Initially, Mr. Preuschoff and his male siblings were noted southeastern Alaskan loggers (U.S. Census 1910), but all fur farmers by 1919-1920 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Hans Preuschoff and his business partners, Robert M. Allen and Thomas Olson stocked Channel Island (PET-30) with 20 blue fox and planned to add more soon (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 19, 1919, 5(43):4). Preuschoff and his partners applied for their Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30) fur farm in August 1919 and relinquished it quickly in October 1919. The partners quickly moved their fur bearers from Channel Island (PET-30) to Hobart Bay’s, Entrance Island (SUM-04). In the Petersburg newspaper notice, Mr. Allen appeared to indicate the company name was “R.M. Allen and Associates” (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2). The partners reportedly were concerned about reports that their Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30) area freezes up in winter (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This possibility would thus limit year-round access and potentially allow their fur farming fur bearers to escape. Mr. Preuschoff and his partners then removed and stocked the fur farm on their Hobart Bay, Entrance Island (SUM-04). In October 1919 he and his partners reportedly were issued the fur farm permit for Entrance island (SUM-04) (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 28, 1919, 5(53):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 5(53):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 21, 1923, 10(48):6; Petersburg Herald, July 11, 1924, 11(27):1). Hans Preuschoff was listed as the fox farm manager and Mr. Olsen was listed as a fox rancher (i.e., caretaker/laborer) (U.S. Census 1920). In the summer of 1923, Mr. Preuschoff reportedly rescued a seasonal caretaker. At the time of the rescue, the unnamed employee was fishing in

Hobart Bay (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1923, 10(31):1). In 1929, Hans Preuschoff was noted along with one of his brothers as visiting Petersburg from their Sumner Strait, Lung Island (PET-20) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, April 5, 1929, 3(34):6). Between at least 1928-1941, it appears that Hans Preuschoff intermittently assisted and participated with his two brothers in the Lung and Kah Sheets Islands (PET-20) fur farm (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1930, 4(44):1). Minimal reference to his direct involvement in the latter islands is sporadic and inconsistent. It would seem that he assisted his brothers when and if he had spare time or they needed additional gratis assistance. By 1929, Mr. Preuschoff and E.A. Young are listed as employees at the Blind Slough, Mitkof Island, hydroelectric plant (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1929, 3(39):6). He worked at the Blind Slough hydroelectric plant for nine years. Later Preuschoff was described as an assistant engineer at the Petersburg, Alaska, city power plant (U.S. Census 1940). After he left city employment he worked for the USDA-Forest Service in trail construction. He died in the Petersburg Hospital of an apparent heart attack in the fall of 1947 and was buried in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Press, September 5, 1947, 22(10):1; Petersburg Press, September 12, 1947, 22(11):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His sister, Mrs. Frances A. Hallingstad, served as the administratrix of his estate (Petersburg Press, October 3, 1947, 21(14):6). See Preuschoff, Robert H., Campbell, and Thomas Olson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Price, Edna Mae: (SUM-09; SUM-10). Edna Mae Price was born November 12, 1898, and died in December 1976 (Petersburg Press, November 4, 1971, 58(51):7; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She was once married to Stanton (Stan) Price. Initially she and her husband oversaw management and operation of their Stephens Passage, Sunset island (SUM-10) fur farm. The couple were “share-croppers” under Andy Anderson and the Petersburg Blue Fox Company (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1932, 7(17):3). In the couples divorce settlement, she independently retained the Windham Bay Islands (SUM-09) fur farm site. The site is located on Alaska’s mainland. In October 1935, Mrs. Price was issued her own fur farm special use permit for the latter site, and it was transferred to a “residence permit” in February 1939. By August 1936 Mrs. Price planned to construct pens on her mainland portion of the site for blue fox breeding and pupping purposes. She planned to use the adjacent two islands chiefly for fur priming purposes. In October 1937 she reported that she and her unnamed helper “raise a large garden, fish and trap wild fur” for extra income. By 1939 she stated that she no longer used the two small islands as originally planned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). She passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home in December 1976 and was buried within its cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Stan Price, Silas King, and Andy Anderson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Price, Stanton (Stan): (SUM-09, SUM-10). Stanton (Stan) Price was born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1940). He was actually born November 5, 1899, in Billings, Missouri, and died December 5, 1989, in Juneau, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Price was a self-described electrical engineer with the Juneau public utility (U.S. Census 1930). During the fall of the 1930s Mr. and Mrs. Price served as “share-croppers” and on-site managers on the Stephens Passage, Sunset island (SUM-10) fur farm for Andy Anderson (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1932, 7(17):3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The couple were operating the island fur farm under a contract overseen by Andy Anderson and the Petersburg Blue Fox Company. In September 1934 Price reported to the Forest Service that...“My contract with the Petersburg Blue Fox Co. runs out next summer. I must remove my foxes from Sunset Island” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical USDA-Forest Service files appear to conflict with one another concerning his Windham Bay islands and mainland (SUM-09) site. Sadly, it appears that early federal agency files and documents concerning this site are currently missing or no longer exist. A large gap in the

cultural use and occupancy of the area is self-evident. Initially Mr. and Mrs. Price were said to be in a fur farming partnership with Silas E. King in their Windham Bay Islands and mainland (SUM-09) fur farming site. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1934, and the USDA-Forest Service closed the file in September 1935. The permit was reportedly closed when Mr. King sold all interest in the business to Mr. and Mrs. Price. Additional federal agency files state the same special use permit was issued in October 1934 and relinquished in October 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to limited available agency files the fur farming permit was then individually transferred to Mrs. Edna Mae Price. In the couples divorce settlement, Edna Mae Price was awarded the fur bearers, all necessary equipment, and improvements on their Windham Bay Islands and mainland (SUM-09) site. Her individual fur farm site permit was issued to her in October 1935 and then transferred to a "residence permit" in February 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). In the mid-1950's Stanton Price moved his Windham Bay wannigan, a house on floats, to Pack Creek, Admiralty Island. He was noted in these later years for his Admiralty Island homestead and interaction with its brown bear population (USDA-Forest Service n.d.e). See Edna Mae Price and Silas E. King. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pringle, J.R.: (XPA-15). Jerome Roy Pringle was born July 4, 1886, in Golden, Michigan (Hoover and Cockrell Family Tree; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married and divorced several times (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2018); and raised at least one daughter, Irene L. Pringle (1910-2007). He traveled to Alaska and worked in various vocations and industries. Historical records and genealogies suggest he lived minimally in southeastern Alaska between circa 1918 and 1920 (Hoover and Cockrell Family Tree; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Pringle was a laborer/caretaker associated with Steve Rusich in the Kuiu Island, Security Bay's, Cedar Bight (XPA-15) fur farming site. In September 1925, the USDA-Forest Service reported "Steve Rusich lived at Cedar Bight for a number of years and has made some improvements there, but no one is living there at the present time". "J.R. Pringle and Rusich considered pen raising foxes there but changed their minds" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). At a minimum Mr. Pringle was mentioned in residence in Juneau, Tyee, and the Security Bay areas (Hoover and Cockrell Family Tree; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Sometime in the early 1920's Mr. Pringle seems to have returned to Washington. He was said to have spent the remainder of his life in the Seattle, Washington area. In 1942 he was employed by the Boeing Aircraft Company (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Jerome R. Pringle died December 15, 1958, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). See Steve Rusich, Mrs. Neva Rusich, and Dave Housel. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Propp, Arthur: (XPR-04). Arthur Fred Propp was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920), 1890 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1889 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggests he was born February 25, 1887, in Deer Creek, Minnesota (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). He married Mrs. Bessie Thatcher Propp November 27, 1926, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Propp was born about 1892 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). The couple guided his nephew, Charles Martin Thatcher (U.S. Census 1940). Initially, Mr. Propp was said to have served as a "gas engineer" employed by the Pure Food Fish Company in Ketchikan, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), he was then a fisherman and fox rancher (U.S. Census 1920, 1930; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), later he described himself as a "chicken raiser" (U.S. Census 1940), a carpenter based out of their Ward Cove home (WWII Draft Registrations, 1942), and he finished his working life as a farmer on their Snohomish County,

Washington, farm (U.S. Census 1950). His wife reportedly served as an “unpaid family worker” (U.S. Census 1940). In March 1920 Mr. Propp was initially listed as a fur farming partner with W.H. Roessel in their Clarence Strait, Hotspur, Harris, and Werlick islands (XPR-04) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). April 20, 1920, Mr. Propp filed the necessary paperwork in Seattle, Washington, concerning ownership of the fishing vessel “Elsinore”, a vessel built in Stockton, Washington, in 1912. Ownership of the vessel was evenly divided between Arthur Propp, W.H. Roselle, and J.R. Beegle. The vessel was listed as home ported in Ketchikan, Alaska (Washington, Masters and Owners of Vessels Oaths, 1916-1967). Later Mr. Propp was reportedly in partnership with W.H. Roselle, Dr. J.H. Mustard, M.J. Hennigan, and C.J. Collins in their Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc. (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4). Historical files note that Mr. Propp served as the on-site manager of the islands fur farm for W. H. Rosselle in April 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). March 6, 1940, he was issued title to a parcel of land within Township 74 South, Range 90 East, Southeast ¼ Section 33, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See W.H. Roessel, William Holzheimer, Dr. J.H. Mustard, M.J. Hennigan, Hugh Sawyer, and C.J. Collins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Pryde, Harry A.: (PET-12). Early references misspelled his surname, “Pride” (Bower & Aller 1918:65; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Harry A. Pryde was born about 1871 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1910). His wife, Agnes A. Pryde, was born about 1879 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910). The couple reportedly produced several children: “Audrey, Delmar, and James” (U.S. Census 1910). Mrs. Agnes Pryde lived between 1877 and 1913 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Harry A. Pryde married Bertha Lederer Pryde March 16, 1906, in Vancouver, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). A later reference states that Mr. Pryde was born about 1872, and his wife, Bertha Lederer Pryde, was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Weekly reports his passing on December 9, 1932 (deArmond 1995b; Alaska Weekly & Alaska Sports Index of Obituaries n.d.). His actual death was December 6, 1932 (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Web: Washington, Find a Grave Index, 1821-2012) He was interred within the Evergreen-Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1921 Harry Pryde was appointed as a Territorial Deputy of Hoonah. “Harry Pryde has a ranch near Hoonah and has been engaged in farming and prospecting for the past 20 twenty years. He is married and comes highly recommended” (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 30, 1921, 7(41):1). Mr. Pryde appears to have resigned from the deputy position by the summer of 1926 (Petersburg Herald, June 5, 1926, 1(3):1). September 17, 1926, Mr. Pryde was issued a parcel of land within Township 42 South, Range 60 East, Section 26, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). By 1930 he is a self-described warden with the Bureau of Fisheries and apparently based in Sitka, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Pryde’s fur farming exploits appear to have begun with his partnership with a Mr. Jones on their Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm. There is the possibility that Mr. Jones may be W.W. Jones. Mr. W. W. Jones applied for the Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) as a fur farm site in September 1906, and it was officially rejected in May 1907 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Currently there is no supporting information as to why this latter fur farm permit was rejected (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The pair were self-described and referred to as the “Westhope Fur Company” (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1-2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to available historical agency files, the pair was issued their Keku Strait, Hound Island (PET-12) fur farm permit in December 1905, and it was abandoned by December 1910. The site was reportedly “stocked with free running blue fox”. There was at least one residence or house there. The enterprise was reportedly abandoned by 1917 (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1-2; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923a; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). USDA-Forest Service files contradict this latter account and state that the island was utilized between 1913 and 1914 by C. Jay Mills. John

Cleary is then noted as the next permittee on the Hound Island (PET-12) between 1916 and 1917 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See W.W. Jones. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ptack, John A.: (JUN-01, JUN-04; JUN-09). John A. Ptack was born about 1868 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) or 1872 in Bohemia (U.S. Census 1930). He was also said to have been born in Austria (U.S. Census 1910), and Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). Throughout much of his adult life he was a self-employed barber (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930). In 1923, J.A. Ptack was named a director in the newly formed Southeast Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 30, 1923, 10(46):4). Historic USDA-Forest Service files and various circulars appear to misspell or misinterpret his surname “Ptack” with “Pollack”. All pertinent historical files and available information concerning the John A. and Susie Ptack family is identical, except for the misspelling and interpretation of the surname “Pollack”. In the early 1920’s the USDA-Forest Service special use permit files note this individual as a member and partner in their Lynn Canal, Lincoln Fox Company. John A. “Pollack” was said to be an early collaborator with Mrs. Frances Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles L. Jenne, Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). These files state the company leased both Lynn Canals’, Lincoln and Ralston islands (JUN-01) for fur farming at least between 1925 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, these same historical files and records hint the partners actually commenced their enterprise “about 1923” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also, Mr. Ptack was a secondary partner with James P. Morgan and C.J. Sullivan in their Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04) fur farm. The initial two partners (i.e., Morgan and Sullivan) were issued their latter island fur farm permit in March 1920, and it was formally closed with the ending of their working relationship in December 1922 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Morgan and Ptack continued their working relationship on Coghlan Island (JUN-04) until August 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924). In 1925 Mr. Ptack paid James Morgan \$6000 for his Coghlan Island (JUN-04) interest, improvements, equipment, and livestock. In August 1925, the USDA-Forest Service special use permit was leased to John and Susie Ptack. Mr. Ptack then purchased all interest in the Stephens Passage, Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm from Lund and Barclay. Mr. Ptack was issued his Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm permit for the site in April 1930, and it was closed in April 1931 with his passing. Mr. Ptack passed away in Seattle, Washington October 2, 1930 (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960), or October 3, 1930 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was interred in Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). With the death of her husband, the two fur farming permits were transferred to Mrs. Susie Ptack. Mrs. Ptack was then issued her fur farm permits for Coghlan Island (JUN-04), and Grand Island (JUN-09) in April 1931 (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], Susie Ptack, Eugene Weschenfelder, Edgar H. Crossman, Dallas J. Kearns, Leila Ptack Lane, C. E. Lane, Eric Larson, Edna Ptack Melvin, James P. Morgan, Thomas Morgan, John and Susie Ptack, C.J. Sullivan. Mrs. Frances Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles L. Jenne, Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ptack, Susie M.: (JUN-04; JUN-06, JUN-09). Susie Margaret Ptack is the wife of John A. Ptack. In August 1925 the Stephens Passage, Coghlan island (JUN-04) fur farm permit was leased to John and Susie Ptack. In April 1931 with the death of her husband, the permits were then transferred to her. Mrs. Ptack was issued her fur farming permits for the Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04) (1925-1931), Auke Bay’s, Suedla Island (JUN-06) (1925-1935), and

Stephens Passage, Grand Island (JUN-09) (1931-1935). In October 1935 her three fur farming permits were closed with her passing. Mrs. Ptack left the improvements, equipment, and livestock to her daughters: Leila Ptack Lane and Edna Ptack Melvin (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). See John Pollack [i.e. Ptack], Eugene Weschenfelder, Edgar H. Crossman, Dallas J. Kearns, Leila Ptack Lane, C. E. Lane, Eric Larson, Edna Ptack Melvin, James P. Morgan, Thomas Morgan, John Ptack, and C.J. Sullivan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Race, Harry R.: (KET-01, KET-13). Harry Ronald Race was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), 1894 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1893 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). He was born November 29, 1891, in Coupeville, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Violet Wood Race February 2, 1917, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). His wife, Mrs. Violet Wood Race, was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920), 1894 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1893 (U.S. Census 1940). She was born in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised at least three children: Daisy, William, and Robert (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). His daughter, Daisy, was listed as being a stepchild (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Harry R. Race reportedly died November 22, 1962, and was buried in the Sunnyside Cemetery, Coupeville, Washington (deArmond 1995b, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mrs. Race lived between February 20, 1890, and March 10, 1988 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Harry Race was a U.S. military veteran and achieved the rank of captain in the infantry (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was also widely recognized as a Ketchikan pharmacist/druggist and an early and active fur farmer. He appears to be the driving force behind the “Ketchikan Fur Syndicate”. The fur farm permit for Spacious Bay’s, Square Island (KET-01) was issued in September 1923, and April 1922 for Behm Canals’, Slate (KET-13). Historical files and literature suggest that the fur farm company and Mr. Race were active at least through 1926 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; DeArmond 1995a: 50. Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Tewkesbury 1947: 67; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). February 23, 1922, he was issued a series of parcels of land within Township 75 South, Range 90 East, North ½, North ½, Northeast ¼, Section 9; Southwest ¼, Southwest ¼, Section 10; and East ½, Northwest ¼, Section 15 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In 1937 Mr. Race served within the Alaska Territorial Legislature and retired to his original home in Coupeville, Washington, where he died in 1962 (DeArmond 1996a:50). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ramstead, Edward: (SIT-09, SIT-25). In March of 1931 Mr. Ed Ramstead was issued his fur farm permits for Seymour Canals’ two islands group: Dorn (SIT-09), and Faust and Faun (SIT-25), and they were both officially closed in August 1938 with his passing (Petersburg Press June 4, 1937, 11(48):1). Ramstead’s passing was noted in the local Petersburg newspaper. He was described as a fox farmer on Dorn Island (SIT-09), and immigrating to the U.S. from Aalsund, Norway (Petersburg Press June 4, 1937, 11(48):1). According to a February 1938 historical USDA-Forest Service memo, the permittee died, at about 50 years of age, and his estate was handled by Andrew Wikan of Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Mr. Ramstead was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). It lists Ed Ramstead as interred there; however, there is no grave marker or related information associated with this individual. See the “Wikan Brothers”. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ramstead, E.O.: (PET-69). Mr. Edward Oliver Ramstead was reportedly born July 10, 1886 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Other source materials suggest he was born about 1887 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). A fourth source states his birth date was July 14, 1886, and passing in April 1979 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His wife, Ida R., was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Ramstead died May 11, 1981, in Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). The couple raised eight children: "Milton (Buddy), Arnie, Jimmie, Glenn, Marie, Dolores E., Edward Jr., and John" (Lund 1997). Mrs. Ida Ramstead's sister (i.e., Aurora "Strandbury" Swanson) is married to Carl A. Swanson (PET-89). In 1925 Mr. Ramstead moved he and his family from Thief River Falls, Minnesota to Point Agassiz, Alaska. In 1924 Andrew Ask made initial homestead application for the Point Agassiz parcel of land. He reportedly sold the land to Edward O. Ramstead in 1925. Edward O. Ramstead and his family established their 120-acre homestead there (Lund 1997; Petersburg Pilot, January 30, 2014, 40(5):10; Petersburg Herald, May 8, 1925, 11(65):1). In 1925 Ramstead quickly completed a small cottage for his family on the Point Agassiz homestead (Petersburg Herald, June 5, 1925, 11(69):1). Later he expanded the house, and added a sawmill, and large barn on their homestead property (Lund 1997; Petersburg Pilot, October 31, 2002, 28(44):6). Mr. Ramstead applied for his homestead survey in 1926. It was officially listed under U.S. patent number 1059187 and issued in 1932 under U.S. Survey No. 1933 (Bunge 2007; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service, n.d.b, 1938.). The Ramstead homestead property was noted for its dairy cattle, sheep, silver fox, and chickens (Lund 1997; Petersburg Pilot, October 31, 2002, 28(44):6). The family had as many as 15 cows and one bull there at some point in time (Petersburg Pilot, October 31, 2002, 28(44):6). In the spring of 1933, Mr. Ramstead purchased a Ford truck to use on his farm (Petersburg Press, April 21, 1933, 7(43):8). By the fall of 1939, the E.O. Ramstead's were referred to as formerly from Point Agassiz and now residents of Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1939, 14(10):8; Petersburg Pilot, October 31, 2002, 28(44):6). Mr. Ramstead reportedly gave up his Point Agassiz farm and was then operating a farm in Washington state (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1939, 14(10):8). One of the couple's sons, Milton (Bud) Ramstead, slaughtered the Ramstead's Point Agassiz cattle and quickly offered the beef for sale in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Press, December 8, 1939, 14(23):8). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rapuzzi, Chas. J.: (SKG-22). Mr. Charles Joseph Rapuzzi was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1900), 1892 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1893 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). His actual birth date was noted as May 24, 1892 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Later information suggests that he was born May 24, 1891, in Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). According to his grave marker, Mr. Rapuzzi lived between 1891 and 1967 (Find a Grave Index, 1600-current; U.S., Railroad Retirement Pension Index, 1934-1987). Rapuzzi appears to have passed away June 2, 1967, in Lytton, British Columbia, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Death Index, 1872-1990), and was buried within the Evergreen Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Mable, was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1898 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1940). They were married in Skagway, Alaska, December 9, 1917 (Canada, Newspapers.com Marriage Index, 1880's-current). The couple raised at least three children: Charles J. Jr., Robert, and Betty Mae (U.S. Census 1930). In 1940, a daughter, Phyllis Ann, is added and listed under the family census information (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout his adult life, Mr. Rapuzzi worked for the White Pass and Yukon Railroad and its successor (i.e., Pacific & Arctic and Navigation Company) in various capacities (Kalen 1962: 34; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He was noted as a fireman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), and engineer (U.S. Census 1920, 1940).

The Charles Rapuzzi Fur Farm was located in the Skagway area. He reportedly raised mink there, and it appears that it was active at least during 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W.H. Marrett, John Morrison, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rasmussen, A.: (SUM-02). Anton Rasmussen was born February 23, 1889, in Norway (U.S. Census 1920; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1920, he was listed as widowed and raising an infant daughter (i.e., "Sarah"). Mr. Rasmussen reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1911 (U.S. Census 1920). He reportedly drown November 20, 1946, while working on the Whitney Island (SUM-02) fur farm (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1946, 21(22):5; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). Mr. Rasmussen was a long-term partner in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company fur farm. The company was initially made up of the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson, (Axel) Charley Carlson, and Frank Rayner. The initial company partnership reportedly dissolved in 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Rasmussen claimed to be a halibut fisherman but reportedly spent winters on the Whitney Island fur farm from at least 1931 through his death in late 1946 (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1946, 21(22):5). He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). Mr. Rasmussen's daughter, Mrs. Sarah Kuntz, of Wrangell, was believed to be his heir apparent in 1953 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson, (Axel) Charley Carlson, Fred Miller, and Frank Rayner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rasmussen, Anderson: (YAK-09). Early reports and references to this individual appear to have been in error (Roberts 2014: 149; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). There is currently a paucity of available information concerning this named individual and his fur farming site. I have not located any reference(s) to an Anderson Rasmussen in currently accessible or available historical files, reports, and circulars. I explored possible variations in given names, surnames, and known individuals working and living in or near the referenced fur farming site(s). Throughout my research and writing efforts, I have witnessed numerous misspellings or misinterpretations of both given and surnames by virtually every federal/Territorial agencies to regional newspapers attempting to document, track, and chronicle all aspects of Alaskan fur farming. I theorized that one of the likely potential candidates in this confusion is E. A. or Edward Anton Rasmuson (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was said to have been born about 1883 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930); or April 5, 1882, in Copenhagen, Denmark (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Passport Applications-Original Documents, 1795-1925; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). E.A. Rasmuson married Jenny Olson Rasmuson April 28, 1905, in Sitka, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Rasmuson's name appears to have been depicted variously and differently over the years and venues: Rasmuson, Rasmuson and/or Rasmussen (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 215; U.S. Census 1920, 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1908 he reportedly petitioned from Yakutat, Alaska for U.S. naturalization, and listed his occupation as missionary and school teacher (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 215). The same record also lists him as from Denmark. Later, in 1910, he received his formal naturalization of record (Alaska State Archive n.d.: 215). At this latter date, he was listed as having emigrated from Sweden (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 215). Subsequent information states that both of his parents were Swedish (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 215; Rasmuson Foundation 2014; University of Alaska-Fairbanks 2006; Wikipedia 2014). Mr. Rasmuson immigrated to the U.S. in 1898 (University of Alaska-Fairbanks 2006), 1907 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). Jennie Rasmuson was said to have been born about 1881 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The two actually

met in Yakutat in 1904 to teach and conduct missionary work through the Swedish Covenant Church (Rasmuson Foundation 2014) and/or Evangelical Covenant Church (Wikipedia 2014). The couple raised two children: Maud Evangeline and Elmer (U.S. Census 1920; University of Alaska-Fairbanks 2006). Mr. “Rasmuson” appears to have served as one of the early Yakutat Postmasters. He was appointed to the position December 17, 1907 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). In 1916, he passed the legal bar exam and was named the U.S. Commissioner or Magistrate in Skagway, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; University of Alaska-Fairbanks n.d.; Wikipedia 2014). In 1918 he assumed a leadership role (i.e., President) in the local Skagway business community and expanded what would become the initial Skagway branch of the National Bank of Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The “Anderson Rasmussen Fur Farm” was reportedly an active, pen raised, blue fox farm in the Yakutat area. Historical literature and files indicate that Mr. “Rasmussen” was active at least during 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Rasmuson’s life spanned between April 5, 1882, and January 28, 1949. He appears to have passed away in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area. His remains are interned within the Lakewood Cemetery in Minneapolis, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Rasmuson lived between April 6, 1880, and July 27, 1966. She was buried within the Anchorage Memorial Park Cemetery, Anchorage, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rasmussen, Andreas. Mr. Walluf Andreas Rasmussen was born November 18, 1901, in Skaanland, Norway (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 215; U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Other sources suggest that he was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1902 in Norway (U.S. Census 1950). He immigrated to the U.S. as a single male in 1927 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972; U.S. Census 1930). He married Dagny Hansen Rasmussen October 7, 1930, in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1872-1935). She was born about 1906 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1904 in Norway (U.S. Census 1950). The couple appears to have raised at least two children: Wallis (U.S. Census 1940), or Wallace and Thomas (U.S. Census 1950). He first described himself as a commercial fisherman (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972), he then described himself as a “salesman” in a Juneau area “fishing supply store”. By 1940 he was said to be a labor union representative (U.S. Census 1940), within the International Union Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers of Denver, Colorado (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1950 he was self-described as a Seattle, Washington, based commercial fisherman (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Rasmussen petitioned for naturalization in 1933 and listed his occupation as a Juneau area “fur farmer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 215). In 1939, he was issued a parcel of land in Juneau. It was described as within Township 40 South, Range 66 East, and West half of section 17, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). He passed away in Seattle, Washington on May 30, 1981 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Geneanet Community Trees Index). Mrs. Rasmussen was said to have been born about 1905, and she passed away May 8, 1996, in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, Fred Story, John (Jack) Ward, and Ben Wizamas. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rasmussen, N.P.: (SIT-16). In June 1925 N.P. Rasmussen appears to have applied for a USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for his Peril Strait, Emmons Island (SIT-16). The permit was issued to him in August 1925. By January 1926, the island fur farm was

abandoned, and the permit canceled (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rayner, A.E.: (SUM-18). A.E. (i.e., Arthur Eugene) Rayner is the brother of Alaskan fur farmer, T. Frank Rayner. In 1929 he spent at least a week visiting with his brother and family on the Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Press September 6, 1929, 4(4):6; September 13, 1929, 4(5):6). See Cyrus Catt, Frank Rayner, and Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson.

Raynor, Frank T.: (PET-13, SUM-02, SUM-18). Thomas Franklin Rayner was born January 16, 1886, in Hand County, South Dakota (WWI Civilian Draft Registration 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). U.S. Census data defers on his birth date: 1886 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1887 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). He died October 9, 1975, in Portland, Oregon (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Pilot, October 31, 1975, 2(39):4). He married Ruie Ellen Woodring Rayner August 11, 1907, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Rayner was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) or 1890 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). She passed away March 25, 1958, in Ballard, Washington (Petersburg Press, March 28, 1958, 45(37):1; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Mr. and Mrs. Rayner raised two children: Ruby and Matthew. Throughout his life, Mr. Rayner practiced a wide range of vocations: baker and bakery proprietor (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), riveter (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). The Rayner family arrived in Petersburg in the spring/summer of 1916 (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 8, 1916, 2(32):1; Petersburg Press, January 3, 1958, 45(25):1). In the fall of 1916, Iver Olsen and Frank Rayner purchased the Star Bakery business and property from J.A. Hadland Sr. (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 28, 1916, 2(48):1). Mr. Rayner operated the Star Bakery and a fox and mink ranch (Petersburg Press, January 3, 1958, 45(25):1). In 1925, Frank Rayner announced that he gave up the lease for his Petersburg bakery in order to devote his time to the Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Herald, May 15, 1925, 11(66):1). In 1926 he and his Star Bakery partner, O.B. Lein, signed a lease with Knud Stenslid for the Star Bakery. It took effect August 1st, 1926 (Petersburg Press, August 27, 1926, 1(1):3). In the summer of 1928 Mr. Lein purchased Frank Rayner's interest in the Star Bakery (Petersburg Press, August 3, 1928, 2(51):1). Official notice of the dissolution of their partnership was given in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Press, August 3, 1928, 2(51):5). Within a week Mr. Rayner and his wife and brother-in-law (i.e., N.C. Woodring) were on their way to their fox farm in Port Houghton (i.e., Walter Island). They planned to be there until sometime in the winter (Petersburg Press, August 10, 1928, 2(52):6). Andy Anderson was in partnership with (Axel) Charley Carlson and Frank Rayner in their Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm. The arrangement ended in early 1927 when Frank Rayner purchased controlling interest in the Walter island (SUM-18) fur farm. Legal public notice was given for the termination of the partnership (Petersburg Press, April 29, 1927, 1(37):3). In early 1928 Frank Rayner and his wife's nephew, Ray Compton, traveled to Walter Island (SUM-18) for several weeks (Petersburg Press, February 3, 1928, 2(25):6). In early December Mr. Rayner and E.A. Winkler were in town from Walter island (SUM-18) for mail, supplies, and vessel repairs on the "O.K.". The vessel "O.K." measured 28 feet in length with a 7-foot beam (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 27, 1916, 2(26):4). According to Blender (1999a) Mr. Rayner also owned and operated the gasboat "Hazel A". The pair mentioned that they would soon commence pelting on the fur farm island (Petersburg Press, December 7, 1928, 3(17):6). In early 1931 the Rayner's visited their married daughter (i.e., Mrs. Ruby Elstad) in Petersburg and the Rayner's reported that they had pelted 125 foxes from their Walter island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6). In the fall of 1931, Mr. Rayner and his son (i.e., Matthew) purchased fox breeding stock from Ernest Gomoll's Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm. In the fall of 1931, Mr. Rayner planned to restock Walter island (SUM-18)

with foxes (Petersburg Press, September 4, 1931, 6(3):8). By July 1932, Frank Rayner began negotiating with the Cleary Brothers for the Sukoi Islands (PET-13), and their islands improvements (Petersburg Press, May 20, 1932, 6(40):1). The negotiations continued between John and Fred Cleary for the Sukoi islands. In December 1932, Frank Rayner and his family assisted the Cleary Brothers in pelting the remainder of their Sukoi island (PET-13) blue fox (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1932, 7(24):4). Mr. Rayner planned to restock both Sukoi (PET-13) and Walter (SUM-18) islands once their fur farm permits for the islands were issued (Petersburg Press, July 15, 1932, 6(48):1; Petersburg Press, November 25, 1932, 7(22):8). The Rayner's planned to move on to and operate from the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) beginning January 1st, 1933 (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1932, 7(24):4; Petersburg Press, February 3, 1933, 7(32):8). However, the Sukoi islands fur farm permit remained in the Cleary Brothers' name. In late February 1933 Matthew Rayner and his friend, Edison Albott (i.e., Abbott?), served as island fur farm caretakers during the week while Mr. and Mrs. Rayner were in Petersburg conducting business (Petersburg Press, February 24, 1933, 7(35):5). In the spring of 1933 Frank Rayner planned to shift from living and working on Sukoi (PET-13) to Walter (SUM-18) island while Bert Burgess would shift from Walter (SUM-18) island to Sukoi (PET-13) islands for several weeks (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1933, 7(46):8). In December 1934, Frank Rayner was living on Sukoi islands (PET-13) but helping Bert Burgess with pelting on Walter island (SUM-18) (Petersburg Press, December 14, 1934, 9(23):8). By December 1938 Mr. Rayner operated the fur farm on "shares". In March 1940, the Cleary Brothers' [i.e., John] reportedly sold all interest in Sukoi Islands (PET-13) to Mr. Rayner for \$1000 and 20 pelts per year. Mr. Rayner reportedly "branched out in the mink raising business about 1940" (Chipperfield 1945). Mr. John (Jack) Mitchell reportedly served as a helper on the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). "Mr. Raynor has removed mink pens and mink shed. All the windows in the dwelling have been broken recently. Improvements now consist of fair dwelling (in need of repair), warehouse, and 50 fox feed houses comparatively new (cost \$10 each). Mr. Raynor offers to sell his interests for \$500" (Chipperfield 1945b). Mr. Rayner was once involved in management of Whitney island (SUM-02) and Walter island (SUM-18). The permit for Whitney island (SUM-02) was issued in April 1923 and closed in 1927 with the end of the partnership. The special use permit for Walter island (SUM-18) was issued in July 1927 and closed in March 1937 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Frank Rayner sold Walter Island (SUM-18) improvements to B.L. Burgess for \$2000. In 1937 the Rayner family moved to West Petersburg (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1942, he advertised for sale the house on the Sukoi Islands (Petersburg Press, September 18, 1942, 17(12):2). February 26, 1952, Frank Rayner was issued title for a parcel of land within Township 58 South, Range 79 East, Tract 12, Section 28, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In 1955 the Rayner's appear to have relocated to the Ballard/Seattle, Washington area (Petersburg Press, March 28, 1958, 45(37):1). Frank Rayner passed away in the Portland, Oregon area October 9, 1975 (Petersburg Pilot, October 31, 1975, 2(39):4). He passed away nearly two months prior to his daughter, Mrs. Ruby Ruie Elstad Bohlke. She died November 25, 1975, in Portland, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). See J.A. Hadland, Cyrus Catt, Mrs. Frank T. Rayner, Matthew (i.e., Matt) Franklin Rayner, Ray Compton, N.C. Woodring, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson, (Axel) Charley Carlson, Cleary Brothers, John (Jack) Mitchell, and B.L. Burgess. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Raynor, Mrs. Frank T.: (PET-13; SUM-02; SUM-18). Mrs. Ruie Ellen Woodring Rayner was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) or 1890 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). Thomas Franklin Rayner married Ruie Ellen Woodring Rayner August 11, 1907, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She and her husband were parents to Ruby and Matthew. The Rayner's, both husband and wife, were active fur farmers in the Petersburg and West Petersburg area. The couple first gave their daughter, Ruby Rayner, in marriage to Elbert

O. Elstad on August 3, 1928 (Petersburg Press, August 3, 1928, 2(51):6). The Elstad's produced two children: Roberta and Rodney. Their married daughter periodically visited them on their fur farm islands (Petersburg Press, August 9, 1929, 3(52):4). Ruby divorced Elstad and later married Virgil Bohlke August 17, 1939, in Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Press, September 8, 1939, 14(10):2). The Rayner's son, Matthew, was an active participant individually and with his family in commercial fishing, and fur farming (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Ray Compton is Mrs. Rayner's nephew and initially worked with the couple on Walter Island (SUM-18) (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1929, 4(17):6). Ruie E. Rayner passed away March 25, 1958, in Ballard, Washington. Services were conducted in the Georgetown Funeral Home (Petersburg Press, March 28, 1958, 45(37):1). See J.A. Hadland, Cyrus Catt, Frank T. Rayner, Matthew (i.e., Matt) Franklin Rayner, Ray Compton, N.C. Woodring, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson, (Axel) Charley Carlson, Cleary Brothers, John (Jack) Mitchell, and B.L. Burgess. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Raynor, Matthew: (PET-13, PET-14; SUM-18). Matthew (i.e., Matt) Franklin Rayner was born about 1910 (U.S. Census 1910), 1912 (U.S. Census 1920), 1911 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1913 in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Official federal and Washington state records report he was born February 18, 1910 (Washington, Birth Records, 1870-1935; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). According to historical reference sources he is the son of Thomas Franklin Rayner and Ruie Ellen Woodring Rayner (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). As a child and young adult, Matthew Rayner worked for and with his parents on their Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) and Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farms. He gained self-confidence and a lengthy and extensive knowledge through them in fur farming, vessel operation and maintenance, and commercial fishing (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1930, he was in high school and living in Petersburg with his sister and brother-in-law, Ruby and Albert O. Elstad (U. S. Census 1930). By 1940 he was self-described as a boat operator on an unnamed salmon fishing vessel (U.S. Census 1940). In March 1934 Matt Rayner applied for his Frederick Sound, McDonald Island (PET-14) fur farm permit, and it was issued to him in October 1934. Mr. Rayner appears to have relinquished the McDonald island (PET-14) fur farm permit in May 1935. He explained his rationale for the relinquishment was because he was "unable to stock the island" with fur bearers (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). It appears that he did not stock nor construct any necessary improvements on McDonald island (PET-14) prior to or during the duration of the fur farming special use permit. Matthew Rayner married Gladys M. Enos October 6, 1950, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Matthew F. Rayner reportedly passed away October 27, 1965, in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Survivors include his father, sister, and his wife (The New Petersburg Press, October 29, 53(18):1).

"Matthew Rayner, 56, a graduate of Petersburg High School and the son of Frank Rayner of Petersburg, died Wednesday night in Seattle, a victim of cancer according to word received here by friends. His father has been in Seattle with his son since early fall. After graduating from school here, Matthew Rayner entered the University of Washington and trained as a dentist. He was in the Navy in the Aleutians in World War II, raising from seaman first class to Lieutenant. He was driving taxi in Seattle at the time of his illness. He is survived by his father and by his wife, Gladys. Cremation and private funeral services were held" (The New Petersburg Press, October 29, 53(18):1). See Frank T. Rayner, Mrs. Frank T. Rayner, Ray Compton, J.A. Hadland, Cyrus Catt, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson, (Axel) Charley Carlson, Cleary Brothers, John (Jack) Mitchell, and B.L. Burgess. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Raynor: (PET-13). In 1940 the unnamed grandson of Mr. & Mrs. T. Frank Rayner was a periodic guest living with his grandparents during a portion of their stay on their Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm. The boy was about 10 years old in 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The youngster is the son of Mrs. Ruby Rayner Elstad: Rodney Elstad. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Reck, John: (JUN-53, SIT-12, SIT-13, SIT-18). An early circular misspells his surname, John Peck (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). John Reck was born about 1866 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). His wife, Mary A., was born about 1868 in Canada (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The couple raised two children: Mamie and Dorothy (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Another source in 1910 states that Mr. Reck was born about 1866 in Germany, and his wife, Mary A., was born about 1868 in Canada. This other source also lists their children: "Dorothy, William J., Mamie G., and Sidonia E". Mr. Reck's German father-in-law, John Rieck, was also said to be in residence with the family (U.S. Census 1910). Mrs. Mary Ann Reck passed away December 5, 1940 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). While John Reck passed away at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital May 1, 1951 (Alaska, Vital Records, 181-1963). The Alaska Weekly noted John Reck's passing on May 11th and 18th, 1951, editions (deArmond 1995b). Mr. Reck was the vice-president of the First National Bank of Juneau, a former mayor, city councilman, and Alaska Meat Company manager (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; City and Borough of Juneau, 1986: 63; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 25, 1919, 5(22):4). He and his early partners started their Juneau area, Mendenhall Valley, "Glacier Fur Farm Company" (JUN-53). Initial partners include the following: H. F. Dott, H. S. Graves, Dave B. Housel, and John Reck. The Mendenhall Valley homestead of George W. Mock served as the original location for the Glacier Fur Farm Company site (JUN-53) (Janson 1985, Chap. 13: 5-6.; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Reck was also involved in the Sitka Sound, Gavanski Islands (SIT-18) under the "Sitka Fox Company". Reck was issued his fur farm permit for Gavanski Islands (SIT-18) in December 1923, and the permit was closed in December 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Reck reportedly sold the latter improvements, equipment, and foxes to V.H. Wilson and George T. Morgan (i.e., Blue Diamond Fur Farms, Inc. of Seattle, Washington) for \$1.00 and other valuable considerations (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see Forrest (1984:99). Mr. Reck was also involved in the formation and the fur farm development on Seymour Canals', Windfall (SIT-12) and Tiedeman (SIT-13) islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He served as treasurer for the Seymour Canal Fur and Stock Company (SIT-12, SIT-13) (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):3). See H. F. Dott, H. S. Graves, Dave B. Housel, V.H. Wilson, and George T. Morgan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Reebs, Arnold R. Mr. Arnold Reuben Reebs was born about 1891 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or 1892 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). He was actually born June 12, 1891, and died January 26, 1978 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Veterans Gravesites Index, ca. 1775-2006; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was a WWI veteran; employed for many years by the Copper River Northwestern Railway; he also served in some capacity with Bellingham's Bureau of Governmental Education; in 1940 he was noted as a fur farming laborer in Juneau, Alaska; and in 1941 he was a commercial painter with his two sons in Seward, Alaska (Petersburg Press, September 15, 1950, 25(11):6; U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Edna Cosby J. Reebs was born about 1897 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Before her marriage, she was known as Miss Cosby Jackson, school teacher at Kennecott, Alaska (Petersburg Press, September 15, 1950, 25(11):6). She was also an employee of Bellingham's Bureau of Governmental Education (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised several children: Louis, Frederick, and Vera (U.S. Census

1930). They lived on the Loop Road off the Glacier Highway in Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). It would appear that the Reebbs relocated to Washington in the 1940's and lived there the remainder of their lives. Mr. Reebbs passed away January 26, 1978, and was interred within the Willamette National Cemetery (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Veterans' Gravesites, 1775-2019; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). Mrs. Reebbs lived between 1896 and 1960, and was buried within the Hillcrest Burial Park, Kent, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Reed, Frank I.: (XPA-23). I theorize that the federal agency files and circulars refer to Wrangell, Alaska, resident Frank Reed. Mr. Reed was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1873 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research suggests that he was actually born December 31, 1873 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Initially, he claimed to be a logger (U.S. Census 1910), marine engineer (U.S. Census 1930), and U.S. Fisheries "stream watcher" (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Reed was born in Aberdeen, Kansas, and married Eva Richard Reed May 10, 1899, in Montesano, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Ms. Eva Reed was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1900), 1881 (U.S. Census 1910), 1882 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1883 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930). In August 1923 Mr. Reed was issued his Kuiu Island, Pillar Bay Island (XPA-23) fur farm special use permit, and it was relinquished by August 1924. Reed had proposed a mink and marten fur farm on the 128 acre Pillar Bay Island (XPA-23) site (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The couple eventually relocated from their Wrangell, Alaska, home to Bremerton, Washington. Mr. Reed died January 3, 1944, and was interred within the Miller-Woodlawn Memorial Park, Bremerton, Washington. However, his grave marker lists his birth in 1872 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). Mrs. Eva Reed's life spanned between December 25, 1880, and July 15, 1966. She was also laid to rest within the Miller-Woodlawn Memorial Park in Bremerton, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Refling, E.P.: (PET-12). Early circulars misspelled his surname, Refing (USDA-Forest Service 1924b). Mr. Emil Peter Refling was born about 1879 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In the summer of 1936, his death notice appeared within the weekly Petersburg newspaper. The newspaper reported that Elil P. Refling was born in Ringsaker, Norway December 25, 1878 (Petersburg Press, August 21, 1936, 11(7):5). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1879 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Marie, was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). She immigrated from Norway in 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). By 1920 they raised at least six children: "Arnold, A. Norman, Borghild, B. Thomas, B. Rolf, and Margerite" (U.S. Census 1920). The children were further clarified as Norman, Borghild, Thor, Ralph, and Margaret (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Refling was Petersburg's first mayor in 1910 (Nelson 2013:119). In the 1920 U.S. Census he described himself as a merchant and named Petersburg's second Postmaster on April 26, 1912 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). He was also the president of the Petersburg Hospital Association (Petersburg Press, March 12, 1937, 11(36):4). Mr. Refling and John W. Stoft appear to be the initial partners in the Petersburg Mercantile Company, and the "Blue Bell Fox Ranch" on Keku Straits, Hound Island (PET-12). In July 1920, the pair was issued their 350 acre island fur farming special use permit (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The company was eventually made up of the following individuals: John Bremner, Amos P. Cole, Tom Elsemore, Ernest Kirberger, and J. W. Stoft (Bower 1920:71; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The partners reportedly commenced building new structures on their Hound island (PET-12) fur farm site (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 3, 1922, 9(7):1). Their fur farm was reportedly abandoned by August 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924;

Bower 1920:70; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Refling was also involved in a fox ranch near Snohomish, WA (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 27, 1922, 9(6):1). The family moved to the Snohomish, Washington, farm in 1920 (Petersburg Press, August 21, 1936, 11(7):5)). J.W. Stoft and E.P. Refling were long-term business partners. In 1923, the pair transferred the building occupied by and for the Petersburg Mercantile Company. It was sold for \$5,700 to Dr. L.P. Dawes. Harold Dawes was the manager of the company at the time (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 16, 1923, 10(44):1). Mr. Refling's life reportedly spanned between 1878 and August 6, 1936 (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). He passed away in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Mrs. Marie Refling lived between 1879 and September 3, 1951. They were both interred within the Marshland Cemetery, Everett, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John Bremner, Amos P. Cole, Tom Elsemore, Ernest Kirberger, and J. W. Stoft. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rege, Carl: (SUM-01). In 1930 Mr. Rege first appears within the local Petersburg newspaper as a guest staying at Petersburg's Arctic Hotel (Petersburg Press, November 28, 1930, 5(6):6). Carl Rege was said to be a caretaker on the Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) for two years under the direction of William (Bill) Abbess (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1932, 6(22):8; Petersburg Press, January 22, 1932, 6(23):8). In late January 1932, Mr. Rege planned to depart on a steamer from Petersburg, Alaska, for the lower forty-eight states (Petersburg Press, January 22, 1932, 6(23):8). No further information is currently available concerning this named individual. See William (Bill) Abbess, and Fred Patten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Remer, H.S.: (SUM-18). The H.S. Remer family first appears in local Petersburg newspapers in January 1927 with the passing of Mrs. Remer. Mrs. Remer was born January 7, 1883, in Sault Ste Marie, Michigan. Survivors include her husband, H.S. Remer, her son, Jack Remer, and daughter, Mrs. Gunnar Gordon of Sandpoint, Idaho. The Remer family served as caretakers/laborers on Port Houghton's, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 28, 1927, 1(24):2; Petersburg Press, March 4, 1927, 1(29):4). See Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson, Cyrus Catt, and Frank Rayner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Reyburn, Don: (PET-29, PET-44). Mr. Donald Andrew Reyburn was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1898 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Additional source materials state that he was born May 29, 1897, and died September 15, 1979 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). He was a WWI U.S. army artillery veteran in France and served between May 1916 and March 1919 (Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1950-2010). His older brother is Edwin E. Reyburn (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Initially, both he and his brother were noted as automobile mechanics in the Seattle, Washington area (U.S. Census 1920). They both then appear as fishermen and fur farmers throughout the remainder of their lives (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). The Reyburn brothers were active fur farmers from the early 1920's through the early 1940's (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Throughout the twentieth century the local Petersburg newspapers coverage of fur farming appears sporadic, opportunistic, and mainly cursory. Between 1923 and 1928, the two Reyburn brothers were initially in partnership with Mr. Paul Newhall Ripley in their Douglas Bay, Moss island (PET-44) fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 20, 1922, 9(36):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 19, 1923, 10(45):1; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926,

1(19):1; Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The Reyburn Brothers then assumed exclusive use of Moss Island (PET-44) between 1928 and 1942 when it was transferred from a fur farm to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Chipperfield 1945). In early 1925 Don Reyburn is first referenced as making a business trip to Petersburg from the Moss island (PET-44) fur farm. He utilized his fox island tender/vessel "Atica". The boat was also used for commercial fishing, transportation and for supplying the island fur farm (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Herald, March 20, 1925, 11(58):4; Petersburg Press, July 20, 1928, 2(49):6). Another source suggests that both Don and Ed Reyburn (Blender 1999a) cooperatively owned the Atica. Between April 1930 and June 1934 the two brothers are mentioned throughout historical federal and territorial agency files, circulars, and local newspapers on the Clarence Strait, Blashke islands (PET-29) (Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1; Petersburg Press, November 2, 1934, 9(17):8; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Petersburg Herald, March 20, 1925, 11(58):4; Petersburg Press, December 24, 1936, 11(25):8; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In early 1930 the brothers purchased the improvements on the Blashke islands (PET-29) from Nels Nelson's widow (i.e., Marie) and her step-son (i.e., Ross Nelson) (Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1). The brothers planned to restock the Blashke Islands (PET-29) in conjunction with their Moss island (PET-44) holdings (Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1). The brothers relinquished their claim to the Blashke Island (PET-29) fur farm in June 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Donald A. Reyburn passed away in the Retsil, Washington area September 15, 1979 . He was interred within the Washington Veterans Home Cemetery in Retsil, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Edwin Reyburn, Paul Ripley, Nels Nelson, and Ross Nelson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Reyburn, Ed: (PET-08, PET-29, PET-44). An early reference misspells his surname, Rayburn (USDA-Forest Service 1923). Edwin Eben Reyburn was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900), 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), or 1896 in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birth date was August 23, 1893, and death September 1964 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Initially, both he and his younger brother were noted as automobile mechanics in the Seattle, Washington area (U.S. Census 1920). The brothers then appear as fishermen and fur farmers throughout the remainder of their lives (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). His younger brother and business partner is Donald A. Reyburn (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Currently there is some question as to the potential or actual involvement of Donald E. Reyburn in the Frederick Sound, Coney island (PET-08) fur farm. Specific information or references hint at his potential involvement in the enterprise between ca. 1922-1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Service 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, August 31, 1923, 10(38):1; Chipperfield 1945. Roberts n.d.). Mr. C.O. Parks, Mr. Ed Reyburn's partner, appears to be the named principal lease holder for the Coney island (PET-08) site. Historical USDA-Forest Service files and local newspaper mention the two relative to the island fur farm site (Petersburg Press, August 31, 1923, 10(38):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their potential collaboration or suggested partnership for Coney island (PET-08) may have been between January 1922 and possibly as late as 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Once again there is only cursory information concerning Mr. Reyburn's potential or actual collaboration with C.O. Parks concerning the Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31) fur farm. C.O. Parks appears to have leased the islands between 1926-1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926,

11(20):4). The islands were reportedly abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Both Reyburn brothers were active fur farmers from the early 1920's through the early 1940's (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1928, Ed Reyburn was an early visitor to Petersburg and made a guest appearance and presentation at the evening meeting of the Petersburg Commercial Club. His presentation topic was on fur farming (Petersburg Press, March 2, 1928, 2(29):6). Between 1923 and 1928 the two brothers were early partners with Paul Newhall Ripley in their Douglas Bay, Moss island (PET-44) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Between 1928 and 1942 the brothers exclusively continued on the Moss island (PET-44) fur farm. In the spring of 1942, their Moss Island fur farm permit was converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Chipperfield 1945). Historical references for Ed Reyburn can be found in federal and territorial agency files and circulars, as well as the local Petersburg newspaper concerning his potential Coney island (PET-08) involvement; and between 1930 and 1932 on the brothers' Blashke Islands (PET-29) (Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In early 1930 the brothers purchased the Blashke islands (PET-29) improvements from Nels Nelson's widow (i.e., Marie) and her stepson (i.e., Ross Nelson) (Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1). The Reyburn brothers planned to restock Blashke Island (PET-29) in conjunction with their holdings on Moss island (PET-44) (Petersburg Press, February 7, 1930, 4(26):1). In the spring of 1943 their mother, Mrs. Bessie Reyburn, planned to move into one of the small houses on the West Petersburg, Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50). She planned to keep house there for her two sons, Ed and Don (Petersburg Press, March 12, 1943, 17(37):4). In the spring of 1946, Ed Reyburn, accompanied by his mother from Petersburg to Ketchikan aboard his vessel "Atica". The pair planned to visit briefly with relatives in Ketchikan. Mrs. Reyburn would then travel on to Seattle where she would make her home. Ed Reyburn planned to continue commercial fishing out of Ketchikan and Juneau (Petersburg Press, March 29, 1946, 20(39):6). In the fall of 1964, Edwin E. Reyburn, 71, died in Hoquiam, Washington. He and his brother were in the midst of repairing their trolling boat "Atica" (The New Petersburg Press, October 2, 1964, 52 (Oct):12). See Donald A. Reyburn, Paul Ripley, C.O. Parks, Nels Nelson, and Ross Nelson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Reynoldson, L. E.: (SKG-18). Over the years historical information concerning this individual appear to have been in error. Mr. Lyman Edward Reynoldson was said to have been born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) or 1888 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Historical documents indicate Mr. Reynoldson was actually born November 14, 1886, in Dubuque, Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Hazel Ruth McLeod Reynoldson October 20, 1914, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). His wife, Hazel R., was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1893 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised several children together: John E., Jeanne E., and Lyman J. (U.S. Census 1930). By 1940, the family also housed his son and his wife: Mr. John E. and Lois M. Reynoldson (U.S. Census 1940). Between the 1900's and 1950's Mr. Lyman Edward Reynoldson appears to have served as a clerk (U.S. Census 1910), railway express agent for Wells Fargo and as a customs inspector with the White Pass and Yukon Railroad (Juneau Empire 2014b; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The L. E. Reynoldson Fur Farm (SKG-18) appears to have been active in the Skagway area at least during 1929. He reportedly raised mink at the site (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.). He and his wife retired to the Tenakee Springs area prior to settling in the Seattle, Washington area in the early 1950's (Juneau Empire 2014b; U.S. Cities Directories, 1821-1989). Mr. Reynoldson is reported to have passed away in the Seattle area in May 1953 (U.S., Railroad Retirement Pension Index, 1934-1987). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi,

E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rhodes, James: (PET-20; PET-49). James William Rhodes was born about 1906 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Subsequential research has revealed he was actually born October 3, 1905, in Lyman, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1926, Mr. Rhodes was employed by the Petersburg Packing Company as a piledriver (Petersburg Herald, January 22, 1926, Page 1). In late 1928, James Rhodes appears in local newspaper accounts as an assistant to R.K. Stewart, a “professional trapper” with the USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey on Sumner Straits, Lung Island (PET-20) (Petersburg Press December 28, 1928, 3(20):1). James Rhodes married Elsie Jakways February 9, 1930, in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):1). The couple raised two children: James A., and Marjory (U.S. Census 1940). Following his Lung Island adventure, he went to work in Petersburg’s Citizen’s Steam Laundry until late 1930 (Petersburg Press, November 14, 1930, 5(14):6). Between December 1, 1930, and January 31, 1931, he worked for Mr. and Mrs. Robert (Bob) H. Campbell on their Duncan Canal, Castle Island (PET-49) fox farm (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6; Petersburg Press, February 6, 1931, 5(26):1). In the fall of 1931, he was appointed lighthouse tender for Wrangell Narrows by the U.S. Lighthouse Service (Petersburg Press, November 6, 1931, 6(12):1). By the spring of 1933 he is the leader of the work party aboard the lighthouse tender along Wrangell Narrows (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1933, 7(46):8). Between 1941 and 1945 during WWII he served with the U.S. Coast Guard (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010) and operated the vessel Theo E. (Nelson 2013:24). James Rhodes later served one and a half years as Petersburg’s police chief (Nelson 2013:172; Petersburg Press, May 6, 1949, 23(44):1). He passed away April 13, 1986, in Washington (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See Preuschoff, and R.H. and D.I. Campbell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rhymes, Al W.: (SIT-31). Mr. Albert Willis Rhymes was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920), or more accurately January 11, 1885, in San Angelo, Texas (U.S. Census 1900, 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Throughout his adult life he claimed to be a salmon fisherman throughout southeastern Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1920, he was reportedly in a working partnership with Peter Behrs (U.S. Census 1920). In the fall of 1921, he and his other partners are first noted in forming their Pybus Bay Fox Company. Rhymes isn’t specifically listed there, but is assumed to be along with Peter Behrs, “Cliff” (i.e., Chris) Baker and Henry Lutro (Petersburg Press, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1). By 1926 Mr. Rhymes was noted in historic federal agency files as being in collaboration with Chris Baker and Henry Lutro in their Pybus Bay, Midway Island (SIT-31) fur farm company (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In September 1921, their Pybus Bay Fox Company reportedly applied to operate their Midway Islands fox farm islands. In October 1921 their fur farming special use permit was issued to them, and it was closed by April 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1929, 1932; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, Dec. 24, 1926, 1(19):1; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1). In the spring of 1933, the Midway Fox Company (SIT-31) sold their improvements and foxes to William (Bill) Abbes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Abbes appears to have been in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Peter J. Philbin Sr., in the initial establishment and operation of the Midway Islands fur farm. Al Rhymes passed away February 23, 1954, and was interred within the Wrangell Memorial

Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Peter Behrs, Henry Lutro, and C.M. Baker. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Richter, E.H.: (SKG-13). Mr. Earnest H Richter was born about 1856 in Germany. His wife, Elizabeth, was born about 1873 in Germany. The couple raised several children (U.S. Census 1920). One of their children appears to have taken an interest in caring for and dealing with fur farming: Emil Herman Richter (U.S. Census 1910). Emil H. Richter was born about 1891 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). A more accurate birth date of July 1, 1890, was noted (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) and his passing on September 28, 1947 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Emil H. Richter's wife, Francis Suzanna Liddicoat Richter, was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1894 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). The couple was married April 15, 1910 in Skagway, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1909-1910). The couple raised several children: Etta, Claire, Edward, and Dorothy (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The "E.H. Richter Fur Farm" (SKG-13) commenced fur farming in 1913 and was abandoned by at least 1917 (Bower & Aller 1918: 64). The fur farm was reportedly stocked with "red-fox" (Bower & Aller 1918:64; Roberts n.d.). The younger Mr. Richter appears to have collaborated with his father in fur farming. The raising of marten was also reported at the site in 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1936). Throughout much of his life Emil Herman Richter claimed to be a jeweler and proprietor of a Skagway jewelry and curio store (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rink, Lester H.: (SIT-26). (Horace) Lester Rink was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1890 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates he was actually born April 27, 1887, in Indianapolis, Indiana (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He claims to have been a "farmer" in Juneau's Strawberry Point area prior to and following his military service (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1930). By 1940 he claimed to be a prospector in and around the Juneau area (U.S. Census 1940). Not long after the Second World War he was employed by a local firm in "public roads administration" (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). There is some federal agency confusion and contradiction in when and who initially applied for and received the fur farming special use permit for Stephens Passage, South Island (SIT-26). It appears that Mr. Ora Goss predates Mr. Rink on South island (SIT-26). Mr. Rink appears to have joined Ora Goss on the island fur farm in January 1925. Their working relationship appears to have endured until at least October 1925 and possibly longer. Apparently, Mr. Rink continued individually in the enterprise until May 1927 when the special use permit was relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). March 7, 1923, he was issued lands within Township 40 South, Range 59 East, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 3; and Township 40 South, Range 59 East, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 4, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office, 1776-2015). Mr. Rink appears to have died July 9, 1963, in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See Ora Goss. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ripley, Paul: (PET-44). Prominent Ketchikan businessperson, Paul Newhall Ripley was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1899 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He was actually born September 27, 1898, in Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married his wife June 2, 1922, in Portland, Oregon (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). His wife, Mary M. Colmer Ripley, was born about 1897 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised two children: Donald and Virginia (U.S. Census 1930,

1940). Paul Ripley served in WWI with the U.S. Marine Corps in France. He served between January 1917 and March 1919 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). Historical federal and territorial agency files and circulars differ in how involved Mr. Ripley was in the Douglas Bay, Moss Island (PET-44) fur farm. He was in partnership with Don and Ed Reyburn (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Initially, between October 1922 and November 1928, Mr. Ripley appeared to be merely a caretaker assisting the Reyburn brothers in operating the Moss Island (PET-44) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Subsequent research and information gathering indicate he was more of an active (i.e., investor) partner. In 1922 he purchased livestock for their Moss island (PET-44) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 20, 1922, 9(36):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 19, 1923, 10(45):1). Following his business transactions and several brief visits to the Island fox island, he would return to his Ketchikan home and family owned business (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 19, 1923, 10(45):1; Petersburg Press, March 18, 1927, 1(31):4). In 1920 he was named branch manager of the Ripley Fish Company in Ketchikan, Alaska. He succeeded J.F. Berg in the position (Pacific Fisherman, December 25, 1920, Volume 19, Page 48). During or following WWII, he served as an assistant Ketchikan Postmaster (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Ripley was named Ketchikan's Postmaster October 31, 1950 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1932-1971), and September 26, 1951 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1932-1971). He passed away January 16, 1978, in Santa Clara, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). His wife lived between May 30, 1894, and January 2, 1973, in Santa Clara, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See Don Reyburn, and Ed Reyburn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rise, Engel: (PET-07, PET-38). Mr. Engel Rise was born February 8, 1889, in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1910). Another source states he was born January 7, 1888 (Veterans Administration Master Index, 1917-1940). In 1930 he was said to have been born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). However, contemporary research further spells out his birth date as January 7, 1898 (Veterans' Gravesites, 1775-2019; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He reportedly immigrated with an older brother from Norway in 1906 (U.S. Census 1930). In 1910 he and his brother were self-described fishermen based in Wrangell, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Angel (i.e., Engel) Rise first appears in the local Petersburg newspaper in the spring of 1917. He reportedly came to the aid of the broken down mailboat "Americ" near Portage Bay, Alaska. Mr. Rise, with his trolling boat, then came to Petersburg to send the "Trygve" to rescue the disabled "Americ" (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 13, 1917, 3(20):1). Between 1918-1919 he served in the U.S. Army (Veterans' Gravesites, 1775-2019). In 1921 he is noted as a fur farming "applicant" for Ernest (i.e., Niblack) island (PET-38) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Several years later, he and his 30-foot boat, "We", were rescued by the local lighthouse tender near Point Baker, Alaska (Petersburg Herald, January 30, 1925, 11(51):6). Mr. Rise reportedly worked as a laborer or caretaker for Grey's Island Fox Company fur farm between at least 1927 and 1930. He then assumed independent fur farm permittee status for Sumner Straits, Grey's island (PET-07) between July 1930 and November 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In January 1933, at about 45 years of age, he was adjudged insane (Petersburg Press, January 13, 1933, 7(29):4) and hospitalized for the remainder of his life at the Morningside sanitarium and the precursor to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Portland, Oregon (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He died there March 4, 1968 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He was interred within the Willamette National Cemetery, Portland, Oregon (Veterans' Gravesites, 1775-2019; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Rasmus Enge, Oscar Peterson, Roy Peterson, Peter Peterson, and Art Peterson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roald, Andrew: (PET-57). The Roald brothers fur farming exploits first appear in the local Petersburg newspapers in June 1929 (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1929, 3(43):4). Andrew “Knutson” Roald was born November 10, 1886, in Norway (Petersburg Press, February 12, 1944, 18(38):5; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Roald died February 5, 1944, in the local Petersburg hospital (Petersburg Press, February 12, 1944, 18(38):5). He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave, 1600s-current). Andrew Roald is the principal owner and operator of the St. John’s Harbor (PET-57) (i.e., Northerly and Southerly islands) fur farm. He reportedly “applied” for his island fur farm permit in July 1930, and it was converted to a residence permit in February 1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Chipperfield (1945) states that Mr. Roald has occupied the island fur farm permit since 1925. Andrew Roald was primarily a halibut captain and commercial fisherman in the Petersburg and Wrangell vicinity. Mr. Andrew Roald is the elder brother of John Roald. John Roald served as a crew member on his brother’s halibut boat, and fur farm caretaker, along with crewman Chris Stone. According to USDA-Forest Service agency files the St. John’s Harbor (PET-57), two island fur farm was stocked with only a minimal number of blue foxes. The Forest Service further described his fox farming as “only incidental” to his commercial halibut fishing. The federal agency representative speculated that there was little probability it would become a productive fox farm. Mr. Roald moved to Petersburg in 1944 due to ill health issues and died there soon afterwards (Petersburg Borough 2009; Alaska Game Commission 1941; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). See John Roald and Chris Stone. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roald, John: (PET-57). John “Matinson” Roald was born May 14, 1887, in Norway (WWI Civilian Registration; 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is the younger brother of Andrew Roald. John Roald first appears within the local Petersburg newspaper in the summer of 1917. He is among a long list of males subject to the registration for compulsory military service in WWI (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 13, 1917, 3(33):1). The Roald brothers then appear in the local Petersburg newspaper in June 1929 (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1929, 3(43):4). John Roald served as a crew member on his brother’s halibut boat, and fur farm caretaker, along with crewman Chris Stone. The pair served on his brother’s St. Johns Harbor islands fur farm (i.e., Northerly and Southerly islands, PET-57) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). John Roald married Olga Glover in September 1934 in Petersburg. She was originally from Norway (Petersburg Press, September 21, 1934, 9(12):1). However, she lived and worked in Wrangell (Petersburg Press, October 5, 1934, 9(14):8). Mrs. Roald died of bronchial pneumonia at age 40 on December 17, 1934, in Wrangell (Petersburg Press, December 28, 1934, 9(25):1). Several years later, John Roald was described as captain of his boat the “Roald” (Petersburg Press, April 25, 1941, 15(43):1). In 1944, John Roald was granted the “residence” permit for what was once known as the St. Johns Harbor fur farm (PET-57). The residence permit was still in effect in 1945 (Chipperfield 1945). See Andrew Roald, and Chris Stone. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Robillard: (PET-28). There is currently a lack of basic information for this individual and his working partner. Robillard was said to be in partnership with Dooley in their Clarence Strait, Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm. Historical literature indicates the pair were active at least on the island in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924). There is the distinct possibility that the pair were merely on-site caretakers, or “sharecroppers” on the Marsh and Screen Islands (PET-28) fur farm. The USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit was officially held by Frank S. Barnes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Herald, 1925, 11, Page 1.). See Frank S. Barnes, and Dooley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Robinson, A.C.: (SKG-25). Mr. Arthur Charles Robinson was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920), or 1896 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Further research suggests he was actually born February 5, 1895 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or October 5, 1895, in LaCenter, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was described throughout his youth into adulthood as a farm laborer (U.S. Census 1910), logger (U.S. Census 1920), and a ranch laborer (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, "Ozella" (1892-1972), first appears around 1930, and was said to have been born about 1893 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised several children: Glenna, Wanda, Verna, and Margery (U.S. Census 1930). By 1940, he is living and working as a laborer in Juneau, Alaska, and his wife and children are living in the Tacoma, Washington area (U.S. Census 1940; U.S., City Directories, 1821-1989). Robinson appears to have died in August 1945 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). The A.C. Robinson Fur Farm (SKG-25) raised mink in the Skagway area. An historical circular notes the fur farm at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Robinson, Claire: (SUM-19). Claire Moore Robinson is the wife of Nathaniel Robert (Bob) Robinson, and the maternal aunt of Charles H. Fitzgerald (Roberts n.d.). Claire and Mabel Robinson are one and the same person (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). At the time of their marriage, she claimed to be a stenographer, while he was said to be a fisherman (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). USDA-Forest Service files throughout the era refer to her as Claire Robinson. Claire Robinson was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1885 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). She was actually born October 12, 1884, and died March 4, 1976 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). According to the 1930 U.S. Census she performed "housework" while her husband (e.g., Robert "Bob" Robinson) was a fisherman and fox farmer on their Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) (U.S. Census 1930). See Edwin Johnson, Robert Robinson, and Charles Fitzgerald. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Robinson, Ernest: (XMF-05). In 1927, John A. Johnson and four partners: Sam Felton, Gunnar Bloomgreen, Alfred Singer, and Ernest Robinson obtained a special use permit to begin fox farming in 1928 on Port Althorp's Three Hill Island (XMF-05). The partnership eventually failed in March 1932 (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932), and the partners' permit was relinquished and cancelled (Kurtz 1995:58). However, further research indicates a majority of these latter named partners were misidentified. They are correctly identified as: Samuel L. Feldon, Gunnar G. Blomgren, Alfred L. Zenger Sr., and Ernest Robinson (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932; Roberts n.d.). Ernest Robinson was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1930), 1896 (U.S. Census 1940), and actually July 21, 1892, in Axford, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Clara Hedrick Robinson May 14, 1934, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1902, in Kansas (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout his life Mr. Robinson appears to have served as a carpenter, and Mrs. Robinson was a housewife (Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Robinson, Robert (Bob): (SUM-19). Nathaniel Robert Robinson was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1880 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930). He was a self-described fisherman and fur farmer. His wife, "Claire" or "Mabel" was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1888 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). The 1930 U.S. census lists her name as "Claire" (U.S. Census 1930). The local Petersburg newspaper highlighted the wedding of "Nathaniel" Robinson and Claire Moore in Petersburg December 23, 1919 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). At the time,

he was described as “one of the fishermen of Petersburg” and the couple claimed they would make their future home in Petersburg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 26, 1919, 6(2):1). In the spring of 1924, The Robinson’s and mother-in-law traveled to Petersburg from their island fur farm. The group was aboard what appears to be the Robinson’s vessel “Minnie J” (Petersburg Herald, March 28, 1924, 11(12):1). Mr. Robinson was initially in partnership with his wife and Edwin C. Johnson in their Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fur farm (Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Loftus 1930, 1932; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Their cooperative fur farming permit was issued to them in April 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and closed in March 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). At this time Mr. Johnson ended his working relationship with the Robinsons’. Charles Fitzgerald appears to have joined his uncle in the fur farming enterprise by March 1926. In early 1927 Robinson described the poor financial condition of the Turnabout Island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In January 1932, the Robinson’s moved into Mexican Joe’s house in Petersburg and stated that “Emil Knudsen will be running the ranch for the coming season, under the direction of Mr. Robinson (Petersburg Press January 29, 1932, 6(24):8). In the summer of 1933, the Robinson’s planned to move to Grants Pass, Oregon and leave “Emil Knutsen” to assume responsibility for the Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fox ranch (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1933, 7(49):8). In December 1933, Mr. Robinson appears to have returned to the island fur farm to assist Mr. Knudsen with pelting (Petersburg Press, December 15, 1933, 8(24):10; Petersburg Press, February 2, 1934, 8(31):8). In December 1934, Bob Robinson once again returned to Turnabout Island (SUM-19) to assist in pelting (Petersburg Press, December 14, 1934, 9(23):8). By early 1935, The Robinson’s were making changes at their Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fur farm. Robinson and his wife were planning to return to their island home in May 1935. Mr. Robinson reported that his niece and her husband (i.e., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitzgerald) assumed management of the island fur farm. The Robinson’s departed for the south in September 1935 (Petersburg Press, September 6, 1935, 10(9):8). Emil Knudsen had been working for him for several years and was in preliminary negotiations to purchase the Ray and Ann Compton, Pillar Bay, Mink Island (XPA-21) fur farm (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):1). In March 1937, Mr. Charles Fitzgerald started the process of purchasing the fur farm improvements and livestock from his uncle. Charles H. Fitzgerald finalized the purchase from his uncle in 1938. Fitzgerald paid Mr. Robinson \$6000. Fitzgerald then made one payment of \$1000 and signed a 10-year contract (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In March 1940, the USDA-Forest Service received a letter from Mrs. Robinson. She stated that “Mr. Robinson was in poor health and confined to bed”. She also described the contract between Robinson & Fitzgerald” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Fitzgerald assumed the island fur farm special use permit status in May 1940, and it was formerly abandoned by March 1945 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Hilson (1976:68) reports the... “Abandoned fur farm site operated by Robinson and Johnson in 1923. As late as the mid-1950’s wild goats were sighted on the island by fishermen. They were domestic goats left by fur farmers. The island has been used by local Indians for gardening purposes. The island name is translated from the Russian word “povorotnyy”. See Edwin Johnson, Robert and Clair Robinson, Emil Knudsen, and Charles Fitzgerald. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Robitch, Charles C.: (SIT-27, XPA-29). An early circular misspelled his surname “Robitsch” (Alaska Game Commission 1933). Charles Clark Robitch was born about 1890 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research indicates he was born October 10, 1889, In Tillamook, Oregon and died October 30, 1964 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Veterans Gravesites Index, 1775-2006). Mr. Robitch served in the U.S. military between 1918-1919 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites Index, 1775-2006). He is listed as a self-

described “blue fox rancher” (U.S. Census 1930), and later as a fish trap fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Robitch was an active blue fur farmer at least during the early 1930s. Between June and October 1930 he was in initial partnership with his unnamed brother and Clarence L. Durgan on their Slocum Arm, Baird Island (SIT-27) fur farm. Mr. Robitch then appears to have individually held the Baird Island (SIT-27) fur farm permit between October 1930 and June 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Roppel 2010; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). His Sitka Sound, Long Island (XPA-29) fur farm was apparently active at least in 1929 according to an Alaska Territorial circular (Alaska Game Commission 1929). However, this latter reference mirrors the same year as Fred and China Mary Johnson on the Long Island (XPA-29) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1929). It indicates he was a Long Island (XPA-29) fur farm caretaker or laborer there for the Johnson’s. By 1940 Robitch is a self-described fisherman aboard his vessel, Evelyn S (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away in the fall of 1964 and was interred within the Sitka National Cemetery (U.S. Veterans Gravesites Index, 1775-2006; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rockport: (XPR-03). Rockport and Davis were noted as having a fur farm on Revillagigedo Channel’s East Island (XPR-03), near Duke Island (Hilson 1976; Lando 1981. Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). See Davies; Davis; and Stackpole for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roden, Harry: (XPA-20). There is currently no other reference to a “Harry” Roden in Forest Service files or circulars (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, there are numerous references for “Henry Roden”. Mr. Henry Roden was said to have been born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1875 in Switzerland (U.S. Census 1940). His wife, Margaret Kaspeke Struble Roden, was born about 1876 in Quebec, Canada (U.S. Census 1930). She was an early Petersburg, Alaska, school teacher through at least 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 5, 1919, 5(41):1). A reference states that Mr. Roden was born August 8, 1874, and died June 5, 1966, in Seattle, Washington (deArmond 1995b; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife lived between October 31, 1865, and April 23, 1960. Both were interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Henry Roden was noted as a former Alaska Territorial Senator, corporate fisheries official, Petersburg city attorney, investor and entrepreneur, and lawyer and law partner with Mr. Harold Dawes in their legal offices in Petersburg and Juneau, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 8, 1919, 5(37):4). Historic federal agency files and correspondence do not divulge or specifically reference or cite fur farming activity by Mr. Roden on the Security Bay’s, Cleft Island (XPA-20). Mr. Roden is mentioned in passing or as a footnote within relevant historical federal agency special use permit files (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roger, Carl: (PET-16, PET-17) The name Carl Ferdinand “Roger” was often misspelled or more likely misinterpreted throughout local newspapers, as well as federal and territorial agency files, circulars, and documents (Roberts 2014:152). Carl Roger was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1884 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was born February 17, 1883, in Gefle, Sweden (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Additional data indicates he may have been born in 1882 (Petersburg Press, December 26, 1958, 46(11):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; Petersburg Press, December 26, 1958, 46(11):1; U.S. Census 1930), and came to Petersburg, Alaska in 1916 in order to operate the Wester Hotel (Petersburg Press, December 26, 1958, 46(11):1). He married his elder brothers widow, “Hannah Elizabeth Roger”, February 17, 1919, in Petersburg,

Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 21, 1919, 5(13):1; Petersburg Press, January 4, 1973, Page 3). Mrs. Roger was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1889 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940). However, she claimed to have been born in 1884 (Petersburg Press, January 4, 1973, Page 3). Further research suggests her actual birth date as October 28, 1886 (Petersburg Pilot, August 24, 1978, 5(33):9). She immigrated from Trones, Sweden in 1902 (Petersburg Press, January 4, 1973, Page 3). In 2009 her granddaughter chronicled her life in a historical novel (Stephenson 2009). Mrs. Roger journeyed from Sweden to the U.S and finally to Alaska in the winter of 1918 (Stephenson 2009). Between April 1924 and October 1931 Mr. Roger was in partnership with Jacob (Jack) Hadland and Chris Tveten in their Northern Fur and Fox Company's Keku Strait, Skiff Island (PET-16) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Roger served as the company's Vice President (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Between May 1924 and October 1931, he and the same list of individuals make up the Northern Fox and Fur Company's Keku Strait, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Both companies had unofficially dissolved by January 1929 and Jacob (Jack) Hadland was the sole owner-operator (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Carl Roger continued to be a restaurant and bakery entrepreneur in Petersburg and Port Alexander, Alaska until his retirement (Petersburg Press, December 26, 1958, 46(11):1). He passed away following several years of declining health, December 19, 1958 (Petersburg Press, December 26, 1958, 46(11):1). In 1973 Mrs. "Elizabeth Kristina Roger" moved to the Sitka Pioneer's Home and died there August 14, 1978 (Petersburg Pilot, August 24, 1978, 5(33):9). Both husband and wife were interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Roger's grave marker lists her name as "Hannah Elizabeth Roger" (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Jacob (Jack) Hadland, and Chris Tveten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rognan, Ernst: (XMF-03). Ernest Mekal Rognan was born April 6, 1886 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) or about 1887 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1907. In 1925, Mr. Rognan was in partnership with Jim Hoscroft on their Lituya Bay, Cenotaph Island (XMF-03) fur farm. The pair made up what was known as "Jim Hoscroft and Company", which was issued its fur farm special use permit in March 1926. He was also listed as "single" and a "fur farmer" (U.S. Census 1930). He completed his initial U.S. naturalization paperwork in 1930, and "declaration" of naturalization in 1933. In 1930, he resided in Lituya Bay and classified himself as a commercial fisherman (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 221). By 1933, he was residing in Hoonah and referred to himself as a "fox farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 221; U.S. Census 1930). The company appears in the literature until at least January of 1938. Before 1925 the partners stocked Cenotaph Island with marten, but they "did not prosper" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1929, E. Rognan is referenced on "Senutap" island in the Alaska Game Commission circular (Alaska Game Commission 1929). The pair also reportedly trapped all the blue foxes there in 1933. In September 1937 Jim Hoscroft was reportedly 68 years old and crippled with arthritis and/or rheumatism. Mr. Hoscroft died March 23, 1939, at Elfin Cove, Alaska. The island fur farm permit was terminated upon Mr. Hoscroft's death (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The fur farm island is within what would become Glacier Bay National Monument and Park (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ernest Mekal Rognan's life reportedly spanned between April 6, 1885, and April 13, 1936. He passed away at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital of angina pectoris and terminal pneumonia. He was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His grave marker states "Ernest Sefaniuson Rognan" was interred there (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Jim Hoscroft. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roland, R.: (YAK-06). Mr. Robert Roland was born about 1888 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or 1889 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). A more accurate birth date was June 5, 1888, in

Sorley, Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Petra, was born about 1894. They raised at least two children: June and Harriet (U.S. Census 1930). Robert Roland was a WWI veteran and served between December 1917 and May 1919 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Mr. Roland was in partnership with P.K. Clausen in their Yakutat Bay, Dolgoi Island (YAK-06) fur farm. The pair was issued their fur farm permit in October 1924, and it was relinquished by November 1925. The partners report the island was... "too close to the mainland and they have lost some foxes" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924c). In 1942, the family were residents in Seattle, Washington, (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Roland passed away September 26, 1960, and was buried in the Mountain View Memorial Park, Lakewood, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See P.K. Clausen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ronning, Jens A. (Jack): (JUN-16, JUN-19, SIT-29). This is a correction to an earlier biographical sketch of Jens (Jack) Ronning (Roberts 2014:153). USDA-Forest Service historical files note Jens (Jack) Ronning as a fur farming special user in three locations in southeastern Alaska (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b): Icy Strait's, Sisters Islands (JUN-16), Excursion Inlet (JUN-19), and Lisianski Inlet's, Junction Island (SIT-29). Throughout these historical files, circulars, and correspondence he is commonly referred to as Jack A. Ronning. Jack Antoni Ronning was born September 23, 1888, in Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1907 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Agnes Ronning, was born about 1896 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1911 (U.S. Census 1930). She was actually born July 10, 1895 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Jack Ronning served in the U.S. Army between 1917 and 1919 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Throughout his working life he claimed to be a fisherman, gold mine manager, cannery worker at Excursion Inlet's Astoria & Puget Sound Cannery, and as a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Jens Ronning reportedly died July 7, 1960 (deArmond 1995b; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). His wife, Agnes Ronning, died July 4, 1970 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Both were interred within the Tacoma Cemetery, Tacoma, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). According to historical agency files and records, Mr. and Mrs. Jens (Jack) Ronning were both active in island and mainland pen raised fur farming. The couple reportedly resided at Excursion Inlet (JUN-19) where Mr. Ronning had pens for priming his furbearer crop prior to pelting (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936). He also utilized Icy Straits', Sisters Islands (JUN-16) at least in 1936, with permission from permittee Frank Shotter (i.e., fur farmer and Hoonah Postmaster). Lisianski Inlets', Junction Island (SIT-29) proved a "better priming location than in his pens at Excursion Inlet" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This latter fur farm location was held between June 1936 and December 1937. The latter site was reportedly abandoned according to federal agency files (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The couple appears to have relocated to the Tacoma, Washington, area sometime in the mid-1940's or early 1950's (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rose, J.H.: (PET-28). Research indicates that the J.H. Rose referenced in historic literature is John H. Rose of Ketchikan, Alaska. He appears to have been single and born about 1862 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Subsequent research indicates he was born August 1, 1861 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Additionally, he immigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his working life he is a self-described Alaska salmon fisherman based in Ketchikan, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Lando (1981) reports J. H. Rose, in March 1921, was issued his Clarence Strait, Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm special use permit (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921,

7(48):1). By October 1923, Frank S. Barnes applied for the Marsh and Screen Islands (PET-28) fur farm special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). John H. Rose passed away December 4, 1931, in Ketchikan, and was buried in its local cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rose, Joseph: (CRG-17). Joseph Freeman Rose was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920), 1880 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1882 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates that he was born September 16, 1873, in Burgeo, Newfoundland, Canada (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Additional information differs somewhat on his birth year: September 16, 1876 (Massachusetts, State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1798-1950; U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992). He is said to have immigrated and petitioned for citizenship in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania September 9, 1893 (Massachusetts, State and Federal Naturalization Records, 1798-1950). He was said to have received his formal naturalization papers in Gloucester, Massachusetts October 15, 1904 (U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992). Throughout his adult work life, he appears to have served as a “boat engineer” initially with Fidalgo Island Packing Company, Ketchikan, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), captain on a “salmon fishing boat” (U.S. Census 1920), “captain on a cannery tender” (U.S. Census 1930), and as a fisherman (U.S. Census 1940). He married Grace Baker Rose March 6, 1912, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), 1893 (U.S. Census 1930, or 1889 in South Dakota (U.S. Census 1940). My research suggests she was born February 14, 1889, in Geddes, South Dakota (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Throughout her married life she appears to have primarily served as a laundress for a local Ketchikan laundry service (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). In July 1922 both husband and wife were listed on the USDA-Forest Service special use permit for Meares Passage, Meares Island (CRG-17) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Various federal and territorial circulars list the couple operating the island fur farm at least between 1923 and 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Service 1923, 1924). Mrs. Rose passed away in March 1981 in Sitka, Alaska (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Her husband appears to have died in Alaska sometime in 1940. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roselle, B.A.: (JUN-27). Historical personal information concerning Barney Ambrose Rosselle was confusing, largely contradictory and incorrect. He was said to have been born about 1887 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1910) or Tennessee (U.S. Census 1920). Later he was said to have been born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1898 in Tennessee (U.S. Census 1940). He was actually born August 26, 1886 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or August 26, 1897, in Obron, Tennessee (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was married to Josephine A. Rosselle. She was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1898 in Alabama (U.S. Census 1930), or 1899 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised two daughters: Madeline, and Maxine (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was an early bookkeeper with Juneau’s Charles Goldstein Emporium, and Goldstein Development Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Charles Goldstein was the initial shareholder in the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farms company (JUN-27) (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1). The Mendenhall Valley fur farm was commonly referred to as the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm, Inc. (Janson 1985, Chap. 13: 5-6; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1). The company was initially made up of the following officials/members: Charles Goldstein (President-Manager), Emil Gastonguay (Vice President), B.A. Rosselle (Secretary-Treasurer), W.W Casey (Shareholder), and Marion Goldstein (Shareholder) (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1923, 10(32):1). Prior to 1930, Mr. Rosselle and family relocated to southern California. There he was said to be a partner in a Certified Public Accountant firm: Rosselle and Fleury in La Brea,

California (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). His California grave marker lists his life spanning between August 26, 1895, and February 4, 1943 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See Charles Goldstein, Emil Gastonguay, B.A. Rosselle, W.W Casey, and Marion Goldstein. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roselle, W.H.: (XPR-04). In March 1920, Mr. W.H. Roselle or Roessel and Arthur Propp were reportedly issued their island fur farm permit for Clarence Straits', Hotspur, Harris, and Werlick islands (XPR-04) (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(18):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Later he was listed along with Arthur Propp, Dr. J.H. Mustard, M.J. Hennigan, and C.J. Collins in the island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 28, 1922, 9(20):4). By 1924, Mr. Roselle "was not connected to the company holding the permit" (Wyckoff 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). At least in April 1923, Mr. Arthur Propp was reportedly the on-site manager for the island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). February 25, 1943, W.H. Roessel filed paperwork related to the ownership of the vessel "Hasta Manuna". The wood vessel was built in 1912 in Burton, Washington, and said to be home ported in Ketchikan, Alaska. Roessel may have purchased the vessel August 14, 1937. In the same document, Mr. Roessel claimed to have been born July 31, 1868, in Mt. Clemens, Michigan (Washington, Masters and Owners of Vessels Oaths, 1916-1967). See Arthur Propp, Dr. J.H. Mustard, M.J. Hennigan, and C.J. Collins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ross, Albert S.: Albert C. Ross was the former operator of the Kodiak Trading Stations and a prominent blue fox raiser. He reportedly passed away in December 1928 on Kodiak Island (Petersburg Press, December 21, 1928, 3(19):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ross, H.C.: (XMF-04). Mr. Ross' passing was reported in the Alaska Weekly, October 22, 1926, edition (deArmond 1995b). Mr. Ross was reportedly in partnership with Joseph P. Ibach and C. S. Jillson in their Icy Strait, Lemesurier island (XMF-04) fur farm company. Their company was known as Ibach & Company. In July 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Ibach were issued their Lemesurier island (XMF-04) fur farm permit. It is not clear as to when the three person collaboration or quasi partnership commenced or dissolved. It would appear the partnership ended prior to or about 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Federal and territorial agency files state that the Ibach's and the company held its Lemesurier Island (XMF-04) fur farm permit for the island between July 1920 and March 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:93; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 2; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924c, 1932). See Joseph Ibach and C. S. Jillson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ross, Mrs. W.E. (i.e., Rose and/or Pearl): (XPA-27). Pearl C. Ross was born about 1884 In North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930) or South Dakota (U.S. Census 1940). She and her former husband, W.E. Ross, were the parents and guardians of their two daughters and their children (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In November 1921 W.E. Ross "applied" for the Tebenkof Bay's, Windfall Islands (XPA-27), and the permit for the islands was issued to Mr. Ross in August 1922. In a letter to the USDA-Forest Service, Mr. Ross requested that the permit be changed to his wife's name because of his ill health and pending divorce (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In January 1931, Mrs. Ross requested the Forest Service change the Windfall Island (XPA-27) fur farming permit to read "Pearle Ross". "Since my divorce I don't use Mr. Ross' initials anymore, and he is dead now and out of all his troubles". The district court (March 21, 1930) awarded her the fur farm permit for Windfall Island (XPA-27), foxes, and improvements (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Early in 1933, the local Petersburg Press reported in error

that “Mrs. Albert Ross and her daughter Charlotte were in Petersburg late last week from their fox island near Pybus Bay. They left for their home on the gas boat Pacific” (Petersburg Press, January 13, 1933, 7(29):8). The newspaper erred in identifying Mr. Ross’ given name and the location of their island fur farm. The article should have identified her as the former Mrs. W.E. Ross, and the fur farm was located within Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island. In early 1935, Pearl Ross reported that she vacationed in Juneau for two weeks and sold her furs there. She then traveled from Juneau to Tebenkof Bay aboard her vessel, “Dart” (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):8). A similarly named vessel “Dart” reportedly served as the local mail boat between Juneau and Petersburg in 1930s and 1940s (Blender 1999a). Mrs. Ross relinquished the island fur farming permit for Windfall Islands in October 1938. The Forest Service reported that “she does not want to continue the use of the island but would like to take up what foxes may be on the island”. She was allowed 6 months to remove the remaining furbearers and improvements (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1934; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1931, 1932; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In late 1937 Mrs. Ross and her daughter, Charlotte, relocated from Tebenkof Bay to Petersburg and both worked as “shrimp pickers” in one of the local canneries (Petersburg Press, January 14, 1938, 12(28):3; U.S. Census 1940). In May 1944 Mrs. Ross died in the Petersburg hospital following a lingering illness (Petersburg Press, June 9, 1944, 19(2):5). In the fall of 1944, public notice was given of the passing of Pearl Ross. Her daughter, Charlotte Ross Johnson was listed as the executrix of the estate (Petersburg Press, October 6, 1944, 19(14):5). Pearl Ross is listed as being interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Her grave site is reportedly unmarked. See W.E. Ross, and Loren Johnson for further background material on Charlotte Ross Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ross, W.E.: (XPA-27). Mr. Walter Ross was born about 1877 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930), or April 8, 1876 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He married Pearl George Ross October 3, 1911, in Seattle (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1884 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930) or South Dakota (U.S. Census 1940). They were the parents and guardians of two daughters and their grandchildren (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Ross applied for the Windfall islands (XPA-27) fur farm in November 1921. In August 1922, Mr. Ross requested that the permit be changed to his wife’s name because of his ill health and pending divorce. The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) lists the permit in her name. Mr. W.E. Ross appears to have died in May 1930 according to his Juneau, Alaska, Evergreen Cemetery, grave marker (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). However, a second W.E. Ross is noted in historical newspapers. This second Mr. Ross operated a store at Howkan, and later at Craig, Alaska. Beginning in 1916 he oversaw the store at the Waterfall cannery for the Alaska Fish Company. Waterfall is located along the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, sixty miles west of Ketchikan. The latter Mr. Ross drowned in May 1923 at Waterfall while working for the Alaska Fish Company (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Petersburg Weekly Report, August 31, 1923, 10(38):6; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Mrs. W. E. (Pearl and Rose) Ross, and Loren Johnson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Roundtree, Guy: (XPA-18). Guy C. Roundtree was born about 1874 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). A second source suggests Roundtree was born October 30, 1872, in Chehalis, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He reportedly operated fishing vessels and worked at logging camps throughout his life (The New Petersburg Press, April 16, 1965, Page 6). In 1940, Mr. Guy Roundtree was a pensioner in residence at the Halterman’s Security Bay, Cedar Islets (XPA-18) fur farm (i.e., Roadsted, Flat, Cedar, and Harbor islands). Mr. Roundtree was listed as a lodger and caretaker/helper there (U.S. Census 1940). He died in

April 1965 and was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rova, Wilhelm. (JUN-63). Mr. Wilhelm Rova was born about 1864 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920) or 1866 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) and listed as “single” and a “farmer”. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920, 1930). Mr. Rova petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1910 and reportedly claimed to be a “farmer” residing in the Douglas City area of southeast Alaska (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 224). In 1920, Mr. Rova reportedly lived near Lawson Creek, Douglas Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 5, 1920, 6(47):3). July 29, 1921, Mr. Rova was issued a parcel of land within Township 41 South, Range 67 East, Section 26, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). He may have been in an individual or collaborative partnership with the following individuals in a Douglas City fur farming venture: Emanuel Nelson and K.T. Markstrom (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Rova’s life reportedly spanned between 1864 and 1945, and he is interred in the Pioneer’s Home Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Emanuel Nelson, and K.T. Markstrom. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Royden, Wilbur H.:(SUM-01). Wilbur Henry Royden was said to be a “well known and experienced fisherman” (The Progressive, December 13, 1913, 1(48):3), “Wilberg” [i.e., Wilbur] Royden was born about 1870 in Kentucky (U.S. 1920), 1870 in Connecticut (U.S. Census 1940), or 1871 in Connecticut (U.S. Census 1880, 1910, 1930), Subsequent research has revealed that he was actually born September 9, 1870, in New Milford, Connecticut (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). His wife, Sara, was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1900), 1883 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), 1886 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1888 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1920). She reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1890 (U.S. Census 1920). She was born December 29, 1882 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Royden married Sarah Stitt Royden April 26 or 27, 1910, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2018). She passed away August 27, 1941, in Newport Beach, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997), and was interred within the Pacific View Memorial Park, Corona del Mar, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Royden was noted primarily as a fisherman (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), but also active and involved in local Petersburg, Alaska, real estate and as a local entrepreneur. He experimented with commercially and locally produced canned clams (The Progressive, December 13, 1913, 1(48):3; The Progressive, June 13, 1914, 2(22):4), and commercially fished for shark aboard his vessel, Fanshaw (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 1, 1916, 2(31):4). The couple applied for and received title to their twelve-acre plus tract of land in West Petersburg between 1917-1918 (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 30, 1917, 3(18):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 5, 1918, 4(32):1). The parcel was described in a legal notice published in the spring of 1917 (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 4, 1917, 3(23):2). The land was surveyed under U.S. Survey #1209. Mr. Royden was issued title to lands within Township 58 South, Range 79 East, Section 28, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). In 1919, the Royden family began spending winters in California (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 7, 1919, 5(11):2). In December 1920, Mr. J.H. Hibbs “applied” for the Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Royden “applied” for fur farming special use permit status for his Storm Island (SUM-01) site in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Petersburg Press, July 7, 1933, 8(1):4). In October 1922, the USDA-Forest Service issued a permit for Storm Island (SUM-01) to the Abbess-Patten’s “Storm Island Fox Company” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Royden apparently was more involved in various commercial fisheries issues and a wide assortment of other vocations. Fur farming may have been merely a sideline or investment opportunity for Mr.

Royden (Forrest 1984:102). During the Alaska fishing season, he fished aboard his vessel, Fanshaw (Petersburg Press, July 3, 1931, 5(46):2). Throughout the month of August 1964, a legal notice was legally posted concerning the determination of title to real property without probate. This notice was in the New Petersburg Press concerning the estate of Mr. W. H. Royden (The New Petersburg Press, August 7, 1964, Page 5). Wilbur Henry Royden was said to have died February 17, 1957, in San Diego, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). It is assumed that he was interred within the Pacific View Memorial Park, Corona del Mar, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rozich, Frank (Shaky Frank): (PET-18, PET-59; PET-72). Frank Anton Rozich was born October 9, 1889, in California and died October 30, 1975 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). There are two versions or spelling of this surname throughout historic files, circulars, and newspapers: Rusich and Rozich (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Rozich moved to Petersburg in 1912 and worked at the Pacific Coast and Norway Packing Company sawmill (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1957, 32(28):7). In the fall of 1917, Rozich reportedly sold his boat "thirty-thirty" to Frank Le Parle. Rozich used the boat for salmon and trout fishing. In March 1918 he planned to return with a new boat from Puget Sound (Petersburg Press, September 2, 1932, 7(10):2). Rozich served in the U.S. military between 1918-1919 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). Frank Rozich was first married to Dorothy Ethel Gillette (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 12, 1919, 5(55):4; Petersburg Press, December 14, 1934, 9(23):6). She was reportedly born in 1896 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). The couple later divorced, and she married fisherman and fur farmer Erick Todal in Ketchikan, Alaska in the fall of 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):1). Frank Rozich later married Barbara J. Rozich. Barbara Rozich was born about 1906 in Tennessee (U.S. Census 1940; Web: Obituary Daily Times Index, 1995-2012). Mrs. Barbara Rozich's life spanned between September 30, 1905, and April 9, 1999 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Both husband and second wife were active fur farmers in the local newspapers, and census documents throughout the era (U.S. Census 1940). Initially Frank Rozich and Knute Lundquist were partners in their "Chain Islands" (i.e., Behrs Islands-PET-18) fur farming islands. The partners applied for the islands in February 1922. Their fur farming special use permit was issued to them in April 1922. The islands were reportedly abandoned and noted in February 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923). In the 1930 U.S. Census, Mr. Rozich was listed as a "boarder" with the Edgar S. Hungerford family. Mr. Rozich was described at the time as a divorced, forty-one-year-old man (U.S. Census 1930). Early circulars misspell his surname, "Frank Rovich" (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Rozich traveled to and from the lower 48 states for medical attention between 1930-1933 (Roberts n.d., 2014: 154). He was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, a chronic and progressive motor system disorder (Harold Bergmann 1993). Nelson (2013:82) refers to Mr. Rozich as a "trapper and beach seiner". In May 1932 Mr. J.N. Pitsenberger reportedly sold to "Frank Rosich" (i.e., Rozich) the gasboat "Spruce". The new owner planned to engage in commercial trout fishing (Petersburg Press, May 27, 1932, 6(41):7). Mr. Rozich should not be confused with Frank "Shaky Frank" Richardson. Mr. Richardson is also described as having a similar medical/neurological condition and living near the mouth of Petersburg Creek, Kupreanof Island. Mr. Richardson also reportedly earned his living by beach seining and trapping (Nelson 2013: 74). Frank and Barbara Rozich resumed fishing, trapping, and mink raising again in 1935 from their West Petersburg home. In August 1944 Frank Rozich purchased the Chris Dahl West Petersburg fur farm site (PET-72) (Petersburg Press, August 25, 1944, 19(8):6). Due to his deteriorating health condition, the couple sold their property and improvements in West

Petersburg to Jerry Williams in early 1957. The couple planned to relocate to the San Francisco Bay area (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1957, 32(28):7). Seven months later he advised to friends that the couple had moved to the Seattle, Washington area (Petersburg Press, July 5, 1957, 33(1):4). Mr. and Mrs. Rozich spent the remainder of their lives in the Seattle, Washington area. They were both interred within the Floral Hills Cemetery, Lynnwood, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Knute Lundquist, Edgar S. Hungerford, and Chris Dahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rudy, Charles E.: (JUN-47). Mr. Charles E. Rudy was born about 1875 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920). A second source suggests that he was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1940). Further information differs on his reported birth date: April 1, 1876 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Rudy reportedly passed away February 13, 1947, and was buried within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Flora, was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple married March 3, 1901, in Douglas, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between 1875 and December 24, 1959 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. John McConnell appears to be Mr. Rudy's stepson, and fur farm "laborer" at the land-based, Mendenhall Valley fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Rudy also had a stepdaughter, "Mida" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum, UID-955). "Rudy, a Princeton graduate, worked for the Treadwell mine and Annex Creek Project and was successful farming fur and raising chickens" (City and Borough of Juneau, 1986:120). In the fall of 1922, he was raided by Prohibition officers at his Mendenhall glacier fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 1, 1922, 9(38):3). In late 1925 he was arrested for "illegal possession of liquor and having a nuisance place". His fine was \$500 on each count (Petersburg Herald, December 11, 1925, 11(94):1). During the 1930s and 1940s, the Mendenhall Valley was sparsely populated, and most residents operated fox and mink farms. Mr. Rudy employed the sons of Max and Ella Mielke to supply salmon for his fox and mink feed. "Cohos and sockeye were ten cents apiece and chums and pinks were five cents each" (Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=954). Mr. Rudy reportedly pen raised blue, silver, black, cross, and red fox. He also raised mink and marten in pens (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1934, 1941; Isto 2012: 163; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=954, and UID=1111; Walker 1929). See John McConnell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rusich, Mrs. Neva: (XPA-15; XPA-20). There are three versions or spelling of this surname throughout historic files, circulars, and newspapers : Rossich, Rusich and Rozich (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Neva Alice Yarbrough Rusich was born October 23, 1908, and died September 14, 1987 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index). She was married to Steve Rusich. The couple raised several children together: Ivan, Martin, and Amelia (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). The pair eventually were in partnership with Dave Housel in their Kuiu Island, Security Bay, Cedar Bight (XPA-15) and Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farming sites (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The three partners operated the fur farms between January 1925 and May 1930. Mr. Housel then individually held the permit for the two fur farming sites between May 1930 and February 1934. Mrs. Rusich individually assumed the fur farm permit for Cleft Island (XPA-20) in June 1934, and it was relinquished in December 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). The three partners raised several species of furbearers. She reportedly received praise for her innovation in the raising of fitch (Alaska Game Commission 1936; Isto 2012: 132). Following their passing they were each interred within the Sunset Hills Memorial Park, Bellevue, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Steve Rusich and Dave Housel. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rusich, Steve: (XPA-15, XPA-20). There are three versions of his surname throughout historic files, circulars, and newspapers: Rossich, Rusich and Rozich (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 16, 1922, 9(27):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Steve Rusich was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1882 (U.S. Census 1950). Further research indicates he was actually born March 28, 1883, and died in September 1961 (Social Security Death Index, 1936-2007). He was married to Neva Alice Yarbrough Rusich. She was born October 23, 1908, and died September 14, 1987 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised several children together: Ivan, Martin, and Amelia (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Neva Rusich was reportedly a very involved and active partner in her husband's fur farming efforts. Early historical files and genealogies state that Mr. J.R. Pringle collaborated with Mr. and Mrs. Rusich (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Pringle was said to have lived throughout southeastern Alaska between circa 1918 and 1920 (Hoover and Cockrell Family Tree; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Pringle was associated with Mr. and Mrs. Steve Rusich in their Kuiu Island, Security Bay, Cedar Bight (XPA-15) fur farming site. In September 1925, the USDA-Forest Service reported "Steve Rusich lived at Cedar Bight for a number of years and has some improvements there, but no one is living there at the present time". "J.R. Pringle and Rusich considered pen raising foxes there but changed their minds" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Rusich were eventually in partnership with Dave Housel in both Kuiu Island, Security Bay, Cedar Bight (XPA-15) and Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farming ventures. The permit for Cedar Bight (XPA-15) was issued to the partners in November 1925 and closed in May 1930. The permit for Cleft Island (XPA-20) was issued to the partners in November 1925 and closed in May 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). The Rusich's then reassumed the Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farming site permit in June 1934. Their permit for Cleft Island was relinquished in December 1942. Raymond Brixner then assumed the fur farming special use permit for the Cleft Island (XPA-20) fur farm in December 1942 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Mrs. Neva Rusich, Dave Housel, J.R. Pringle, and Raymond Brixner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Rutzebeck, Hans Hjalmar. Mr. Rutzebeck was born April 17, 1889, in Denmark (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1922. At the time, he lived in the Haines, Alaska area and described himself as a "farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 225), fisherman (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and author (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 29, 1922, 9(33):1). March 7, 1923, he was issued six parcels of land in the Haines, Alaska, area (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Later, he was described as a California real estate broker (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He died in California October 2, 1980 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He was interred within the Valhalla Memorial Park, North Hollywood, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ryan, Thomas: (JUN-01). Thomas Ryan was born about 1871 in California (U.S. Census 1930). A second source states that he was born in 1870 and died June 10, 1935 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Ryan was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Thomas Ryan was a prospector and a business partner with Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack, and Grover C. Winn. The partners formed the Lincoln Fox Company. About 1923 the company reportedly commenced operations on their Lynn Canal, Lincoln and Ralston Islands (JUN-01) fur farm. Apparently the company's first Forest Service fur farm lease was issued in December 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). A few fox pelts were taken prior to 1926. However, the island remained idle until October 1928 when 22 foxes were placed there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1929, Mr. Pollack [i.e., Ptack] was convicted of violating the Alaska Bone Dry Act &

National Prohibition Act. The remaining partners' island fur farm permit was officially relinquished in July 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). See Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack [i.e., Ptack], and Grover C. Winn. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sales, John E.: (PET-13; PET-55). Spelling for this individual surname has various variations throughout the literature and era: Sales, Sayles, etc. John Eli Sales was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1900), 1873 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1874 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was well known in the Wrangell and Petersburg, Alaska. He was noted primarily as a self-employed prospector, contract piledriver, and logger (Nelson 2013:35; U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Initially he appears to have been in a working prospecting partnership with Harry D. Colp in Wrangell, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). By the end of 1913 Mr. Sales was reconsidering his living options and permanently moved from Wrangell to Petersburg (The Progressive, December 6, 1913, 1(47):3). During much of this era very little social/cultural information is portrayed concerning John Sales. However, John (Jack) Sales operated the Sales Inn between 1925 and 1927 (Petersburg Herald, May 22, 1925, 11(67):1; Petersburg Herald, August 21, 1925, 11(78):1; Petersburg Press, November 18, 1927, 2(14):6). Between 1927 and 1932, he was involved in a business relationship with the Cleary Brothers in their Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In August 1926 about the same time Mr. Sales and his old friend, Harry D. Colp were issued their Kupreanof Island, Fivemile Creek (PET-55) fur farm permit. The special use permit was relinquished by January 1928. John Sales, the permittee, "complained that the site was too wet for a successful business" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In early 1932 "Johnny Sales" moved his pile driver equipment across the Wrangell Narrows and prepared to "drive the piling for the "Government Float" which will connect with the West Petersburg Road. The work of building the float will be supervised by Jack King of the Bureau of Public Roads" (Petersburg Press, January 8, 1932, 6(21):8). John Eli Sales life spanned between 1870 and 1950 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In the fall of 1950 word was received that he'd fallen and broken his hip at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home (Petersburg Press, September 29, 1950, 25(13):1). He passed away there and was interred within the Sitka Alaska Pioneer Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1956 Mr. Sales is pictured in a magazine article among a group of early fur farmers near Petersburg, Alaska (Barkdull 1956: 6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sandvik, Oscar E.: (PET-06; PET-40). Mr. Oscar Eng Sandvik was born October 14, 1895, and died January 19, 1980 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, January 30, 1980, 7(5):1; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). In 1926 he was naturalized as a U.S. citizen in the Ketchikan District Court. Mr. Sandvik was locally known in the Petersburg area as "Dirty Oscar" or "Black Oscar" because he reportedly seldom bathed. He was estimated to have been born about 1896 in Sandvik, Norway (Petersburg Pilot, January 30, 1980, 7(5):1; U.S. Census 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was long widowed by his wife, Jennie (Petersburg Pilot, January 30, 1980, 7(5):1). In July 1940 Mr. Sandvik applied for his Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm permit, and it was officially rejected by the USDA-Forest Service in November 1940. The USDA-Forest Service notes in the rejection letter that "fishing is his main income, but desires to go into fur farming on a small scale. He feeds mostly scrap fish from his commercial fishing" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Sandvik went on in 1962 to establish his own USDA-Forest Service recreation residence on his Beecher Pass, Keene Island (PET-06). Mr. Sandvik was noted for his large garden. He reportedly shared generously with friends and all who stopped by to check on him at his island retreat. It is doubtful that he seriously attempted to raise any commercial furbearers; however, he had an abundance of multicolored feral cats on

Keene Island (PET-06) (Mobley 1999:19; Norheim n.d; Petersburg Pilot, May 23, 1979, 6(20):9; Weeden n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Saravella, Rudolph: (SIT-52). In the early twentieth century Mr. Sarvela moved to Sitka from the mining camp of Chichagof, Alaska, and appears to have lived for a time with Fred and China Mary Johnson while he attended school (DeArmond 1995a:166). Later he quit his engineer job with the Sitka Cold Storage and purchased the Johnson's trolling vessel (DeArmond 1995a:167). January 22, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. Saravella sold the last of their goat herd to Oscar Sirstad (DeArmond 1993:99). Dr. Jule B. Loftus appears to have attempted to phonetically spell the permittees surname in his monthly reports to the Alaska Territorial Governor (Loftus 1930; 1931, 1932). Dr. Loftus' and agency historical files note "Rudolph Sarvela" operated his enterprise in the Thimbleberry Bay area of Sitka. Goats, mink, and foxes were noted in the reference(s) (Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932). Rudolph Sarvela was born about 1896 in California. He was married to "Mirth" (U.S. Census 1940), or Myrth Benjamin Sarvela (DeArmond 1993:143). She was Sitka's first elected woman mayor. She died April 11, 1966 (DeArmond 1993:143). According to available records Mr. Saravella then married Audrey Grace Morris October 7, 1967, in Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2003). Mr. Sarvela's life spanned between February 6, 1885, and October 15, 1989 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was interred within the Sitka National Cemetery. See Fred and China Mary Johnson, and Oscar Sirstad. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sarvelor, Edward M.: (SIT-36). Throughout historical federal and territorial agency files, and circulars misspelled Edward M. Sarvela's surname. Mr. Sarvela was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1873 in Finland (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). Mikkel Edvard Sarvela received his formal naturalization March 28, 1908, in the Alaska District Court (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). At least between April 1925 and October 1927 Mr. Sarvela was a business partner with Joseph T. Bauer in their 121 acre Khaz Bay, Rough-Smooth Channel Islands (SIT-36) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Petersburg Weekly Report, February. 25, 1921, 7(11):6). Later the islands were commonly referred to as "Bauer Islands." The true duration of their working partnership is not currently known. See Joseph T. Bauer. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sattensbahl, C.L.: (SKG-23). "Cloris" L. Sattensdahl appears to have been a misinterpretation and/or misspelling of his given name (U.S. Census 1920). His actual given name is Christian Larsen Sattensdahl, and he was born June 27, 1888 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was also said to have been born about 1889 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). Christian L. Sattensbahl reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1909 (U.S. Census 1920), and received his formal naturalization papers on December 4, 1918, in Tacoma, Washington (Naturalization Records, Original Documents, 1795-1972; U.S. Census 1920). In 1920, he was a self-described brakeman with Skagway's White Pass and Yukon Railroad (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Sattensbahl was in partnership with William Wolfram and Sam Witson (U.S. Census 1920). All three individuals were single and then employed by the local railroad company (i.e., Pacific & Arctic Railway and Navigation Company) in various capacities as brakeman, fireman, and bridge carpenter (U.S. Census 1920). The C. L. Sattensbahl Fur Farm (SKG-23) was in the Skagway area. The partners reportedly raised mink in pens according to a 1929 circular from the Alaska Game Commission (1929). Christian L. Sattensbahl's life spanned from June 27, 1888, and September 1979 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His grave site is in the Deschutes Memorial Gardens, Bend, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600-current). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett,

John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, H.F. Seeman, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sawyer, Hugh Milton: (XPR-04). Mr. Hugh M. Sawyer was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), or more precisely, September 23, 1878, in Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Sawyer married Eleanor “Nellie” O’Keefe Sawyer February 20, 1922, in King County, Washington (Calvin E. Kibble Family Tree; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Eleanor “Nellie” Sawyer was born about 1891 in Massachusetts and passed away sometime in 1939 (U.S. Census 1930; 1940). Mr. Sawyer, a widower, then married Adele A. Andrews Sawyer July 7, 1947, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Throughout much of his life Mr. Sawyer claimed to be a logger and proprietor of his own logging camp (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1920; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Sawyer was said to be in partnership with Dr. J.H. Mustard and William Holzheimer in their multi-island Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc fur farm. The company was granted its Clarence Strait, Harris, Werlick, and Hotspur islands (XPR-04) fur farm permit in March 1922, and it appears it was active until at least 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924, 1932). Mr. Sawyer reportedly died sometime in 1947 (deArmond 1995b; Alaska Weekly and Alaska Sportsman Index of Obituaries, n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schnable: (JUN-51). I am uncertain as to the correct pronunciation and spelling of this surname. This surname may be Schable, Schnable, or Schaible (Marsh 1983). The surname “Schaible” does appear in historic Juneau. A Dr. Arthur Schaible is noted and may be worth investigating. Dr. Schaible was born November 15, 1906, and died in January 1980 (Social Security Death Index). The Schnable family is also referred to in Alaskan historic sources. The latter family appears to have relocated from Juneau to the Haines area and were noted loggers and sawmill operators there. Mrs. Louise Marsh (1983) first reported the Schable’s, Schnable, or Schaible’s once lived across the road from their “Jackson Marsh” (JUN-28) (i.e., Mendenhall Valley) fur farm. The Schable’s, Schnable’s, or Schaible’s were said to be mink fur farmers in the early Juneau/Mendenhall Valley area (Marsh 1983). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schaffner, T.E.: (PET-50). In early 1930, Mr. and Mrs. T.E. Schaffner were mentioned as new employees and caretakers at West Petersburg’s, Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50). In January 1930 Mr. Schaffner and his wife arrived on the northbound steamship Alameda (Petersburg Press, January 31, 1930, 4(25):4). By August of 1930, the couple were attempting to remodel and furnish their fully equipped shoe repair business in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, August 22, 1930, 5(2):1). Several months later his wife advertised several household appliances and products for sale prior to her departure for the lower forty eight states (Petersburg Press, December 5, 1930, 5(17):3). In the spring of 1931, a final local reference to T.E. Schaffner is a cursory reference to his departure for Juneau (Petersburg Press, May 15, 1931, 5(40):8). The local newspaper refers to Mr. Schaffner as T.E., Theo., and Ted. See T.E. Schaffer. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schenck, Peter: (XPA-25). An early USDA-Forest Service circular correctly spelled his surname, Schenk (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). He was born about 1874 in Luxembourg (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), and he immigrated to the U.S in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was a self-described Alaska fisherman based in the community of Wrangell (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In October 1924 Mr. Schenk was issued his Kuiu Island, Tebenkof Bay Islands (XPA-25)

fur farm special use permit. He reportedly stocked the islands in the fall of 1924 with two pair of free running blue fox (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Loftus 1930). In March 1926, his island fur farm permit was converted to a residence permit. However, he was also listed as a mink fur farming operator on the island site in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). He reportedly lived between 1873 and 1952 (Daily Sitka Sentinel, May 8, 1952, Page 3). Mr. Schenk died at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home and was interred within its cemetery (Daily Sitka Sentinel, May 8, 1952, Page 3; Alaska Pioneers Home Residents, 1943-1952; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schlichtig, Carl: (YAK-07). Earlier reporting concerning Carl Schlichtig appear to be in error (Roberts 2014:157). Current research indicates the correctly referenced individual is Carl Everett Schlichtig. He was born July 4, 1921, in Harrison, Montana (Montana, Birth Index, 1870-1986; Montana, Birth Records, 1897-1988; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He is the son of Victor and Harriet Louise Benton Schlichtig. Carl E. Schlichtig served in the U.S Navy during WWII and was “unemployed, just out of the Navy” and living with his mother in Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1947 Carl E. Schlichtig appears in historic USDA-Forest Service files in collaboration with his father, Victor, and Joseph B. Mallott in their Yakutat Bay, Khantaak Island (YAK-07) fur farm. The named trio comprised what was referred to as the “St. Elias Fur Farm” company. The partners were said to have been issued their Khantaak Island (YAK-07) fur farm permit in January 1948, and it was officially relinquished by September 1950 (Colby 1944:221; Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). At no time did Carl Schlichtig appear actively involved in the on-site Khantaak Island (YAK-07) fur farm. He appears to be a partner in the company in name only and did not appear to visit or work in Alaska and remained in the lower forty-eight states. Carl Everett Schlichtig married Joyce Lone Mathieson January 12, 1987, in Reno, Nevada (Nevada, Marriage Index, 1956-2005). He died July 8, 2014, in Corvallis, Oregon, and was interred in the Sunset Heights Memorial Gardens, Tillamook, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Victor Schlichtig, and Joseph B. Mallott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schlichtig, Victor: (YAK-07). Earlier reporting concerning Victor Schlichtig appear to be in error (Roberts 2014:157). Victor Schlichtig was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1897 in Montana (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A third source specified that he was born April 25, 1897, and died in September 1977 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Additional information suggests he died September 11, 1977 (Washington, Death Index (1940-2017). Victor Schlichtig was a WWI Army veteran and served between September 1918 and December 1918 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). He married Harriet Louise Benton May 29, 1920, in Bozeman, Montana (Montana, County Marriage Records, 1865-1993). The couple raised one child, Carl Everett Schlichtig (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). It appears Victor Schlichtig was employed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Yakutat, Alaska, at the close of WWII (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Historic USDA-Forest Service files list the elder Mr. Schlichtig as in some form of collaboration with his son, Carl, and Joseph B. Mallott in their Yakutat Bay, Khantaak Island (YAK-07) fur farm. The trio formed what was called the “St. Elias Fur Farm”. In January 1948, the trio were apparently issued their island fur farm permit, and it was officially relinquished by September 1950 (Colby 1944:221; Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). I theorize that most of the Khantaak Island fur farming was carried out by Joseph (Jay) Mallott, while Victor Schlichtig served in some form of ancillary, avocational capacity. Victor Schlichtig passed away September 11, 1977, and Harriet L. Schlichtig lived between 1902 and 1999 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). The couple were buried within the Fern Hill Cemetery, Aberdeen, Washington (Find a

Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Carl Schlichtig, and Joseph B. Mallott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schlosser, H.N.: (XDE-03). This may be a misrepresentation or clerical error for the given name of this individual. Federal agency data indicate Hassiah Inlet's, Mable Island (XDE-03) use mirrors that by "M.H. Schlosser" in the central southeast Alaska region. Currently it is unknown if there is any familial relationship. In October 1924 federal and territorial agency circulars state that H.N. Schlosser was issued the Mable Island (XDE-03) fur farm permit. This historical agency literature indicates that this person was active on the site at least during 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924c). See M.H. Schlosser. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schlosser, M.H.: (PET-36; PET-40; PET-42). Martin Henry Schlosser was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1900), 1898 (U.S. Census 1910, 1940), or 1899 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent research indicates he was actually born December 30, 1897, in Dawson, Nebraska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Schlosser served in the U.S. Military in 1917-1918 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). He married Margaret Catherine Benolkin Schlosser November 16, 1921, in Port Orchard, Kitsap County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). She was born August 15, 1880, in Beardsley, Minnesota (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In early 1922, Mrs. Schlosser appears to have focused exclusively as a self-described dressmaker (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 27, 1923, 10(20):6), and temporary clerk at Petersburg's Hogue and Tveten's mercantile store (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 3, 1923, 10(34):1). Late in 1922, under the Cleary Brothers, Mr. Schlosser was said to be one of two male caretakers on Sumner Straits, Strait Island (PET-40). Mr. and Mrs. Schlosser worked with Ferman Wilson on the island fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report December 22, 1922, 10(2):6). Later, he and his wife returned to Petersburg from Seattle, Washington, to accept a position as caretakers for Dr. R.C. Mathis on his three fur farms in the Snow Pass area of Clarence Strait (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1923, 10(14):1). Dr. Mathis' partners and companies leased from the USDA-Forest Service East (PET-56), Middle (PET-36), and Ray Islands (PET-42) during this era (Roberts n.d.). The Schlosser's were also mentioned as caretakers on the Middle islands (PET-36) for the Middle Island Fox Company in the spring of 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1923, 10(14):1). In the spring of 1923, Mr. Schlosser collaborated with Julius Tollefson in contracting with the USDA-Forest Service for the construction of the seven-mile trail to Petersburg Creek and Lake (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 22, 1923, 10(28):1). Martin Schlosser and F.W. Perkins also painted the 'Clary Brothers' (i.e., Cleary Brothers') gasboat "Islander" (Petersburg Herald, May 23, 1924, 11(20):1). In 1924 Martin Schlosser reportedly planned to work in the village of Kake during the summer (Petersburg Herald, June 20, 1924, 11(24):1). Later Mr. Schlosser married Rose Marie Lucas Schlosser June 1, 1930, in Coos County, Oregon (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971; Oregon, Marriage Indexes, 1906-2009). She was said to have been born about 1908 in Hungary (U.S. Census 1910), 1909 in Austria (U.S. Census 1940), or 1908 in Romania (U.S. Census 1950). The couple produced three sons: James, Theodore or Led, and Daniel (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Mr. Schlosser was a self-described fur farm caretaker, cook (U.S. Census 1930), "operator" (U.S. Census 1940), and eventually a fireman in Los Angeles, California (U.S. Census 1950; U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995). Mr. Schlosser lived between December 30, 1897, and November 27, 1979 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). His wife, Rose Marie Schlosser, lived between November 2, 1908, and November 15, 1988 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Both were interred within the Riverside National Cemetery (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; U.S., Veterans Gravesites, 1775-

2019; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See the Cleary Brothers, Ferman Wilson, and Dr. R.C. Mathis. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schmolek, Hugo H.: (CRG-29). Hugo Schmolek was born about 1891 in Connecticut. His wife, Nora, was born about 1895. They raised at least one child: Dorothy. The family also housed his brother-in-law: James R. Shelp (a noted Alaska fisherman and fur farmer) (U.S. Census 1920). Hugo Schmolek claimed to be a fireman (U.S. Census 1920). In March 1924 Mr. Schmolek was issued his Sea Otter Sound, White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm permit, and he appears to have been active there at least during the 1924 calendar year (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c). Quite a few of the following individuals were directly/indirectly involved to this island fur farm in 1924, but whether they continued there until 1928 is still not clear. During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial unsure documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff (CRG-29) fur farm site. See Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, John C. Lund, J.A. Parks, William Markle, Ed Mullen, Archie Shelp, J.R. Shelp, and F.E. Whelpley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schneider, Arnold: (PET-13; PET-55). Spanish-American War veteran (U.S. Census 1930) Arnold Schneider was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1868 in Switzerland (U.S. Census 1930). He immigrated to the U.S. and was naturalized in 1890 (U.S. Census 1920). In the 1920 U.S. Census he was listed as a lodger and laborer on the Frank M. Chastek fur farm, located on Frederick Sound's, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) (i.e., Hercules Fox Co.). In July 1921, Mr. Schneider experienced a Fivemile Creek house fire (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 27, 1921, 7(24):1). The fire was caused by an exploding gasoline blow torch while he was doing some soldering. Schneider and Mrs. Harry Colp battled the fire to no avail, the house was soon a smoldering ruin. The uninsured house had been built the previous summer at a valuation of \$1000. Loss was confined to the structure and its contents. Although some of the foxes were penned within 15 feet of the ruined house, none were injured. None of the pens were burned. Schneider was noted as a neighbor and early partner with Harry D. Colp in the Kupreanof Island, Fivemile Creek, "Colpville Farms" (PET-55). In early 1922 he applied for a West Petersburg homestead parcel adjoining the "Colpville fur farm" (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 14, 1922, 9(18):6; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 21, 1922, 9(32):4) "He had been interested in the fox raising business until the past few years when he has devoted his time fishing". Mr. Arnold Schneider died in June 1931 and was buried in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, June 5, 1931, 5(40):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Harry Colp, and Olaf Martin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schneider, Edward A.: (SIT-28, SIT-38). This may refer to a collaborator and fur farmer associated with Mr. Frederick Bahovec on Kelp Bay's, Crow Island (SIT-28), and Freshwater Bay's, Redcliff Island (SIT-38). Various agency misspellings and references refer to "Ed Snyder" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The U.S. Census (1940) refers to Edward Schneider as a fur farmer living on "Cross" Island (i.e., Krestof Island), 10 miles northwest of Sitka (U.S.D.I. - Geological Survey). Also, he was said to be involved in the Kelp Bay, Crow Island (SIT-28) fur farm. Mr. Schneider was also associated with M.J. Stanton in their Freshwater Bay, Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm. Mr. Schneider was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1870 in Warsaw, Illinois (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; Petersburg Press, January 10, 1941, 15(28):3). His life actually spanned between July 6, 1870, and December 29, 1940. He died of drowning following an accidental head injury in the Cape Fanshaw area of southeast Alaska (Petersburg Press, January 10, 1941, 15(28):3). Mr. Schneider "came to Alaska in 1907, living in the Fairbanks area until 1919 when he came to Southeastern Alaska where he lived" and was a miner, fur farmer, and trapper throughout his working life (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963;

Petersburg Press, January 10, 1941,15(28):3). His remains were taken to Juneau for an autopsy. Edward A. Schneider was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, January 10, 1941,15(28):3; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See M.J. Stanton, and Ed Snyder. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schneuer, Franz, Jr.: (XPA-30). Franz Schneuer Jr. was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or September 14, 1902, in New York (Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1995, 21(22):13; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Oregon, Death Index,1898-2008). He died in Lane, Oregon, May 29, 1995 (Ancestry 2012c; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Oregon, Death Index,1898-2008). Franz Schneuer was buried within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1995, 21(22):13). Franz Schneuer was the brother to Mrs. Clara Kerns of Petersburg, Mrs. Eileen Duffy of Eugene, Oregon, and the deceased Paul Schneuer (Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1995, 21(22):13). Earlier references misspelled the surname, Schnever (U.S. Census 1940), and Schneur (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Franz Schneuer arrived in Alaska in the summer of 1926. He first worked in Juneau before going to work with "Judge Payne" (i.e., Paine) on the Keku Islands (XPA-30) fur farm (Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1995, 21(22):13). Later Franz Schneuer and widow, Mrs. V. A. Paine were issued their Keku Straits', Keku Islands (XPA-30) fur farm special use permit in November 1935, and it was officially closed in December 1943. By April 1940, Mr. Schneuer was reportedly purchasing Mrs. Paine's interest, foxes, and island improvements. In December 1941, Mr. Schneuer was "running operations single-handedly; Mrs. Paine had already left Alaska". By the end of 1941 Mr. Schneuer shifted focus from fox to mink (Alaska Game Commission 1941, Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:162; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He was in residence on the Keku Islands (XPA-30) at least through 1942 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Franz Schneuer was drafted into the U.S. Army and was soon rejected. At the time of his induction, he was forced to dispose of all his Alaskan investments. He then focused on salmon trolling until his retirement (Petersburg Pilot, June 1, 1995, 21(22):13). In 1947 he pressed for a grand jury investigation into the burglary and theft of personal property from his Keku Islands residence. Mr. George Freel and Richard Harshman were accused of the crime (Petersburg Press, July 25, 1947, 22(4):1). One of the last reports on Mr. Schneuer was his discharge from Petersburg's General Hospital (Petersburg Press, May 26, 1961, 48(34):5). See Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Paine, and "Frany Schnever". Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schnever, Frany: (XPA-30). In 1940, fur farmer, Frany Schnever [i.e., Franz Schneuer Jr.] and his sister, Eileen, were noted on an unnamed "Indian Island" near Petersburg, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Frany Schnever was said to have been born about 1903 in New York, and his sister was born about 1919 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). James Ruffcorn was an on-site lodger and fur farming laborer there (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Ruffcorn was born about 1918 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). See Franz Schneuer Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schonacker, C.A.: (KET-11). Mr. Schonacker was in partnership with Drake, Robert T. Graham, Charles Ingersoll, and Spencer Van Zandt in their Felice Strait, Cat Island (KET-11) Fur Farm Company. In December 1923, their company was issued their Cat Islands (KET-11) fur farm permit. Two Alaska indigenous Natives, Joseph Starr and Joseph McKay each claimed ancestral ties to the Cat Islands (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Wyckoff 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923,1924). Clifford A. Schonacker appears to have been born about 1875 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930), August 27, 1880 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or August 27, 1883, in Greencastle, Indiana

(Macy Family Tree). Mr. Schonacker was initially described as a merchandise broker based in Seattle, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Later Mr. Schonacker was said to be a salesman with the Zellerbach Paper Company, based in Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 25, 1927, 2(15):6; Petersburg Press, February 21, 1930, 4(28):6). During this era, he made routine sales trips throughout the southeastern Alaska region. I theorize that Mr. Schonacker was an early investor in the Cat Islands (KET-11) fur farming venture and not an active, personally involved participant. Mr. Schonacker was married to Frances Maude Shelp Schonacker. She was born about 1896 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). She actually lived between 1890 and November 29, 1980 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Clifford A. Schonacker appears to have actually lived between 1883 and March 31, 1972 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). For a time, Mr. and Mrs. Schonacker housed her younger brother, James R. Shelp (U.S. Census 1920). See Archie Shelp, James R. Shelp, Drake, Robert T. Graham, Charles Ingersoll, and Spencer Van Zandt. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Schove, George: (CRG-08, SUM-03). There are at least two known variations in the spelling of his surname throughout the historical literature, circulars, and files: see Schove and Scove. However, they are both one and the same person. Earlier I mistakenly identified George Leonard Schove (Roberts 2014:157). Subsequently he is correctly identified as George T. Scove. Mr. Scove is now correctly identified as George Thorvel Scove and born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1870, 1880, 1900), or 1867 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910). Further research has revealed that Mr. Scove was believed to have been born in 1866 in the Manitowoc, Wisconsin area (McCarthy Family Tree). George T. Scove appears to have moved to Alaska in 1898 and soon acquired mining properties for development. Following a year there he became associated with and partnered with Mr. Charles L. Mann. The pair appear to have evenly divided their interest in the mines, and Mann... "stipulated that Scove should engage in the blue fox farming business with parties having equal ownership in the mines and the new fur farming industry. Scove preempted Patterson Island, located off the southeast coast of Alaska, 60 miles north of the international boundary line. Scove then went to Prince William Sound and purchased 66 pair of the best breed of blue foxes and took them to Patterson Island by water: several hundred miles. Here he had shacks and fish shanties erected. The foxes, though used to a more northerly climate, thrived, but High Island, adjoining Patterson Island, separated by a channel only 100 yards wide, was an attractive spot for foxes, and they swam across and inhabited High Island. Scove then found it necessary to purchase this island, too, to save his stock. During the five years the 66 pair have increased to over 1,500 foxes. The fur is one of the most expensive in the market today, and brings a price from \$10 to \$80, according to the quality, size and color of the fur. The color ranges from Maltese to a dark navy blue. London is the general market for blue fox furs, which are used extensively in dress trimmings" (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1906).

Mr. Scove married Anna Virginia Russell Scove August 29, 1908, at the Juneau, Alaska Presbyterian Church (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1908). Mrs. Scove was said to be from the Washington, D.C. area and a long-term employee with the Alaskan Territorial schools (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1908). She was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1910), 1870 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1868 in Virginia (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source suggests that she was born January 1, 1868, and passed away December 20, 1940 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Once again historical literature and files mistakenly identified Mr. Scove's fur farming partner as "William" Mann (Kutchin 1901:63). All currently available references, files, and circulars list "Charles L. Mann" as the correct partner with Mr. Scove in their Kasaan Bay, Patterson, High, and Howard Islands (CRG-08) fur farm (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson 1985,

Chap. 9:2). Their partnership and working relationship appear to have commenced about 1900 and continued until at least 1904 (Kutchin 1902:81; U.S. Census 1900; Daily Alaska Dispatch 1906). Also, in 1900, Mr. Scove was said to be in partnership with a forty-five-year-old Danish man, Hans J. Hanson [see H.J. Hansen] (U.S. Census 1900).

Mr. Scove reportedly abandoned the Patterson, High, and Howard Islands (CRG-08) fur farm in 1904 as a result of ongoing poaching there. According to Bower & Aller (1918:65) he moved his furbearer livestock from the Patterson Island (CRG-08) group to the Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) in 1904 and continued there until 1910 (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson, 1985, Chap. 9:2; Isto 2012:79).

Relevant information and documentation for the Brothers Islands (SUM-03) appear to be like the Patterson Island group (CRG-08), but there is little or no mention of Mrs. Scove or his early business partner (i.e., Charles L. Mann) (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2). Mr. Scove appears to have initially lived in the Ketchikan area and may have operated the Patterson, High, and Howard Islands (CRG-08) fur farm from a distance (U.S. Census 1900). In January 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Scove are listed as residents of Kake, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). He reportedly abandoned his Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm in 1910 as a result of ongoing poaching (Isto 2012:79; Bower & Aller 1918:65). Prior to 1913 the couple were residents of Seattle, Washington and he was a self-described merchant and owner of a dry goods store (U.S., City Directories 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916). George T. Scove passed away August 31, 1916, of "a stroke of paralysis" (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1916). Mrs. Anna Virginia Russell Scove was committed to the Stockton, California State Hospital for the insane for the remainder of her life (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She passed away there December 20, 1940 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See H.J. Hansen, George Scove and Charles Mann. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Scott, Louis: (CRG-01, CRG-04, CRG-14, CRG-31). Mr. Louis Gordon Scott was born about 1912 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Further research indicates he was actually born May 26, 1911, in Port Orchard, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947, California. Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-currents). He is the son of Robert Scott (U.S. Census 1920). Louis Scott and his father were involved in a wide range of activities and vocations in and around the Craig, Prince of Wales Island, area from the 1920's through the 1950's. The two were in periodic partnership with each other and other individuals throughout the era. A number of their partners include: William S. Bleam, and A.R. (Rudy) Bruegle (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), and Wendell Wicks Pitcher (U.S. Census 1940). Throughout his life, files and various sources, note that he was involved in commercial fishing (U.S. Census 1930); fur farming (U.S. Census 1940), various modes of construction (Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b), and as a fish buyer (U.S. Census 1950). It appears the partners utilized El Capitan, Singa, and Emblem Islands in their El Capitan Fur Farm (CRG-14). Their company was minimally in operation between at least early 1937 and the close of 1949, when their fur farming lease was converted to a cold storage special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d b; Tewkesbury 1947:189). Mr. Brueger was reportedly the financial backer of their fur farming venture and was not involved in the daily, on-site fur farm activities (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d b). Isto (2012:133) hints that Mr. Scott raised black raccoons on El Capitan, Emblem, and Singa Islands (CRG-14). In the fall of 1940, the local Petersburg newspaper commented that Mr. Scott placed the five raccoon females and three males on Iphigenia Bay's, Emblem Island, two and a half years ago (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 10(15):3; Orth 1971: 313). Scott was married to Lydia Smith Scott (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). She was born about 1915 in Texas (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). The couple appear to have raised Robert, Thomas, and Dale (U.S.

Census 1940, 1950). Mr. Scott had his home and mink farm on El Capitan Island (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 10(15):3). In 1952, in the Port Orchard, Washington, area the couple appears to have divorced and then, they each remarried others: He married Janet L. Smedstad, and she to Theodore Bachman. Louis Scott appears to have lived between May 26, 1911, and November 26, 1969 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947, California. Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-currents). Scott was reportedly interred within the Sunset Lane Memorial Park, Riverside, California (California. Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-currents). See Robert Scott, William S. Bleam, and A.R. (Rudy) Bruegle. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Scott, Robert: (CRG-01, CRG-28, CRG-31). Robert Scott was born about 1884 in Missouri. His wife, Sadie, was born about 1887 in Wisconsin. They raised several children: Esther, Roberta, and Louis (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Scott and his son were involved in a wide range of income earning activities from the early 1920's through the 1940's. Files note that the father and son worked at fur farming, commercial fishing, construction, road construction/maintenance, etc. (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1931, he and his brother, Tom Scott, were deer hunting on Dall Island. Tom Scott appears to have experienced a heart attack on that hunting trip and died aboard his brother's boat on the way to the Ketchikan hospital (Petersburg Press, September 4, 1931, 6(3):1). The "Abbess" was a boat owned by Robert Scott. Robert Scott operated the San Alberto Bay, Abbess Island (CRG-01) fox farm during the 1920's (Hilson 1976:59). In September 1922 Mr. Scott was issued his fur farm permit for Abbess Island (CRG-01) (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Between August 1925 and April 1929, he appears to be in collaboration with William S. Bleam and Henry Stickel in their General Fox Company Island fur farm. He then appears to be in partnership with his father between April 1929 and April 1937 for the same island fur farm. The special use permit for their Arriaga Passage, St. Joseph Island (CRG-28) fur farm was under the General Fur Company. The company was made up of William S. Bleam, Henry Stickel, and Mr. Scott. In November 1923, the latter permit was issued to the company. Between May 1935 and December 1943, the father and son held the permit for Keski or San Island (CRG-31) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924, 1932, 1945). See Louis Scott, William S. Bleam, and Henry Stickel. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Scott, Walter O.: (XPA-34). This individual was possibly misidentified and errored in historical federal agency files and documentation. Currently there is no such person recorded in and around the Security Bay area. I theorize the given, and surname should more correctly reference William Scott (Roberts n.d., 2014; U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical federal agency files state his "site is located just south and east of the fox and mink ranch of Housel & Rushich in Cedar Bight. Scott settled on the area in December 1928 when he built a cabin for a trapping headquarters" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Files state that the permittee relinquished his Security Bay fur farming special use permit in October 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). W.O. Scott was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). See William V. Scott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Scott, William V.: (XPA-15; XPA-20; XPA-32). Historical records and federal agency files, correspondence, and circulars differ in the spelling of this person's given name: William V., W.O. Scott, and William O. Scott (Roberts n.d., 2014; U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). William O. Scott was born about 1875 in Ohio. Scott was also listed as being widowed and a trapper (U.S. Census 1940). He was noted as a "helper" (i.e., caretaker) throughout Kuiu Island's, Security Bay, fur farms (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Scott

is documented as having worked for and with Raymond Brixner at least in 1933-1934. He was also noted as working as a mink rancher throughout the Security Bay area (Petersburg Press, February 16, 1934, 8(33):8). "William Scott, 66-year-old fur farmer from Security Bay, came to town Wednesday in a small outboard boat. It was his first visit in four years. Mr. Scott made the trip alone, requiring over thirteen hours. He returned yesterday" (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1939, 13(45):8). Mr. Scott's reference to Security Bay may indicate that he worked interchangeably on all the various fur farming sites there, as well as conducted his own wilderness trapping on Kuiu Island (U.S. Census 1940). See Walter O. Scott, and Raymond Brixner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Scove, George: (CRG-08; SUM-03). There are at least two known variations in the spelling of this surname throughout the historical literature, circulars, and files: see Schove and Scove. However, they are both one and the same person. Earlier I mistakenly identified George Leonard Schove as the proper surname to use (Roberts 2014:157). Subsequently I have determined that the correct identity and spelling of the surname is "George Scove". Mr. Scove is now correctly identified as George Thorve Scove and born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1870, 1880, 1900), or 1867 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910). Further research suggests that he was actually born in 1866 in the Manitowoc, Wisconsin area (McCarthy Family Tree). George Scove appears to have moved to Alaska in 1898 and soon acquired mining and commercial properties that were economically developed. Following a year there he became associated with and became partners with Mr. Charles L. Mann. Early references mistakenly identified him as William Mann (Kutchin 1901:63; Daily Alaska Dispatch 1906). The pair appear to have evenly divided their interest in the mines, and Mann... "stipulated that Scove should engage in the blue fox farming business with parties having equal ownership in the mines and the new industry. Scove preempted Patterson Island, located off the southeast coast of Alaska, 60 miles north of the international boundary line. Scove then went to Prince William Sound and purchased 66 pair of the best breed of blue foxes and took them to Patterson Island by water: several hundred miles. Here he had shacks and fish shanties erected. The foxes, though used to a more northerly climate, thrived, but High Island, adjoining Patterson Island, separated by a channel only 100 yards wide, was an attractive spot for foxes, and they swam across and inhabited High Island. He then found it necessary to purchase [i.e., lease] this island, too, to save his stock (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1906). During the five years the 66 pair have increased to over 1,500 foxes. The fur is one of the most expensive in the market today, and brings a price from \$10 to \$80, according to the quality, size and color of the fur. The color ranges from Maltese to a dark navy blue. London is the general market for blue fox furs, which are used extensively in dress trimmings" (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1906). In 1900, Mr. Scove was said to be in partnership with a forty-five-year-old Danish man, Hans J. Hanson (U.S. Census 1900).

Mr. Scove married Anna Virginia Russell Scove August 29, 1908, at Juneau's Presbyterian Church (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1908). Mrs. Scove was said to be from the Washington, D.C. area and a long-term employee with the Alaskan Territorial schools (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1908). She was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1910), 1870 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1868 in Virginia (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source suggests that she was born January 1, 1868, and passed away December 20, 1940 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Once again historical literature and files mistakenly identified Mr. Scove's partner as "William Mann" (Kutchin 1901:63) All currently available references, files, and circulars lists "Charles L. Mann" as the correct partner with Mr. Scove in their Patterson, High, and Howard Islands (CRG-08) fur farm (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2). Their partnership and working relationship appear to have commenced about 1900 (Kutchin 1902:81; U.S. Census 1900). Mr. Scove reportedly abandoned his Patterson, High, and Howard Islands (CRG-08) fur farm in 1904 as a result of ongoing poaching issues there. According to Bower & Aller (1918:65) Mr.

Scove moved from the Patterson Island (CRG-08) group to the Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) in 1904 and continued there until 1910 (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson, 1985, Chap. 9:2; Isto 2012:79).

Relevant documentation for the Brothers Islands (SUM-03) appear to be similar to the Patterson Island group (CRG-08), but there is little to no mention of Mrs. Scove or his partner(s) (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2). However, the partners were referred to in 1900 (Kutchin 1902:81). Mr. Scove appears to have initially lived in the Ketchikan area and may have operated the Patterson Islands (CRG-08) fur farm from a distance and employed island caretakers to oversee his interest and investment(s) (U.S. Census 1900). In January 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Scove were listed as residents in Kake, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Scove reportedly abandoned his Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm in 1910 as a result of the ongoing poaching there (Isto 2012:79; Bower & Aller 1918:65). About 1913 the couple were residents of Seattle, Washington and he was a self-described merchant and owner of a dry goods store (U.S., City Directories 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916). George T. Scove passed away August 31, 1916, of “a stroke of paralysis” (Daily Alaska Dispatch 1916). Mrs. Anna Virginia Russell Scove was committed to the Stockton, California State Hospital for the insane for the remainder of her life (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She passed away there December 20, 1940 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See H.J. Hansen, and Charles Mann. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Scribner, George: (PET-37). George Franklin Scribner was born about 1899 in Washington (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930). Another source specified that he was born in 1900 (U.S. Census 1920). An additional source states that he was born February 2, 1899, and died June 3, 1994, in Bishop, California (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). George Scribner was in partnership with his older brother Louis Scribner, Ovid Billion, and J. Wallace Hemphill in their Ernest Sound, Found Island (PET-37) Fur Farm. Their fur farm permit was issued in May 1920 and closed by November 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:55; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Another source states that Mr. Scribner and “Billion” were issued their fur farm special use permit May 12, 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In a Forest Service memo, dated November 1924, the following is mentioned: “Pt. Ward Cannery is 5 miles to the northeast. There are no feedhouses on the island. There is one open shed used for the islands fox feeding. The on-site worker has 1 skiff for fox feeding. The company reports periodic supplies and transportation from Wrangell by one of the partners”. The island caretaker in 1924 was noted as “George Malcom” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This is a mischaracterization or misidentification of Mr. George Scribner; “Malcom” is their mother’s maiden name (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Washington, County Birth Records, 1870-1997). George Scribner was first noted as a farm laborer (U.S. Census 1920), a mechanic (U.S. Census 1930), and then an employee with the Boeing Aircraft Company (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1942). He passed away June 3, 1994, in Bishop, California (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Louis Scribner, Ovid Billion, and J. Wallace Hemphill. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Scribner, Louis G.: (PET-37). Louis Carlton Scribner was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1900; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918) or 1891 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). Two other sources specify that he was born Louis Carlton Scribner on September 2, 1890, in Bay Mills, Michigan (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He is the elder brother of George Scribner. At his passing, Mr. Scribner’s given name was listed and spelled as “Lewis”. He married the daughter of one of his initial fur

farm business partners, Ovid Billion. December 13, 1920, in Petersburg, Alaska. He married Florence Billion Scribner (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1920). The couple was divorced by 1930 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Louis Scribner lived between ca.1890 and October 3, 1946 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Throughout his life, Mr. Scribner served as a gasboat engineer with the Alaska Sanitary Packing Company in Wrangell, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), a foreman with a pile driving firm (U.S. Census 1920), and a patient with the Veterans Administration in Walla Walla, Washington (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He died October 3, 1946, at the Veterans Administration facility in Walla Walla, Washington, and was interred within the San Juan Cemetery or Valley Cemetery in Friday Harbor, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Mr. Louis (i.e., Lewis) Scribner was in partnership with his younger brother, George Scribner, Ovid W. Billion, and J. Wallace Hemphill in their Ernest Sound, Found Island (PET-37) Fur Farm. Their island fur farm permit was initially issued in May 1920 and closed by November 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Hilson 1976:55; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In a November 1924 Forest Service memo, the following is mentioned: "Pt. Ward Cannery is 5 miles to the northeast. There are no feedhouses on the island. There is one open shed used for the islands fox feeding. The on-site worker has 1 skiff for fox feeding. The company reports periodic supplies and transportation from Wrangell by one of the partners" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b). The caretaker in 1924 was noted as "George Malcom" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Washington, County Birth Records, 1870-1997). This is a mischaracterization or misidentification of George Scribner; Malcom is their mother's maiden name (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Washington, County Birth Records, 1870-1997). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Seeman, Henry F. Mr. Seeman's surname is misspelled "Seaman" in the initial reference (U.S. Census 1910). His birth date is also in error, as 1881 (U.S. Census 1910). Furthermore, he is also mistakenly listed as having been born in Switzerland (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). He was born January 6, 1872, in Verdon, Germany and died February 15, 1958, in Napoleon, Ohio (Henry Seeman Family Tree). In 1930 Mr. Seeman is listed as single and a "rancher" in the Skagway, Alaska area (U.S. Census 1930). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, and Fred Story. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Selness, Evan. Ketchikan fur dealer, Evan Selness, was convicted in March 1933 of five charges: three counts of unlawful dealing in fur, as well as possession of unprimed fur, and possession of firearms (Petersburg Press, March 10, 1933, 7(37):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Senior, Carl N.: (CRG-30, PET-43). Carl Senior was born April 1, 1907 and died in January 1984 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Throughout the mid-1930s Carl Senior was a partner and employee on at least two southeastern Alaskan island fur farms (Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He served as a caretaker and laborer for Ernest Gomoll on his Sumner Strait, Sumner Island (PET-43) fur farm. It appears he served in this latter capacity from 1933 until the end of pelting season in 1935 (Campbell n.d.; Petersburg Press, January 24, 1936, 10(29):8; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d). In mid-September 1933 he left for home following his second visit to Petersburg. Mr. Senior was reportedly a resident from Shakan, Alaska (Petersburg Press, September 15, 1933, 8(11):8). Between July 1934 and

January 1937, he was in partnership with William Markle on their El Capitan Passage, Brockman Island (CRG-30) fur farm. In 1940 a historical reference notes that he was an agent for the Northern Commercial Company of Ketchikan (Petersburg Press, August 2, 1940, 15(5):5), as well as Powers Wickes, engine representative for the Cape Tractor Company (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1940, 15(22):6). See Ernest Gomoll, and William Markle. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sensmeier, Gilbert M.: (YAK-01). Mr. Gilbert Michael Sensmeier was born about 1917 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1918 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1920). Further research suggests he was actually born March 12, 1917, in Armstrong, Indiana (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). A young Gilbert Sensmeier appears to have married Ms. Dorothy McGlocklin Sensmeier June 7, 1939, in Bonners Ferry, Boundary County, Idaho (Idaho, Select Marriages, 1878-1903;1903-1942). Currently no further reference to her can be found. Gilbert M. Sensmeier served in the U.S. Army between January 1944 and April 1946 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). He married Violet Elizabeth Hansen Sensmeier of Yakutat, Alaska, August 2, 1946, in Juneau, and September 8, 1946, in Yakutat, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). On May 17, 1949, he was appointed Yakutat's Postmaster (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). Mr. Sensmeier was in a fur farming partnership with Mike John Pavlik in their Yakutat Bay, Knight Island (YAK-01) fur farm. In the fall of 1947, the partners "planned to build a 5 room house, utility shed, mink sheds & pens for 400 mink, and add a cold storage after one year" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The pair was issued their mink fur farm permit in October 1947, and it was relinquished by October 1950 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1962, Mr. Sensmeier was issued a Yakutat parcel of land within Township 27 South, Range 34 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Mrs. Violet E. Sensmeier passed away January 18, 1968, following child birth at the Alaska Native Health Hospital, in Anchorage, Alaska. She was interred within Yakutat's Ankau Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Gilbert Michael Sensmeier died December 4, 1984. He was buried in the Grandview Cemetery, Bonners Ferry, Boundary County, Idaho (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). See Mike J. Pavlik. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Serrott, F.E.: (SUM-03). There does not appear to be a F.E. Serrott in any currently available literature. The name only appears within historical USDA-Forest Service files (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Perhaps this is another example of misreading or misinterpretation of the handwritten script in agency files? A Thomas Edward Serrott was noted as being born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1890 in California (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). However, subsequent research indicates he was born November 22, 1888, in Los Angeles, California (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Initially he appears to have been employed as an electrician with the Juneau-Douglas Telephone Company (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). The latter, Mr. Serrott "applied" for his Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm permit in September 1917, and it was canceled or relinquished in July 1918. Apparently, the fur farm permit was not issued because the applicant did not pay the initial lease or lease fee to the federal government (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By 1920 relevant documentation indicates Mr. Serrott was seriously ill and hospitalized in the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, Menlo Park, California (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He died April 17, 1932, at the Letterman General Hospital, in the Presidio, San Francisco, California. He was buried within the Angelus Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, California (California, Death Index, 1905-1939; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shamley, R.S.: (SUM-16, SUM-24). Auburn, Washington residents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond (Ray) Seymour Shamley, agreed to serve as fur farming caretakers for Fred Patten on the Five Finger Islands (SUM-16), and specifically Akusha Island (SUM-24), during the winter of 1936 (Petersburg Press, October 30, 1936, 11(17):8). In early 1937 the couple welcomed a baby daughter in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, February 26, 1937, 11(34):8). The family departed Alaska for Washington in the spring of 1937 and didn't expect to return (Petersburg Press, April 16, 1937, 11(41):8). Mr. Shamley was said to have been born about 1894 in Washington (U.S. Census 1950). He was married and divorced several times. His latest spouse was Grace G. Lufkin Shamley (1896-1968) (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1896 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1950). Their daughter, Grace J., was born in February 1937 in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, February 26, 1937, 11(34):8; U.S. Census 1950). Raymond Seymour Shamley lived between September 23, 1893, and January 6, 1965 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See Fred Patten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shank, Pete: (XPA-06). In a 1931 monthly report to the Territorial Governor, territorial veterinarian Dr. Jule B. Loftus refers to "Pete Shank" as a Security Bay mink fur farmer (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.). However, all historical reference to this individual state that he was a self-described local salmon fisherman by the name of "Peter Schank" (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Peter Schank was born about 1874 in Luxembourg (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Schank's life spanned between 1873 and 1952. He was interred within the Sitka Alaska Pioneer Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shaw, William: (PET-22). In the early twentieth century Bjorn William Shaw was a resident of Ketchikan, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910, 1920; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). It is not certain that he is the person referenced within Alaska Territorial files and records as a person of fur farming interest. Mr. Shaw was a miner (U.S. Census 1910), and a machinist by trade (U.S. Census 1920). He was said to have been born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1897, and was naturalized in 1907 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He was actually born December 3, 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). The Alaska Territorial Auditor (n.d.) mentions a William Shaw as a fur farmer. Apparently in 1940 his Sumner Strait, Barrie Island (PET-22) fur farm branding iron was "transferred from Kurt Nordgren and Harold Stolpe" to Mr. Shaw (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Roberts n.d.). However, the exact date(s) and geographic location of Mr. Shaw's proposed fur farm is not currently available. See Kurt Nordgren, and Harold Stolpe. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shearer, Tom J.: (JUN-25, PET-13). Thomas John Scott Shearer was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in the Orkney Islands of Scotland (U.S. Census 1930; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781). Subsequently, research has revealed he was actually born March 14, 1887, in Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Scotland (U.S., Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He briefly served in the U.S. military between October 1918 and January 1919 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). He married Marvel Esther Wilkes Caughrean Shearer July 9, 1923, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Shearer was born about 1898 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). Further research indicates she was born May 13, 1897, in Kansas City, Kansas (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). She passed away in Ballard, Washington, January 8, 1969, of cancer (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781; Ohman n.d.). For several years, the couple raised his wife's children from a previous marriage to Clifford Milo Caughrean. The

children were Lazzette and Clifford Caughrean (Ohman n.d., 1988; U.S. Census 1930). Initially, Mr. Shearer was a laborer/caretaker on the Hercules Fox Company's Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) fur farm; the fur farm is near Petersburg. The family lived there before moving to Juneau in 1923 (Ohman n.d, 1988:2). Once in Juneau Mr. Shearer established his own pen raised silver fox and mink fur farm, Silver Bow Fox Farm (JUN-25) (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=967; Ohman n.d). His pen raised fur bearers were housed at the confluence of Salmon Creek and Gastineau Channel in Juneau (Ohman n.d). The Silver Bow fur farm (JUN-25) appears to have persisted from 1924 to at least 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 13:5; Ohman 1988; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=967). Mr. Thomas Shearer's primary self-described vocation or profession was that of "tailoring" (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. and Mrs. Shearer eventually separated due to his gambling and use of alcohol (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781; Ohman n.d). Shearer passed away May 2, 1938, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Lazzette Ohman. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shelp, Archie: (CRG-32). Mr. Archie Shelp was born about 1864 (U.S. Census 1910), 1862 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1858 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Shelp married Ellen Hollewood January 3, 1907, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His indigenous wife, "Nellie", was born about 1874 in Sitka, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910), "Kate" was also said to have been born in 1880 (U.S. Census 1920), or "Nellie" was born in 1873 (U.S. Census 1930). By 1940 she was said to have been born about 1873, and was a surviving widow living with her son, James R. Shelp (U.S. Census 1940). Ellen Shelp passed away in October 1951, and was interred within the Craig Cemetery, Craig, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). At the beginning of the twentieth century, the couple raised one child: Rodney (i.e., James Rodman Shelp) (U.S. Census 1910). Available USDA-Forest Service historical files indicate that Archie Shelp was issued his Davidson Inlet, Green Island (CRG-32) fur farm permit in January 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). These same historical files and literature refer to him and the site at least in 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Throughout the era Mr. Shelp claimed to be a fisherman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He passed away January 3, 1930, and was interred in the Craig Cemetery, Craig, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial questionable documentation or lack thereof, of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the Sea Otter Sound, White Cliff (CRG-29) fur farm site (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; Campbell n.d.; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a,1924). See the White Cliff Fox Company's Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, and Ed Mullen (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b). Also see Archie Shelp, Hugo Schmolek, William Markle, John Lund, J.A. Parks, and F.E. Whelpley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shelp, J.R.: (CRG-29). Mr. James Rodman "Shulp" or Shelp was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920) or 1902 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Another source states that James R. Shelp was born October 1, 1902, in Sitka, Alaska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He is the son of Archie and Nellie Shelp (U.S. Census 1910). As a teenager, James R. Shelp lived for a time in Ketchikan with his sister and brother-in-law (i.e., Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Schmolek) (U.S. Census 1920). Later, Mr. Shelp is reportedly married to Mary J. Shelp. She was born about 1908 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Current historical records, files, and

literature do not specify the rationale for their separation and/or divorce, but the pair were not together near the end of the decade (U.S. Census 1940). James R. Shelp married Betty Olofson Shelp June 9, 1939, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Betty Shelp was reportedly born in 1916 in Alaska, and she was listed in the U.S. Census record (U.S. Census 1940). Betty Shelp divorced James Shelp and then married Allen Garland Keithley October 23, 1943, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Historical USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, and other sources stress that James Shelp was primarily a commercial salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In 1924 James R. Shelp was said to be in partnership with William Markle in their Sea Otter Sound, White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm. The pair applied for their island fur farm permit in November 1924, and it was closed by September 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Chris R. Campbell n.d.). Mr. Shelp was said to have relinquished his share in the island fur farm permit to Catherine Nye. Apparently she continued there alongside William Markle (Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). James R. Shelp passed away December 25, 1983, in Seattle, Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial questionable documentation, or lack thereof, of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm site. See the White Cliff Fox Company's Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, and Ed Mullen (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b). Also see Archie Shelp, Hugo Schmolek, William Markle, John Lund, J.A. Parks, and F.E. Whelpley. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sherenoff, Steve: (PET-19). In the summer of 1932, Steve Sherenoff accompanied "Lorne" Johnson from Kuiu islands', Port Beauclerc, to Petersburg for fox feed, mail, and supplies (Petersburg Press, July 22, 1932, 6(49):5). Mr. Sherenoff appears to have been a short-lived fur farm island laborer/caretaker on Port Beauclerc's, Steve Island (PET-19), and quite possibly Edwards Island (PET-21). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sherzberg, Ted: (SIT-14; SIT-17; SIT-18). Mr. Ted Sherzberg was born about 1880 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). His actual birth date is April 7, 1879, in Grand Island, Nebraska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Sherzberg is noted as an Alaska laborer, active fisherman and fur farmer throughout much of his adult life (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Sherzberg is mentioned as fishing and in fur farming collaboration with Oscar Johnson and Oscar Sirstad on their Peril Strait, Broad Island (SIT-14), and Fairway Island (SIT-17), and Sitka Sounds', Gavanski Islands (SIT-18) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; U.S. Census 1930). He may have also assisted Frank Dominick (JUN-59) in his Thane, Alaska, mink fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). Sherzberg operated his gasboat "Patrol" throughout Alaska waters (Alaska, Masters and Owners of Vessels Oaths, 1893-1997). The said vessel may have once been the property of L.B. McCoy. See Oscar Johnson, Oscar Sirstad, and L.B. McCoy. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shimondle, Bernard.: (PET-05). Bernard Justin Shimondle was born about 1915 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930), or 1916 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Further research indicates Mr. Shimondle was born March 6, 1915, in Ishpeming, Michigan (Petersburg Press, December 8, 1939, 14(23):8; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). One of his first jobs appears to have been delivering the local hometown newspaper ((U.S. Census 1930). Soon afterwards he was employed by MM Plywood Company in Albany, Oregon (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). By 1938, Mr. Shimondle was reportedly an assistant or "Keeper" at the local Mitkof Island, University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a;

U.S. Census 1940). Both he and Dr. Jule B. Loftus participated in the construction and operation of the new fur farming facility (Petersburg Press, September 30, 1938, 13(13):1). In 1939 the local Petersburg newspaper gave notice of his engagement to Ms. Evelyn Propp (Petersburg Press, December 15, 1939, 14(24):6). The 1940 U.S. Census characterized him as a caretaker on the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm. On May 8, 1940, Mr. Shimondle married Evelyn B. Propp, in Salem, Oregon (The Capital Journal, May 16, 1940, Page 19; Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009; Petersburg Press, May 17, 1940, 14(46):5). The couple delivered one son: Alfred E. Shimondle (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). In September of 1940 Bernard J. Shimondle resigned from his position at the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm and he and his wife planned to move to Salem, Oregon (Petersburg Press, September 27, 1940, 15(13):6). That fall Mr. Shimondle was replaced by Mr. Roy O. Dahl at the University of Alaska's Experimental Fur Farm (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1940, 15(14):6). Mr. Shimondle apparently returned to Petersburg, and twice in the spring of 1948 B.J. Shimondle advertised in the local Petersburg newspaper that he was available as a bricklayer and plasterer (Petersburg Press, April 30, 1948, 22(44):5; Petersburg Press, May 14, 1948, 22(46):5). On August 30, 1949, Bernard Shimondle reportedly married Frances Elaine Turner Shimondle, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). In the fall of 1949 B.J. Shimondle was working at the Scow Bay sawmill, Mitkof Island (i.e., Petersburg, Alaska) (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1949, 24(10):5). In the fall of 1950, Mrs. "Frances Shimondle left by plane Monday for the States" (Petersburg Press, November 3, 1950, 25(18):4). It appears Mr. Shimondle joined his wife in the San Jose, California area and remained there until his passing. He died July 2, 1963, and was interred within the Calvary Catholic Cemetery, in San Jose, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Roy Dahl, Dr. James R. Leekley, Dr. Jule B. Loftus, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Erling Thynes, Frank Wooton, and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shockley, Levert E.: (JUN-54). Mr. Levert E. Shockley was born about 1897 in Oklahoma (U.S. Census 1900, 1930, 1940). He was actually born August 16, 1896, and died December 3, 1971 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982). He was married to Bessie Shockley. She was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1895 in South Dakota (U.S. Census 1940). In 1930, Mr. Shockley served as an assistant manager of a Seward, Alaska, poultry business (U.S. Census 1930). In 1934, the Alaska Game Commission lists him as an active fur farmer in the Juneau, Alaska area (Alaska Game Commission 1934). Currently there is only the one fur farming reference (Alaska Game Commission 1934). Mr. Shockley reportedly served as a Juneau radio operator (U.S. Census 1940). I am assuming that Mr. Shockley was previously an Army Signal Corps radio operator. My research indicates that he was a U.S. Army veteran and actively served at least between 1927 and 1946 (Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982). He was interred within the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery, San Antonio, Texas (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; U.S. Veterans Grave sites, 1775-2019; Texas, Death Certificates, 1903-1982). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sholin, Andrew: (SIT-19). Mr. Andrew Sholin was born Andres Jonsson. He chose his name following his father's example in honor of his Swedish military service. Mr. Andrew Sholin was born about 1868 in Kaykbyn, Sweden (Virginia Sholin Smallwood; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; U.S. Census 1900). He passed away February 24, 1946. The Alaska Weekly reported his passing in its March 22, 1946, edition (deArmond 1995b). Andrew Sholin reportedly never married. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1882. He and his brother, Edwin, first agreed to work on a sheep ranch in the Aleutian Islands. Later, they operated a silver fox ranch in the Homer-

Seldovia, Alaska area (Virginia Sholin Smallwood, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The Sholin Brothers were issued their Portlock Harbor, Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm permit in March 1922 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924); However, Lando (1981) and the Petersburg Weekly Report (November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) state that it was issued to Edwin Sholin individually in June 1920. Historical USDA-Forest Service files indicate that the fur farm permit was initially held by John Kron and M.P. Hudson. The Kron-Hudson fur farming permit appears to have span between December 1919 and October 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Available historical federal agency files state that the Sholin Brother's Portlock Harbor, Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm was reportedly occupied between March 1922 and July 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Sholin Brothers fur farm was reportedly listed as abandoned by July 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). It appears that the Kron-Hudson and Sholin Brothers fur farms were both abandoned by the permittees. "With the depression, the fur farming market collapsed, and they sold their place. Later, he lived in the Southern Hotel, operated by the wife of his brother, Edwin, in Grants Pass, Oregon" (Virginia Sholin Smallwood, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Edwin Sholin for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sholin, Edwin E.: (SIT-19, SIT-37, SIT-40). Edwin E. Sholin was born about 1884 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). Another source specifies that he was born August 19, 1883, in Scandia, Kansas (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; WWI Civilian Draft Registration). He passed away November 12, 1970, and was interred within the Rose Memorial Park Cemetery, Fort Bragg, California (Virginia Sholin Smallwood, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1923) lists his name in error as E. F. Sholin. Mr. Sholin and his brother were active fur farmers throughout the 1920's and beyond. Edwin and Andrew Sholin reportedly shifted their fur farming efforts from near Homer-Seldovia, Alaska to Portlock Harbor's, Hogan Island (SIT-19). Edwin Sholin secured furbearers for their fur farming ranch in the Petersburg, Alaska, area (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 9, 1921, 8(51):1). Edwin Sholin planned to introduce goats and fur bearers there (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 14, 1921, 7(5):5; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 9, 1921, 8(51):1). In June 1920 Edwin Sholin was granted a fur farming special use permit for Portlock Harbor's, Hogan Island (SIT-19) (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1) and then shared the permit for the island with his brother (i.e., Andrew Sholin) between March 1922 and July 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In the fall of 1922, the brothers reportedly recovered what may be 200 lbs. of "Amber-gris" from a deceased "Sperm whale" that washed up on their Hogan Island (SIT-19) fur farm island (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 24, 1922, 9(40):5). It appears between February 1924, and August 1925 Edwin Sholin individually held the fur farming special use permit for Portlock Harbor's, Triplet Islands (SIT-37) (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b). There is some question as to whether Edwin Sholin was in some form of collaboration with A.M. Curtis in the latter fur farm. In 1924 Mr. Curtis was said to have stocked the island with blue fox (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). Mr. Sholin also held the fur farming permit for Kukkan Bay's, Edward (SIT-40) Islands at least between November 1923 and February 1924. The permittee reportedly planned to return to the Portlock Harbor area and continue his fur farming business there. He held individual fur farming permits for Hogan (SIT-19) and Triplet (SIT-37) islands during this same time period (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). A distant relative states that Edwin Sholin was a "jack of all trades". He reportedly once served as the Superintendent of the Bureau of Mines office in its Gastineau Channel office, City of Douglas, Alaska. He also was a carpenter in Ontario and Mojave, California, and fox farmer on Hogan Island, Alaska and in Elko, Nevada. Later Edwin Sholin operated a "party boat and fishing vessel" in the San Francisco Bay area and Fort Bragg,

California (Virginia Sholin Smallwood, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Andrew Sholin, and A. M. Curtis. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shortridge, W.P.: (JUN-09). Mr. Shortridge's name appears as W.P. and W.F. Shortridge in the various historical literature and USDA-Forest Service files. In October 1921 Shortridge "applied" for his Stephens Passage, Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farming special use permit (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b) and it was issued to him in January 1922 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b). Mr. Shortridge was said to have "sold his interest to [H.S.] Graves of Juneau, who sold to [John C.] Lund" (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, currently available formal documentation for such a transfer to Mr. H.S. Graves is lacking. Available information indicates the Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm island went to Robert Barkley and John C. Lund (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The latter pair applied for their Grand Island (JUN-09) fur farm in January 1923, and it was issued to them in August 1924. The island fur farm was reportedly abandoned by February 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 3, 1922, 9(37):1). In the fall of 1922, the local Petersburg newspaper reported fur farmer, Robert Barclay, assisted an indigenous Alaska Native group stranded on Grand Island (JUN-09) following a storm that destroyed their small boat. The group was on their way from Juneau to Taku Harbor (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 3, 1922, 9(37):1). See Robert Barclay, H.S. Graves, John C. Lund, J.A. Ptack, J. Heinemann, and Susie Ptack. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shotter, Frank: (JUN-16, JUN-22). The initial reference to Frank Shotter was his Alaska birth year in 1887 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Another source specifies that he was born Frank Gowan Shotter October 10, 1886, and died September 1, 1968 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Yakutat Borough n.d.). On April 23, 1925, he married Edith Myrtle Rider Shotter, in Hoonah, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Edith Shotter was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1930), or February 15, 1890, in Eureka, California (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple raised one son: Frank Gwynne Shotter (U.S. Census 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Subsequently, historical references appear to confuse the lives and identities of father and son: "Francis Gwynne Shotter, 1886-October 1968", was buried within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The senior Frank Shotter served as a bookkeeper, postal clerk, postmaster, fisherman, and fur farmer throughout his long life (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Frank Shotter was the brother-in-law of Stephen J. Kane, and brother to Louise Shotter Kane, and George R. Shotter (U.S. Census 1910). He was also the paternal uncle of Mrs. Rose Kane Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Shotter were active Alaska fur farmers from the 1920's through the 1940's. Between December 1929 and August 1930 Mr. Shotter appears to have been in partnership with his brother George R. Shotter, and Carl Swanson in their Port Frederick, Neka Bay (JUN-22) fur farm. The partners were referred to as the "Port Frederick Fur Farms". Frank Shotter also held the fur farming permit for Icy Straits', Sisters Islands (JUN-16) between December 1925 and October 1945 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; U.S. Census 1940). With Shotter's permission, at least in 1936, Jens (Jack) Ronning utilized the Sisters islands (JUN-16) as a fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The latter special use permit was then transferred from a fur farm to a residence permit in October 1945 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). The Alaska Game Commission (1936) refers to a "Gartena Island" under Shotter's control; No such named island currently exists in the area according to Orth (1971). Additionally, Lando (1981)

references the Frank Shotter fur farm on “Union Island”. Once again, no such named island currently exists in Alaska. I tend to believe that the two misnamed islands were possibly a reference to Port Althorp’s, George Island (XMF-07). Edith Shotter lived between February 15, 1890, and May 8, 1957. She and her husband would both eventually be interred in Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). A preliminary list of Mr. Shotter’s siblings: Mary Louise, Gertrude, Margaret Francis, George Jr., and Minnie (U.S. Census 1900; Census of Canada 1881). Frank Shotter applied for and appears to have been granted the following parcels of land October 22, 1931: Township 43 South, Range 61 East, S1/2S1/2SW1/4 Section 21, Copper River Meridian; and Township 43 South, Range 61 East, N1/2NW1/4 Section 28 Copper River Meridian. He also applied for and appears to have been granted on May 4, 1949, the following parcel: Township 43 South, Range 61 East, S1/2NE1/4 Section 34, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Steve J. Kane, Louise Shotter Kane, Emil Olson, Jens (Jack) Ronning, George R. Shotter, Carl Swanson, Rose Kane Thompson, and Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shotter, G. R.: (XMF-07). Historical territorial and USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, and circulars commonly use only initials and surnames to identify potential and actual special use permittees. This citation most probably refers to George R. Shotter Jr. Mr. Shotter was in partnership with Harry L. Simonds in their Port Althorp, George Island (XMF-07) fur farm. The pair were issued their island fur farm special use permit in November 1922. Historical literature indicates it was an active enterprise between 1922 and at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). See George R. Shotter for possible clarification. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Shotter, George R.: (JUN-22, XMF-07, XMF-08). George Ray Shotter, Jr. was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1883 in British Columbia, Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Several additional sources specify his birth date: April 5, 1882 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In 1885 his father and nuclear family immigrated from British Columbia, Canada to the City of Douglas, Alaska (U.S. Census 1900). On February 22, 1922, George R. Shotter Jr. married Frances Detwiler Shotter, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). The couple raised one son: John Spencer Shotter (U.S. Census 1930; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). George Shotter claimed to be a fisherman and fur farmer throughout his adult life (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1930). Brothers George and Frank Shotter, as well as Carl Swanson, were partners in their Port Frederick, Neka Bay (JUN-22) fur farm. Their “Port Frederick Fur Farms” special use permit was issued in December 1929 and abandoned by August 1930. Apparently no one followed them at the site. George R. Shotter was also in partnership with H. L. Simonds in their Port Althorp, George Island (XMF-07) and Idaho Inlets’, Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farms. Their permits were issued for these latter fur farm islands in September 1922 and closed by January 1931 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). George R. Shotter passed away from pneumonia at Juneau’s St. Ann’s Hospital January 4, 1931, and was interred in the City of Douglas, Douglas Island, Alaska, cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See Steve J. Kane, Louise Shotter Kane, Emil Olson, Frank G. Shotter, Harry L. Simonds, Rose Kane Thompson, Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Simonds, H. L.: (XMF-07, XMF-08). Earlier I mistakenly theorized that Alfred Simonds was the fur farming individual associated with two southeastern Alaskan fur farming sites: George (XMF-07), and Shaw Island (XMF-08) (Roberts 2014: 162-163); However, he is not the correct individual. Research has brought to light that the correct referenced person is Bellingham, Washington, resident Harry Lawson Simonds. Harry L. Simonds self-described himself as a manager of a fish packing company, a manager of a salmon cannery, and clerk in a retail grocery store (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Simonds is referenced as an acquaintance in the 1931 death certificate for George R. Shotter Jr. (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Simonds was born about 1881 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). His actual birth date is July 26, 1880, in Pittsfield, Maine (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away February 26, 1962, and was buried within the Blaine Cemetery, Blaine, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was married to Cecelia Simonds, and they were parents to Wallace, Emily, Paul, Calista, Ralph, and Lois (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Cecelia Simonds lived and died between 1882 and 1936 (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Mr. Simonds then married Pauline Seikman Simonds. She lived between 1896 and 1977 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Simonds was an active Alaska fur farmer throughout the 1920's and 1930s. On Port Althorp's, George (XMF-07) Island, Mr. Simonds was in partnership with George R. Shotter Jr., and they stocked the island with five pair of blue fox in 1923. Their George Island (XMF-07) fur farm permit was issued to them in November 1922 and closed by February 1930 (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Simonds was also in partnership with George R. Shotter Jr. on their Idaho Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). In September 1922, the pair commenced management of their Shaw island blue fox farm. Their Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm permit was listed as closed by January 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923). See Steve J. Kane, Louise Shotter Kane, Emil Olson, Frank G. Shotter, George R. Shotter, Rose Kane Thompson, Stanley Thompson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Simonson, Harvey: (PET-10). Early files and references commonly misspelled his surname, Simonsen (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Harvey Wallace Simonson was born about 1906, but further research indicates he was actually born November 11, 1905, and died August 1, 1991 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He married Zeeta Craig Simonson October 18, 1933, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In April 1934 he claimed there were no Native gardens or dwellings on Keku Straits', Clark Island. Simonson wanted Clark Island under the same, single fur farming permit as his Hare Island, and a nearby unnamed islet (PET-10). By 1939, Richard Owens and Courtney Lyons appear to have served as his fur farming caretakers or share-croppers based on Hare Island (Petersburg Press, April 7, 1939, 13(40):1). In 1940 Mr. Simonson is self-described as divorced and a fur farmer living on Hare Island (PET-10) (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Simonson was the last person to be issued the Hare, Clark, and unnamed islet (PET-10) fur farming special use permit. It was issued to him in January 1934, and it was eventually closed and converted to a residence permit in April 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Chipperfield 1945; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In April 1940 he and others reported that he had average quality blue fox fur pelts, but they were all badly matted. Initially Mr. Simonson exclusively fed ground fish and lost many of his blue foxes. He then was said to shift to a more balanced diet with better results. In January 1941 he reported hookworms were present on his fur farming islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In April 1941 Mr. Simonson requested Hare Island (PET-10) transferred from a fur farm island to a "residence

permit”, where he had his fur farming improvements. “Mr. Simonson has not been on the islands since 1941. He is now in the armed forces. The last inspection of the buildings in 1944 revealed that they were in a good state of maintenance and had been unmolested” (Chipperfield 1945). Mr. Simonson served in the Navy between 1942-1945 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). Apparently he didn’t return to Alaska following his military service. He married Billie Cody Lackaye Huffman Simonson September 20, 1946, in Foy, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Billie Simonson lived between 1916 and 1972, while Harvey W. Simonson lived between 1905 and 1991. The couple were both eventually interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest Park, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sinclair, Dr. J.A.: Dr. John A. Sinclair was born about 1879 in Virginia (U. S. Census 1880). By 1910 he was married to Georgiana Sinclair with an infant daughter (U.S. Census 1910). At the time of his application for a Klag Island fur farming special use permit the doctor appears to have practiced medicine at the nearby “Chichagof Mine” (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18,1921, 7(48):1). In 1921 Dr. J.A. Sinclair “applied” for a fur farming special use permit for Klag Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18,1921, 7(48):1). However, he is also reportedly housed in the Portsmouth Marshall Ward, Portsmouth (Independent City), Virginia (U.S. Census 1920). “The requested fur farming island is too large and in reasonably close proximity to other land/island masses and would readily allow for the free-roaming fur bearers to escape from the island” (Roberts n.d.). It is doubtful there was ever a USDA-Forest Service special use permit issued to Dr. Sinclair for Klag island. However, it would be wise to conduct at least an on-the-ground archaeological survey to determine if this hypothesis is correct. By 1930, the doctor and his family were living in the Miami-Dade County area of Florida, and he was divorced (U.S. Census 1930). The doctor died sometime in 1935 (Florida Death Index 1877-1998). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Singer, Alfred: (XMF-05). In 1927, John A. Johnson and four partners: Sam Felton, Gunnar Bloomgreen, Alfred Singer, and Ernest Robinson obtained a special use permit to begin fox farming in 1928 at Port Althorp’s Three Hill Island (XMF-05). The partnership eventually failed in March 1932 (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932), and the partners’ permit was relinquished and cancelled (Kurtz 1995:58). However, further research indicates a majority of these named partners were misidentified. They are correctly identified as: “Samuel L. Feldon, Gunnar G. Blomgren, Alfred L. Zenger Sr., and Ernest Robinson” (USDA-FS n.d.b, 1932; Roberts n.d.). Alfred Loy Zenger Sr. was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or 1890 (U.S. Census 1950). Ongoing research sources state that he was actually born February 10, 1890, in Seattle, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Zenger served in the U.S Navy Reserve Forces between 1918 and 1921 (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1861-1985). He married Silva Ann Redman Zenger April 8, 1919, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950). Together the couple raised four sons: Alfred, Harold, Nedford, and Chester (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Throughout his working life Mr. Zenger performed a range of vocations: cigar maker (U.S. Census 1920), grocery store salesman (U.S. Census 1930), accountant for a publishing company (U.S. Census 1940), and finally as business manager for a Juneau area newspaper and government publications (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Zenger appears to have experienced kidney failure and died at Juneau’s St. Anns Hospital of uremic poisoning May 20, 1954. He was buried within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sirstad, Oscar: (SIT-14; SIT-17; SIT-18). Mr. Oscar Gunnerins Sirstad was born July 19, 1892, in Blair, Wisconsin, and died July 6, 1965 (U.S. Evangelical Lutheran Church in America Church Records, 1781-1969; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Other sources suggest he was born in 1892 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1893 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940). Early in life he was a farm laborer on his parents Wisconsin farm (U.S. Census 1910). According to a 1918 Seattle, Washington, City Directory he was a ship worker (U.S. City Directories). Over the following years he was a self-described fisherman, and he also worked on the large commercial salmon traps throughout the Alaska region (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Sirstad was both a salmon fisherman and an active fur farmer throughout the 1920's into the early 1940's. Initially he was in a fur farming partnership with Oscar Johnson in their Peril Straits', Broad Island (SIT-14) and later, in some capacity, with Johnson and Ted Sherzberg on their Peril Straits', Fairway (SIT-17), and Sitka Sound's, Gavanski Islands (SIT-18). Their fur farm permit for Broad Island (SIT-14) was issued in July 1923 and closed by December 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). "We came to the island [i.e., Broad Island] on December 18, 1923, with foxes, supplies, and lumber for building" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Their Gavanski Island (SIT-18) fur farm permit was issued in July 1930 and closed by December 1943 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). In February 1938, Sirstad and Sherzberg were convicted and each fined \$250 for feeding deer meat (i.e., poaching) to their foxes on Gavanski Island (SIT-18). By January 1943, the pair was reportedly running a "Saanen" goat farm in the Sitka area and no longer living on Gavanski island nor practicing fur farming (Raven Radio Foundation n.d.). According to federal agency representatives during WWII both the U.S. Army and Navy desired the Gavanski islands (SIT-18) for military purposes. In 1944 all improvements, except for several shake buildings, were removed from Gavanski Island (SIT-18) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). On May 24, 1950, Mr. Sirstad was granted title to lands within Township 55 South, Range 63 East, Sections 26 and 35, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). On February 21, 1952, Mr. Sirstad married Rachel Johnson, a local Sitka waitress (U.S., Newspapers. com. Marriage Index, 1800s-current). In 1964, Mr. and Mrs. Sirstad relocated to the Klamath Falls area of Oregon, and he died of cancer at the Klamath Valley Hospital July 6, 1965 (DeArmond 1993:141, 1995a; Raven Radio Foundation n.d.; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Oregon, State Deaths, 1864-1968; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Oscar Johnson and Ted Sherzberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sivertsen, Sivert: (SIT-15). A Sivert Sivertsen appears to have lived and worked primarily as a fisherman based in the Ketchikan, Alaska, area. He was born March 15, 1884, and passed away November 17, 1969. His burial took place within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Sivertsen appears to have been married to Edith Sivertsen. She passed away in 1951 and was also interred within the Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current).

Sivert Sivertsen appeared within historic USDA-Forest Service special use permit files (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Sivertsen was reportedly involved in the Sitka Sound's, Crow and Middle Islands (SIT-15) through their "Middle Islands Fur Farm" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). At its' outset Crow island was not as desirable an island for fox farming. Crow Island served as an escape route for fox to adjacent islands. His fur farming collaborators primarily utilized Middle Islands for their enterprise. Mr. Sivertsen was reportedly in collaboration with Otto E. Dahl, D.J. Dahl, John Ottosen, Edward Dromnes, and G.E. Westerlund in the two-

island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The loose-knit partnership is believed to have applied for its Middle Islands Fur Farm (SIT-15) special use permit in November 1922. Their permit was reportedly issued to them in June 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Various (unnamed) members of the group appear to have continued there until January 1931 when their special use permit was relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners primarily utilized the Middle Islands for their enterprise. The islands appeared to have poor denning grounds (which limit number of foxes), and an extensive area "unhandy" for supplemental or regular feeding of foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Otto E. Dahl, D.J. Dahl, John Ottosen, Edward Dromnes, and G.E. Westerlund. Also G.E. Banvard, and Wm. Mattila. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Skinner, John (Jack): (SIT-30). Mr. John (Jack) Skinner was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1920). The Alaska Weekly reports his passing February 7, 1930 (deArmond 1995b). Mr. Skinner was in partnership with George W. Pearce in their Kelp Bay, Pond Island (SIT-30) fur farm. In November 1921, the pair were issued their island fur farm special use permit, and it was then relinquished by August 1922. The permittees "declared that they didn't want the island after all" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See George W. Pearce. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Skinner, L.R.: (XPA-31). Leroy R. Skinner was born January 31, 1874, in Indiana (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Kevin Rettig Family Tree). He appears to have been married and divorced multiple times (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Kevin Rettig Family Tree). Mr. Skinner claimed to be an engineer (U.S. Census 1910), a plumber (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920), fur farmer (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a), and longshoreman (U.S. Census 1950). USDA-Forest Service historical files and correspondence indicate that the L.R. Skinner special use permitted area was situated "west of the Saginaw Bay cannery", Kuiu Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Skinner applied for his fur farming special use permit in March 1931, and it was issued to him in July 1931 (Loftus 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). His fur farming special use permit was converted to a "residence" permit in January 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Skinner reportedly "built mink pens and a small house in there in 1931". "He is a watchman at the cannery and thought it was on cannery property. Several Indian shacks are located between the area and area of cannery" (Loftus 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In early 1932 one of his ex-wives (i.e., Jennie Buchanan Skinner: Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963) reportedly caused a house fire that destroyed the couple's home. The house was fastened to large logs and able to be moved at high tides (Petersburg Press, January 22, 1932, 6(23):1). In the fall of 1937, fifty-year-old Roy Skinner and two others were rescued from a buoy near Kake, Alaska. The three were on their way home to Saginaw Bay aboard Skinner's vessel, "31-A-895" (Petersburg Press, October 29, 1937, 12(17):1). Leroy Skinner died of bladder cancer November 15, 1954, at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital, and was buried within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Kevin Rettig Family Tree; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Skuse, Charles J.: "A Mendenhall Valley farmer" is the only and earliest reference for Charles J. Skuse (Petersburg Herald, April 18, 1924, 11(16):1). He was born about 1859 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1853 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Skuse immigrated to the U.S. in 1863 (U.S. Census 1920). In 1910 he is described as widowed, with two grown sons: George and Charles L. (U.S. Census 1910). On May 2, 1911, he married Marie Jameson Skuse in Washington (Ancestry. com; Ford Family Tree n.d.). She was born about 1871 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1920). In 1924, Charles Skuse campaigned for Alaska's Territorial lower house (i.e., Alaska House of Representatives). He claimed to have been a thirteen-year resident of Juneau and 15 year resident on his Mendenhall Valley homestead (Petersburg Herald, April 18, 1924,

11(16):6). Mr. Skuse passed away February 5, 1927, in Portland, Oregon (Ancestry. com; Ford Family Tree n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smallwood, Harvey: (SIT-32). Harvey Smallwood applied for a small island within the Mitchell Bay area, Admiralty Island. In December 1930 Smallwood made application for the small island. The permit appears to not have been issued, and available historical files labeled the application as rejected. No rationale or explanation was provided by the USDA-Forest Service or the potential permittee (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, A.C.: (SIT-21, SKG-17, SKG-21). It is currently unknown if this series of mini-biographies and site references refer to more than one individual. Mr. A.C. Smith was reportedly a partner with Peter Duncan at their Wells, Chilkat Valley, Duncan-Smith (SKG-17) Fur Farm. A.C. Smith's reported fur farming activities appear to span from at least 1914 through 1924. In 1915 A.C. Smith moved his (i.e., two red fox) operations to the "Porcupine" area of the Chilkat Valley; There is no mention of Peter Duncan. Furthermore, A.C. Smith commenced fur farming operations in the Porcupine area of the Chilkat Valley in 1915 with six red foxes. In 1918, Smith had at least eight fox pens measuring 20'X40' (Bower & Aller 1918:60,64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:68, Janson 1985, Chap.13:6). This Porcupine area was referred to as the A.C. Smith (SKG-21) Fur Farm (Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:68, Bower & Aller 1918:60, 64; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, Chap.13:6). Subsequently, a questionable report was made concerning an A. C. Smith's White Sulfur Springs, Porcupine Island (SIT-21) fur farming site. He was noted there in the 1921 USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey circular. In the named circular A.C. Smith is mentioned as still receiving his mail via Haines, Alaska. This latter reference appears to overlap and possibly contradict with the initial fur farming special use permit held by Hiram (Hi) Parsons & Charles W. Johnson for White Sulfur Springs, Porcupine Island (SIT-21). There is the possibility Mr. Smith may have served as a fur farming laborer/caretaker or possibly as a "sharecropper" on the Parsons-Johnson island fur farm. The USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey (1921) may have erred or mistakenly confused the Haines' Chilkat Valley, Porcupine area (SKG-17, SKG-21) sites with the White Sulfur Springs, Porcupine Island (SIT-21) site?

Further research hints that A.C. Smith may also refer to Albert C. Smith (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930). Albert C. Smith was said to have been born about 1852 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1853 in Maine (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). He was a self-described prospector, and placer miner throughout the Alaska territory (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930). An interesting side note indicates that he was at one time a working prospector with Arthur (Scottie) Jennings and a Hugh McDonald in the Sitka Sound area (U.S. Census 1910).

Another possibility is that it might also refer to a John C. Smith, in the "Seminofsky" islands area of Alaska. He was said to be a seaman and fox breeder born about 1853 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1900). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, Bob: Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1932) refers to Bob Smith and an unnamed Pybus Bay area fur farm. I theorize that Dr. Loftus may have been referring to C.F. (i.e., Charles Frank) Smith of the San Juan Islands (SIT-11) fur farm (Janson 1985, Chap.11:1; Lando 1981; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Mr. Smith was locally and commonly referred to as "San Juan Smith" or C.F. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, Charles: In the spring of 1929, due to a fire, Charles Smith and his wife lost their cabin and ranch at Kupreanof Island's, "Castle River" (Petersburg Press, April 19, 1929, 3(36):6). This

appears to refer to Mr. and Mrs. C. Jack Smith and their interrelated lengthy use and occupancy of the Sumner Strait's, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm. See C. Jack Smith, and C.W. McKee. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, Charles F.: (SIT-11). Charles Frank Smith appears to have been born about 1874 in New York, while his wife (Ella) was born the same year, but she is originally from Canada (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that her given name was "Alice". The second reference relates that Mr. Smith was born August 28, 1873 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He and his wife appear to have arrived, and settled in Petersburg, Alaska in the summer of 1913 (The Progressive, June 7, 1913, 1(21):4). From 1919 to 1920 Charles F. (i.e., "San Juan") Smith was an early and active instigator to what would be known as the "San Juan Fox Company". Mr. Smith appears to have been intrigued with fur farming after guiding Claude Green on an entrepreneurial scouting voyage to Pybus Bay in 1916 (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 15, 1916, 2(7):4). He, along with Charles C. Craig, T. S. Elsemore, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Yanke (i.e., Jahnke) were the principal shareholders in what would become the San Juan Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In March 1920, the San Juan Fox Company was issued their Sisters (i.e., San Juan) islands (SIT-11) fur farm special use permit and it was relinquished in July 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Carl Tenfjord and Jacob M (Jack) Olsen were reportedly initial collaborators and/or caretakers with Charlie F. Smith in the Sisters Islands (i.e., San Juan islands) (SIT-11) fur farm (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, (41):8). Tenfjord and Olsen spent 2 ½ years raising foxes on San Juan islands (SIT-11) (Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, (41):8). Charles F. Smith and his wife lived aboard their "launch", "San Juan", starting in 1913 when he operated a vessel charter and towing service out of Petersburg, Alaska (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Weekly Report, December 23, 1921, 9(1):1). In 1925, the couple commissioned for the "San Juan II" to be built by the Schertzer Brothers Co. & Machine Works of Seattle, Washington (Petersburg Herald, May 15, 1925, 11(66):1). The boat was delivered to Petersburg in June 1925 (Petersburg Herald, June 12, 1925, 11(70):1). In 1922 Mr. Smith proudly reported that he and the San Juan Island (SIT-11) fox farm were featured in a Juneau newspaper (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 16, 1922, 9(27):2). In the fall of 1924, Mr. Smith reported he sold one choice male blue fox to "Abraham" of Portland, Oregon; 10 pair of blue fox to A.W. Willard of Port Beauclerc, Kuiu Island; and Captain Sanders' of the Arriaga Passage, St. Joseph Island purchased 5 pair of Smith's blue fox (Petersburg Herald, September 26, 1924, 11(36):1). Mr. Smith unexpectedly died in the spring of 1928 while on an extended vacation trip to the U.S. southwest (Petersburg Press, April 13, 1928, 2(35):2).

In October 1939, the San Juan Fox Company reported total receipts from the fur farm enterprise for 1937-1938 as \$3500 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. George Lyons signed a one-year (1940 only) lease for the island fur farm. He was to retain all returns up to \$1200, and thereafter 1/5th (Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1; Lando 1981; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Wooton 1983). George Lyons reportedly was the last to operate his wooden vessel "Capella". It was 32 feet in length, with a 10-foot beam. It was a troller that was converted from a motor-sailor (Blender 1999a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, C. Jack:(PET-41, PET-46; PET-49). Charles Jack Smith was said to have been born about 1886 in England. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1900 (U.S. Census 1920). His wife, "Math", was born about 1886 in Sweden. They raised one son: L. Walter Smith (U.S. Census 1920), and one daughter, Mildred (Petersburg Herald, August 1, 1924, 11(30):3). Mr. Smith first appears in local Petersburg newspaper accounts in the summer of 1919. Smith is referenced along with Mrs. Daisy I. Campbell and their brief collaboration on their Duncan Canal, Castle

Island (PET-49) fur farm. The pair held a fur farming special use permit for Castle Island (PET-49) between July 1919 and April 1920 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c). Mr. Smith then appears to have relinquished his interest in the venture to D.I. (i.e., Daisy) and R.H. (i.e., Robert/Bob) Campbell (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c). Numerous local newspaper accounts refer to Mr. Smith and the Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm. However, the spelling of his name and initials varies as many times as it appears in the local Petersburg newspaper: J.C., J.G., J.S., and J.E. Smith. He was described as “a well-known old timer”, miner, and fox rancher (Petersburg Herald, August 1, 1924, 11(30):3). Mr. Smith appears to be in initial partnership in the “Arctic Fox and Fur Company” with Charles W. McKee in their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farming venture. The two partners were issued their Level Island (PET-41) fur farming permit in August 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The pair were also the forerunners of the Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Co on their Ernest Sound, Maze Point Islets (PET-46) fur farm site (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). The company operated there between February 1924 and May 1925 when it was abandoned. In early 1924 Mr. Smith was named the on-site manager for the expanded Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company’s Level Island (PET-41) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 8, 1924, 11(6):1). In March 1924 Smith and a “caretaker”, Russell Leach, rescued several Alaska Native women that were in distress (Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):4). In June 1925 C. Jack Smith was arrested and taken to Juneau by deputy marshal Neil C. MacGregor for bootlegging (Petersburg Herald, June 26, 1925, 11(72):4). In April 1929, due to a fire, the couple lost their cabin and ranch at Duncan Canal’s, Castle River (Petersburg Press, April 19, 1929, 3(36):6). See Charles Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, F.V.: (PET-50). In the summer of 1938, Mr. F.V. Smith was noted as an employee of the West Petersburg, Alaska Yukon Fur Farm. He and his wife were from Indianapolis, Indiana (Petersburg Press, July 8, 1938, 13(1):8). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, George: (XPA-16, XPA-17). Mr. George Smith was in partnership and/or association with Lon C. Mutrick in two Kuiu Island fur farms. The partners were issued their fur farm permit for Tebenkof Bay, Pacific Island (XPA-16) in July 1950, and it was abandoned by December 1953 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The permit for their Tebenkof Bay, Kaser Island (XPA-17) was under Mr. Mutrick, and Mr. Smith was noted as an “associate and/or dependent”. The latter permit was issued in August 1950 and converted to a residence permit in December 1952 (Roberts; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By 1951 the pair were “trapping, fishing and bounty hunting” to supplement their income. Mr. Mutrick has a “garden about 1 acre in size”. Mutrick reported that ... “He practices free running of foxes and plans to go into mink next year”. In February 1953 Mr. Smith noted that he must feed and maintains 10 pair of blue fox breeders on each island group in order to retain the USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Lon Mutrick. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, George W.: (PET-02; PET-25). George Washington Smith is one of three children by John G and Alma J. Smith. He was born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1902 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). He was actually born February 22, 1901, in Nome, Alaska (Applications for Seaman’s Protection Certificates, 1926-1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). On May 3, 1918, he was issued his seaman’s papers in Seattle, Washington (Applications for Seaman’s Protection Certificates, 1926-1940). By 1940 he was married to Helen Smith, and father of Douglas and Joyce Smith (U.S. Census 1940). At that time the family, along with his father, John G. Smith, was in residence in the Olive Cove area of Etolin Island (U.S. Census 1940). His father reportedly died in November 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Initially, in 1923, John G. Smith’s Vank Island (PET-02) fur farming occupancy was

deemed a “trespass” by the USDA-Forest Service. Federal agency historical correspondence and files indicate the agency had a problem with leasing fur farming islands over 2500 acres; available information suggest Vank Island totals 2941 acres (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In September 1926 John G. Smith claimed that potential USDA-Forest Service logging on Vank Island would not affect his potential and actual fur farming enterprise. In November 1935, John G. Smith commented on their recent cold weather and prime condition of their furbearers. He also claimed that it was the best conditions in his “twelve years” of operation on the island fur farm (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1935, 10(21):4). John G. Smith passed away in November 1940, the Vank Island (PET-02) fur farming special use permit was closed and then issued individually to the son (i.e., George W. Smith) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In June 1941, Mrs. Evelyn McKown advised the USDA-Forest Service that...“My husband and I have taken over Vank island in the absence of Mr. George Smith in Seattle” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In August 1941, the USDA-Forest Service mandated that George Smith... “directly operate the island or relinquish the fur farming permit” for Vank Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By December 1941, the George W. Smith’s permit for the Vank Island (PET-02) fur farm was officially closed and listed as abandoned by the USDA-Forest Service. At that time George W. Smith appears to have been gainfully employed by the Todd Seattle Dry Dock, Harbor Island, Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). On September 23, 1942, O.W. Lindsley purchased the John G. Smith Vank Island improvements (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This latter reference may refer to Oscar W. Lindsley or Roy R. Lindsley.

In October 1925 the John G., and George W. Smith fur farming special use permit for their Sumner Strait, Fivemile Island (PET-25) was issued to John G. Smith, with his son as a silent partner; it was relinquished by March 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Both father and son claimed Fivemile Island (PET-25) was unsuitable for fur farming. Their Fivemile Island (PET-25) was utilized in conjunction with their Vank island (PET-02) site. The permittees complained that the Fivemile island (PET-25) site did not have fresh water, lacked any harbor and was exposed to all adverse weather, and it was too small in area. Reportedly, the two permittees made no structural improvements on Fivemile island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. George W. Smith reportedly passed away November 4, 1957, at age 56 in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). See John G. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, I.C.: See Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932. I assume this refers to Irwin C. Smith and the Smith Brothers Mink Ranch. The ranch was reportedly located in the Ketchikan area according to Dr. Jule B. Loftus (Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932). See next two entries. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, Irwin C.: (XPR-02, XDE-02). Irwin Christian Smith was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or September 3, 1883, in Chicago, Illinois (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was a noted civil servant, electrician, laborer and fireman, and superintendent engineer with the Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S. Postal Service (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is the elder brother and Ketchikan roommate of James E. Smith (U.S. Census 1930). On August 24, 1931, Irwin C. Smith married Frances M. Colmer Smith in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Frances Smith was born about 1896 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1940). Sometime in 1921 Mr. Smith “applied” for the Clarence Strait, Percy Island (XPR-02) fur farming special use permit (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Currently, there is no additional information available concerning Mr. I.C. Smith and his Percy Island special use permit and/or its duration. Mr. Smith passed away of cancer July 8, 1953, and was interred

within the Ketchikan Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). See J.W. Barnes, Helen Berg, H. M. Broadwell, Charles Chase, S. J. Claridge, Leo G. Jackson, J.O. Jackson, S. B. Sandefer, James E. Smith, J.G. Speerhase, L. Steer, and F.B. Tompkins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, James E.: (XPR-02, XDE-02). James Elton Smith was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), 1887 (U.S. Census 1940), or November 27, 1885, in Chicago, Illinois (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is the younger brother of Irwin C. Smith (U.S. Census 1930). James Smith was a noted local Ketchikan, Alaska, fisherman, owner of a local taxi service, and an electrician (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). James E. Smith was married and divorced several times over the years (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Historical literature indicates James E. Smith was active on his Jackson Island (XDE-02) fur farm at least in 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). An Alaskan Native, Matilda Edenshaw, claimed the island as her traditional, ancestral home (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). and Roppel (2012) reports that Smith reportedly sold his improvements on the Jackson Island fur farm to J.W. Barnes in July 1923. See J.W. Barnes, Helen Berg, H. M. Broadwell, Charles Chase, S. J. Claridge, Leo G. Jackson, J.O. Jackson, Irwin C. Smith, J.G. Speerhase, L. Steer, and F.B. Tompkins. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, J.A.: (XPA-02). In January 1923 Mr. James Albert Smith was issued his Sitka Sound, Peisar island (XPA-02) fur farm special use permit, and it was officially listed as abandoned in May 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Initially he was reportedly in partnership with Sam Butts and Don R. McGraw but eventually bought out their shares in the partnership (DeArmond 1995a:48). "in 1919, James Albert Smith blew into Sitka with a pocket full of money...and opened the Alaska Drug and Jewelry Store" (DeArmond 1995a:47). He soon brought on Charles E. Wortman, a recent graduate of the University of Washington School of Pharmacy (DeArmond 1995a:48). They became partners in the business in 1922 (DeArmond 1995a:48), and Smith sold his interest in the business to Wortman in 1925 (DeArmond 1995a:48-49). Mr. Smith appears to have bought and sold local Sitka real estate, loaned money, and went into partnership with Peter Kostrometinoff in the operation of the combined Orpheum theater (DeArmond 1995a:48). In the summer of 1927, the local Petersburg newspaper listed for sale Mr. Smith's Sitka, Alaska, laundry, cleaning, and pressing business (Petersburg Press, July 15, 1927, 1(48):4). The USDA-Forest Service received word in May 1935 that Mr. Smith "left the country about 1 year ago". Mr. Smith gave Charles E. Wortman the Peisar Island (XPA-02) buildings and a portion of the fox on the island for catching the remaining portion. Wortman captured all foxes and had no more interest in the island" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Mills 1983; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The USDA-Forest Service (1924a, 1924b, 1924c) states that his fur farm permit for the Peisar Island (XPA-02) was issued to him in January 1923. In a handwritten footnote the letter states that it was then "issued to Barnes and Broadwell" (USDA-Forest Service 1924a; Alaska Game Commission 1924, Roppel 2012e). Simultaneously, Barnes and Broadwell were said to have operated the Lacey and Jackson (XDE-02) islands fur farm. See Sam Butts, Don R. McGraw, and Barnes and Broadwell. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, John G.: (PET-02, PET-25). John G. Smith was born about 1864 (U.S. Census 1900), 1866 (U.S. Census 1910), 1867 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1870 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). He claimed to be a miner (U.S. Census 1900), fisherman (U.S. Census 1920), and finally a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Smith married Alma Justina Johnson (Johansen) Smith October 23,

1892, in Seattle. Washington, area (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Smith was born about 1868 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1910). The couple raised three children: Judith, George, and Mildred (U. S. Census 1910). Mr. Smith's son and successor to their Sumner Strait, Vank Island (PET-02) and Fivemile Island (PET-25) fur farms is George Washington Smith. John G. Smith reportedly died in November 1940 in Seattle, Washington (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Initially, in 1923, Mr. Smith's Vank Island (PET-02) occupancy was deemed a "trespass" by the USDA-Forest Service. Federal agency correspondence and files by the USDA-Forest Service indicate that the agency had a problem with leasing fur farming islands in excess of 2500-acres. Smith said that potential USDA-Forest Service sponsored logging on the island would not affect his fur farming operations. In September 1926, the senior Mr. Smith was issued his fur farm permit for Vank island (PET-02). In November 1935, John G. Smith commented on the recent cold weather and prime condition of his furbearers. He also claimed that it was the best conditions in his "twelve years" of operation on the island fur farm (Petersburg Press, November 29, 1935, 10(21):4). In advance of John G. Smith's passing the fur farming special use permit was transferred to his son (i.e., George W. Smith) in April 1940. The estate of John G. Smith was conveyed to the son, George W. Smith. The George W. Smith permit for the Vank Island (PET-02) fur farm was closed by the USDA-Forest Service by December 1941. Their fur farming special use permit for Fivemile Island (PET-25) was issued to John G. Smith, with his son as a silent partner. The permit was issued for the latter island in October 1925 and relinquished by March 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Both father and son claimed Fivemile Island (PET-25) was unsuitable for fur farming. The Fivemile Island (PET-25) was used in conjunction with Vank island (PET-02). The permittees complained that Fivemile island (PET-25) site did not have fresh water, lacked any harbor and it was exposed to all adverse weather, and it was too small in area. Reportedly, the two permittees made no structural improvements on Fivemile island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See George W. Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, Russell: (PET-31). In 1933 Russell Sylvan Smith is mentioned as a partner with Harry Whitten on their Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In March 1932, the pair applied for their Barrier Islands (PET-31) fur farming special use permit; It was issued to them in June 1932. By the fall of 1936, a USDA-Forest Service representative visited the islands and found it abandoned. The Barrier Islands (PET-31) were reportedly abandoned following pelting in December 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Russell Smith then appears in the Petersburg, Alaska area in the spring of 1940 and is referred to as a salmon seiner in the Point Barrie area of Sumner Strait (U.S. Census 1940). Between 1940 and 1946 there is the possibility Smith may be the referenced "R.L. Smith" who was at the time associated with Oscar B. Peterson and Joseph (Hemlock Joe) Anderson on their Keku Strait, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Russell Sylvan Smith appears to have been born about 1909 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He was actually born April 6, 1909, in Corvallis, Oregon (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He married Leila Ida Bowles Smith August 11, 1930 (Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). She was born February 2, 1914, in Elmer, Washington (Washington, Birth Records, 1870-1935). They divorced in April 1966 (California, Divorce Index, 1966-1984). Mr. Smith married Edith Eleanor Mellander June 29, 1967, in Marin County, California (California, Marriage Index, 1960-1985), and they divorced in March 1977 in Sonoma County, California (California, Divorce Index, 1966-1984). Russell Smith then married Janet Armstrong Lemon October 1, 1979, at Stateline, Minden, California (Nevada, Marriage Index, 1956-2005). Russell Sylvan Smith passed away in Templeton, California October 8, 1989 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997), and was interred within the Evergreen Cemetery, Yreka,

California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Harry Whitten, Oscar B. Peterson, and Joseph (Hemlock Joe) Anderson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Smith, R.L.: (PET-17). R.L. Smith was noted as an early partner, caretaker, and/or investor in the Keku Strait, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm; He was named along with Oscar B. Peterson and Joseph (Hemlock Joe) Anderson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In May 1940, the three individuals applied for their Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fur farm. The 1940 U.S. Census notes Raymond L. Smith residing in Petersburg, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The three relinquished their interest in the island in September 1946 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). I theorize that early sources and references may have mistakenly identified R. L. Smith and may have meant Dr. Raymond Granville Smith? Dr. Smith was a practicing dentist in Petersburg, Alaska between 1927 and 1945 (Petersburg Press, November 18, 1970, (1):6). There is also the slim possibility that it may refer to Russell S. Smith, a partner with Harry Whitten on their Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Snaung, Harold. In 1940 minimal information is all that currently exists concerning Mr. "Harold Smaung". Mr. Snaung's first and only appearance and reference was in the 1940 U.S. Census. Mr. Smaung is described as having been born in Norway about 1906 (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to "Gunvor Smaung", and father to his son, "Thorlief" (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Smaung was said to have been born about 1910 in Norway, and their son was born about 1937 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). The family reportedly operated their land-based fur farm in the Loop Road area of Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Snearer, Tom J.: (JUN-25). "Snearer" is a misspelling and/or misinterpretation of the surname "Shearer" and his Juneau "Silver Bow Fur Farm" (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Ohman n.d., 1988). See Thomas John Scott Shearer. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Snyder, Ed A.: (SIT-28, SIT-38). There appear to be multiple, and confusing references to Edward Schneider or Snyder. Exploration of various source materials suggest at least two possible individuals with said surnames within historic resource materials throughout the era. Once again, multiple federal and territorial agency files, records and record keepers appear to confuse and add to the various errors in the identification and misidentification of these individuals. The first possible Ed A. Snyder was said to have been born about 1873 in Germany. His wife, Mary, was born about 1873 in Ireland. Several additional sources state differing birth dates for each. Two sources specify that he was born about 1872 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). His wife, Mary, also had differing birth dates: 1872 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1883 (U.S. Census 1930). In 1940 Mr. Snyder was rumored to have died at "Fanshaw" in a work related accident (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Fred Bahovec said that he had employed Ed Snyder as a caretaker on his Kelp Bay, Crow Island (SIT-28) fur farm (Bahovec 1983); Exact dates for his tenure are currently unavailable. Mr. Bahovec said Mr. Snyder attempted to adversely claim Crow Island (SIT-28) fur farm as his own. Snyder was legally forced to leave Crow island (SIT-28) and pay restitution to Mr. Bahovec (Bahovec 1983). Apparently the same Mr. Snyder collaborated with M.J. Stanton on their Freshwater Bay, Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm between 1928 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Snyder then individually assumed control of Redcliff Island (SIT-38) as a fur farm between December 1932 and September 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). At this time Mr. Snyder was said to be a Tenakee Springs general store owner and merchant (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). During this era Mr. Snyder apparently tried unsuccessfully to hire a caretaker or partner for his Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm. The Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm

was abandoned sometime in 1936, but the Forest Service did not formally list it as relinquished until September 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). In the spring of 1932 Mr. Snyder acted as administrator of M.J. Stanton's estate. Mrs. Wilhelmena (Minnie) Byer Colp (Petersburg Press, November 16, 1972, No.1, Page 3) reported "the Colpville Farm" was assisted with their foxes by a man named "Snyder" [or Schneider] and their nearby fur farming neighbors (i.e., Olaf Martin) in their Fivemile Creek (PET-55) area, Kupreanof Island. He was latter correctly identified as Arnold Schneider. Mrs. Colp does not specify the extent or duration of "Mr. Snyder's" involvement in their land-based Fivemile Creek (PET-55) fur farm. See Fred Bahovec, and Edward A. Schneider. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Soderling, John W. Mr. John Wilhelm Soderling appears in the 1930 U.S. Census as a fur farmer in the Sumdum Bay area, south of Juneau, Alaska. Sadly, the document does not explicitly identify where he practiced his vocation or trade. It is possible that he was a hired caretaker or operated his own fur farm island in the immediate Sumdum island (SUM-08) area. Soderling was reportedly born about 1875 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Additional research indicates that he was born January 9, 1874, in Dalstorp, Sweden. The same source suggests he immigrated to the U.S. in 1896 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1906 (U.S. Census 1930), and made his naturalization declaration December 5, 1907, in Connecticut (Connecticut, Federal Naturalization Records, 1790-1996. Further research and reporting recommended.

Sommerville, A.B. Jr.: (CRG-04, CRG-10, PET-64). Historical research indicates that there may have been in error in my earlier reference(s) for this individual. Currently, very little information is available concerning this individual. Research indicates that there may be two separate and distinct individuals with similar surnames during this era. Or it may mean that surnames were misspelled by the local weekly newspapers and federal and territorial agency staff and field personnel. Throughout the USDA-Forest Service historic files specify that the permittee was "A. B. Sommerville, Jr." (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Petersburg Weekly Report first lists "A. B. Somerville" on Shipley Bay's, Bluff Island (PET-64) in the fall of 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Supplemental information indicates that he and his partner (i.e., Charles Williamson) held the fur farming special use permit for Bluff Island (PET-64) until sometime in 1924. One possible candidate may be Alfred B. Sommerville. He was born about 1871 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Sommerville reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1879. His U.S. naturalization was formalized November 24, 1903 (U.S. Naturalization Record Index, 1791-1992). According to historic USDA-Forest Service files, A.B. Sommerville and his partner were active fur farmers during the early 1920's, and possibly earlier (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He reportedly worked with Charles Williamson on Bluff Island (PET-64), Eagle Island (CRG-04), and Muffin and Eagle Islands (CRG-10) (Alaska Game Commission 1924; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Further research and reporting recommended.

Spaulding, Victor C. Victor C. Spaulding was born about 1868 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), 1869 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1870 (U.S. Census 1930) in Massachusetts. Initially in 1910, he self-described himself as divorced and a lodger in Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Spaulding married Dora Waydelich Spaulding March 8, 1916, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was described as an indigenous Native American from Alaska. The couple raised several children: John, Edith, and William (U.S. Census 1930). At the time of his passing in the summer of 1937, he was said to have been a "prospector and rancher" on his Juneau area homestead (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Spaulding reportedly lived between November 18, 1871, and August 1937 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He

was interred within the Evergreen Cemetery, Juneau, Alaska. Later Dora Spaulding married George E. Gillespie July 22, 1946 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Dora Ella Gillespie's life spanned between April 19, 1897, and March 1970 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting recommended.

Speerhase, J.G.: (XPR-02). Mr. Speerhase was said to be in partnership with Les Steer in their Clarence Strait, Percy Island (XPR-02) fur farm. The pair were issued their fur farm permit in November 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Historical literature and files indicate that the permit was active until at least the close of 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Subsequent research indicates his surname was misspelled or misinterpreted from "John Grover Spoarhase" (Geneanet Community Trees Index). He was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1930, 1940, 1950), or 1888 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920). His actual birth date was said to be January 18, 1866 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or January 18, 1886, in New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His surname appears differently on his marriage license to Bertha Burginger Spoarhase. It appears as "Spoerhase" in their September 2, 1916, Seattle, Washington, marriage licenses (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. Bertha Spoarhase was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1888 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Further research indicates that she was actually born August 18, 1887, in Sleepy Eye, Brown County, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Spoarhase's adult work life included employment as a Ketchikan based Alaskan pile driver with the Sunny Point Packing Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), an Alaskan halibut fisherman (U.S. Census 1920), fur farmer (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c; Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923), and as a self-employed farmer in the Tenino, Washington, area (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; and U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Spoarhase lived between January 18, 1886, and July 1964 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife was said to have lived between August 18, 1887, and April 24, 1971 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). They were both interred within the Arlington Municipal Cemetery, Arlington, Snohomish County, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting recommended.

Spurgeon, Charles O.: (XPA-21). Charles O. Spurgeon was born about 1874 in California (U.S. Census 1920). In 1920, he described himself as a trapper based in Sitka, Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Spurgeon and H.V. McGee were partners, and they were issued their initial Pillar Bay, Mink Island (XPA-21) fur farm permit under their "Pillar Bay Silver Hercules Fox Co." (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 11, 1921, 7(13):1). The pair reported promising increases in the foxes they placed on the island in 1920. Mr. Spurgeon once again took command of the vessel "Eunice" for the Petersburg Packing Company. Later the partners reformed their company under "Chas. Spurgeon & Company" (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1922, 7(48):1). The company was then made up of Spurgeon, H.V. McGee, George Barr, and Frank Mills. In the fall of 1922 Charles Spurgeon was killed in self-defense by his partner, H.V. McGee (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 6, 1922, 9(34):1). A coroner's jury following an inquest found that Mr. Spurgeon "was killed by a 30-30 rifle and was attempting to shoot McGee when the latter fired to protect his own life". It was further reported that all the parties are interested in a fox ranch". The witnesses said that... "Spurgeon had been dissatisfied for some time and on Friday came to the ranch full of moonshine and fired a few shots before landing. Efforts to pacify him were futile and attempts to get his rifle away from him failed. Unable to avoid the conflict, McGee then shot inflicting a fatal wound" (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 6, 1922, 9(34):1).

Mr. Spurgeon was a 48-year-old fisherman at the time of his death. He was shot in the chest, and it was ruled as justifiable homicide (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See H.V. McGee, George Barr, and Frank Mills Further research and reporting recommended.

Stackpole, Edward S.: (XPR-03). I am not pleased or satisfied with any of the named individuals I have shared and listed as the possibly correct Stackpole referenced historical Alaskan fur farmer. Early historical circulars and files concerning Alaskan fur farming list only the surnames: Stackpole and Davies. Earlier, I mistakenly theorized that Edward S. Stackpole (father of Harry/Harvey Stackpole), along with Mr. Davies applied for a fur farming special use permit for Revillagigedo Channel's East Island, near Duke Island, in 1921 (Roberts 2014: 168; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Mr. Stackpole was reportedly born in 1834 (U.S. Census 1900), 1837 in Maine (U.S. Census 1910), or 1835 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Stackpole married Mary McKinstry in 1872. The couple and their five children settled in Ketchikan in 1902 (Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1923, 10(14):4). Mr. Stackpole was a noted lawyer and legal expert who practiced law in many western states. In 1917 he retired as U.S. Commissioner in Ketchikan, Alaska. His life spanned between October 27, 1834, and February 28, 1923. He is interred in the Bayview Cemetery, Ketchikan, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1923, 10(14):4). Further research and reporting recommended.

Stackpole, Fred Ralph: (XPR-03). Early historical circulars and files concerning Alaskan fur farming list only the surname: Stackpole. Mr. Fred Ralph Stackpole appears to be a potential candidate for the minimally identified "Davies and Stackpole" fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). He was said to have been born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1872 in Washington (U.S. Census 1880, 1910, 1920, 1940; Geneanet Community Trees Index). My research suggests that he was born August 23, 1871 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was married and divorced at least once (U.S. Census 1910, 1940). His nuptials refer to Mrs. Ada Jane Stackpole November 29, 1911, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was said to have been born about 1874 in England (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Stackpole was first a self-described Washington fruit farmer (U.S. Census 1920), a laborer (U.S. Census 1930), and fisherman and Alaskan sourdough (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; Petersburg Press, May 15, 1936, 10(45):1). He died of pulmonary tuberculosis August 16, 1944, at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital, and was buried in one of the Wrangell, Alaska, cemeteries (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963).

Stackpole, Harry M.: (XPR-03). Early historical circulars and files concerning Alaskan fur farming list only the surname: Stackpole. Initially, I mistakenly theorized that "Harvey Stackpole" was a partner with Mr. Davies in the Revillagigedo Channel's East Islands (XPR-03) (Roberts 2014:168). I mistakenly confused Harvey Stackpole with his father, Harry. Harry M. Stackpole was another possible candidate and my second possible fur farmer with the surname Stackpole. Harry Stackpole is the son of Edward Stackpole. Mr. Harry Stackpole was born July 2, 1886, in Salem, New Hampshire (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Earlier sources suggested he was born in 1887 (U. S. Census 1910, 1930). He is also reportedly married to Florence Stackpole and father to three children: Edward S., Harvey D., and Patricia (U. S. Census 1930). "Davies and Stackpole" "applied" for a fur farming special use permit for Revillagigedo Channel's East Island, near Duke Island, in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In 1920, the family is living with and in the Edward S. Stackpole's Ketchikan home (U.S. Census 1920). Harry Stackpole was said to be a marine insurance agent and salesman, and his wife served as a Ketchikan, Alaska, high school music teacher (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930 The family is reportedly living in the Seattle, Washington, area (U.S. Census

1930). Mr. Stackpole died in Massachusetts in November 1970 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014).

Stafford, Clam Bill: (SIT-10). William Stafford was described by Leo Christensen as “the notorious Clam Bill” Stafford. In January 1933 Bill Stafford and Leo Christensen came to town [i.e., Petersburg] from Christensen’s Pybus Bay, Elliott Island (SIT-10). The pair traveled for supplies for their individual Pybus Bay blue fox islands (Petersburg Press, January 13, 1933, 7(29):8). I assume that “Clam Bill” Stafford was minimally a caretaker, and the potential unnamed, minor partner on the Pybus Bay, Elliot Island (SIT-10) fox farm. See William Bill Stafford, and Henry Stafford. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stafford, Henry: (SIT-07). Mr. Henry Stafford appears to be another example of agency and local newspaper misidentification and questionable record keeping of this and many other historical individuals and places throughout this era. Mr. William (Bill) Henry Stafford was said to have been born about 1861 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1910; Petersburg Press, January 5, 1940, 14(27):1) or 1905 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Stafford described himself as divorced (U.S. Census 1910) and widowed (U.S. Census 1920). He reportedly raised a son, Frederick (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Stafford’s principal occupation appears to have been that of a Petersburg-Wrangell area commercial salmon fisherman (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 244; Nelson 2013:110; U.S. Census 1920). In 1915, “W.H. Stafford built a gasboat during the summer at Scow Bay for Charles Norberg (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 7, 1915, 1(36):1). In 1930, Mr. Stafford was in partnership with Chris Baker in their developing fur farming venture [i.e., Spruce Island, SIT-07] (U.S. Census 1930). Historical files mention Mr. Stafford as having worked as a caretaker on the Frederick Sound, Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm at least during 1933-1936 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In his 1938 petition for naturalization, he lists his occupation as a Petersburg area “fur farmer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 244). Historical USDA-Forest Service fur farming files mention Mr. Stafford in 1930 and continued intermittently through the end of 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d., n.d.a, n.d.d, 1938; Petersburg Press, January 5, 1940, 14(27):1; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Stafford reportedly passed away in 1939 and is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600-current). See “Clam Bill Stafford”, and William Bill Stafford. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stafford, William “Bill”: (SIT-07). William M. Stafford was reportedly born about 1861 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He was actually born April 24, 1860, in Ship Harbor, Nova Scotia, Canada. He came to the Petersburg-Wrangell area in 1904 (Petersburg Press, January 5, 1940, 14(27):1). In 1930 Chris Baker was reportedly in partnership with William (Bill) H. Stafford in their Frederick Sound, Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). In 1933-1938 Bill Stafford was also in the same fur farming partnership along with Mr. Earl N. Ohmer Sr. in their Frederick Sound, Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1933, 7(39):8; Petersburg Press, April 3, 1936, 10(39):8; Petersburg Press, January 5, 1940, 14(27):1). Throughout the 1930’s Mr. Stafford appears to have a close working relationship with Leo Christensen, Don Philbin and the Wooton Brothers in their individual Pybus Bay fur farms (Petersburg Press, January 6, 1939, 13(27):8; Petersburg, Press, March 3, 1939). In the spring of 1936, Mr. Stafford arranged for H. Boutelle and family to assist him in the care and feeding of the islands furbearers (Petersburg Press, April 3, 1936, 10(39):8). Historical files mention Mr. Stafford as having worked as a partner and caretaker on the Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm at least through 1936 (Petersburg Press, October 30, 1936, 11(17):8; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the summer of 1938, Bill Stafford assisted Leo Christensen in the repairs on his boat “Patsy” on Petersburg’s Anderson Marine Ways. Stafford was the original builder and owner of the boat (Petersburg Press, July 22, 1938, 13(3):8). Mr. Stafford gave up fur farming in December 1938,

and commercially salmon trolled up until the time of his death. William (Bill) Stafford died of a paralytic stroke December 30, 1939 (Petersburg Press, January 5, 1940,14(27):1) and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See “Clam Bill Stafford”, and Henry Stafford. Further research and reporting recommended.

Stanfield, Arthur A. (Art): (SKG-05). Earlier reference to the spelling of this individual’s surname appears to have been in error (Roberts 2014: 169). Mr. Arthur Attwood Stansfield was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1897 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The Arthur Attwood Stansfield Family Tree and the WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942, note that Mr. Stansfield was born July 26, 1896, in Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, Canada and passed away July 24, 1971, in Corvallis, Oregon (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His body was interred within the Mount Union Cemetery, Philomath, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Stansfield was married to Myrtle Fern Smith Stansfield in February 1920 (Arthur Attwood Stansfield Family Tree). She was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1901 in Montana (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised at least two daughters, Helen (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) and Harriet (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Stansfield reportedly operated a fur farm site out near the “tank farm”, approximately six miles north and east of Haines, Alaska (Ward 1983). Ward (1983) states Mr. Stansfield was reportedly one of three brothers active in the local Haines area economy (Ward 1983). The brothers were said to operate independently the Haines cold storage plant, feed, and medical (i.e., drugstore) establishments (Ward 1983). Arthur A. Stansfield was also in partnership with Frank Morris in the Chilkoot Fur Farm (SKG-05) (Ward 1983). The partners’ blue fox fur farm was said to be in the general area of Fort William H. Seward. The general area name changed in 1922 to the Chilkoot Barracks. In 1943, the Chilkoot Barracks lands were privately sold, and the name changed to Port Chilkoot. The partners were said to have raised blue and silver foxes and mink on the land-based fur farm site (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941). The U.S. Census (1930) lists the two brothers, Arthur A. and Joseph W. Stansfield, as active fur farmers in the Haines area. In 1940, only Arthur A. Stansfield is listed as a local Haines, Alaska, fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). It is not currently known if his brother was collaborating or independently operating individual fur farms in the Haines area during this latter era. Arthur Stansfield appears to have received title May 28, 1927, to parcels of land within Township 30 South, Range 58 East, Tracts 1-4, and NE ¼, NE ¼, Section 24, 1927 (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See Joseph W. Stansfield. Further research and reporting recommended.

Stanfield, Joseph W. Mr. Joseph Worts Stansfield was born about 1900 in Hartford, Connecticut (U.S. Census 1930). A second source more accurately notes his birth date as January 17, 1900, and death in December 1963 (Joseph Worts Stansfield Family Tree; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Stansfield married Nell Hille February 18, 1922, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mrs. Nell Hille Stansfield, was reportedly born about 1891 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska, Vital Records (1818-1963) notes she was self-described as being born in Cypress, Indiana. Another source notes that she was born November 6, 1892, and died September 8, 1984, in Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave, 1600s-current). The couple raised at least three sons: Joseph H., James A., and Richard (U.S. Census 1930). The two brothers, Arthur and Joseph Stansfield, were self-described fur farmers in 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). Both Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield could more accurately be described as teachers/educators in the Alaska Territory and the State of Washington throughout much of the 1930s and at least the 1940s (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-

1963; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). It appears the couple successfully worked as school teachers educating the children of the workers building Washington's Grand Coulee Dam and reservoirs (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The pair were laid to rest in the Omak, Washington, Okanogan Valley Memorial Gardens Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). It is not currently known if the two brothers were collaborating or independently operating individual fur farms in the Haines area during this era. See Arthur Attwood Stansfield. Further research and reporting recommended.

Stanton, Michael: (SIT-38). In the spring of 1932, Mr. Michael J. Stanton died at age 65 at his home on the Freshwater Bay, Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fox farm. It is located near the cannery and community of Tenakee Springs, Alaska. Mr. Stanton had lived in Alaska for the past thirty years. Stanton was reportedly engaged in fox raising for the past six years on Redcliff Island (SIT-38) (Petersburg Press, April 1, 1932, 6(33):5). He was in partnership with William Grossman between 1924 and 1928. He then was in partnership with Ed Snyder (or possibly Schneider) in their Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm between 1928 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In the fall 1932 Mr. Stanton appears to have sold the Freshwater Bay, Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fox farm improvements and livestock to W.H. Ireland. Ireland then quickly sold his share in the island improvements, and livestock to Ed Snyder in October 1932. Federal agency files state that in May 1940, Michael Stanton reportedly left an unpaid bill at Ed Snyder's Tenakee Springs store when he died. Stanton and Snyder were also said to be fur farming collaborators and/or partners at the time of his death (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting recommended.

Starkenburg, Melvin: (JUN-02, SUM-11, SUM-12, SUM-13, SUM-15; SUM-16; SUM-24). Melvin Starkenburg was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1910, 1950), or 1896 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Other source materials state that Mr. Starkenburg was born March 6, 1895, in Grand Rapids, Michigan and died January 12, 1977 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Melvin R. Starkenburg married Bernice L. Patten Starkenburg April 5, 1923, in King County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Bernice Starkenburg was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1940), 1901 (U.S. Census 1950), or 1900 in Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current), and she died August 2, 1981 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). The couple were both interred within the Hillcrest Burial Park, Kent, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised four children: Glenn, Shirley, Carol, and Winona (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1940, 15(11):6; U.S. Census 1940, 1950). Initially, Starkenburg was a millworker, carpenter, fisherman, fur farm caretaker, and entrepreneur between the mid 1920's and early 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Mr. Starkenburg and the family first appear in the local Petersburg newspaper in the spring of 1928 and associated with his father-in-law Fred Patten and their Gambier Bay, Gain Islands (SUM-11) (Petersburg Press, April 20, 1928, 2(36):6; Petersburg Press, April 27, 1928, 2(37):6). Melvin Starkenburg was a commercial fisherman, and an active fur farmer alongside his father-in-law (Petersburg Press, September 5, 1930, 5(4):1). The Petersburg Press (April 20, 1928, 2(36):6) reports Starkenburg and his wife were fox farmers and active practitioners for several years, and active practitioners for several years. Spring 1931 saw the fox ranching couple referred to on one of the Five Finger islands (i.e., Akusha Island, SUM-24) (Petersburg Press, March 6, 1931, 5(30):1). In the spring of 1933 Starkenburg advertised in a local newspaper for a 26' to 32' boat to serve as a fox island tender (Petersburg Press, May 12, 1933, 7(46):4). By the spring of 1934 he was advertising for sale two gasboats. Each equipped with Standard Kid engines. One with a cabin and the other open. Prices varied between \$75 and \$50 (Petersburg Press, March 23, 1934, 8(38):8). Mr. Starkenburg appears to have made some arrangement with his father-in-law and Mr. Magoon in the spring of 1934 to operate the Little Gain Island

(SUM-11) as a fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938; Loftus 1931). In November 1935, Mr. Starkenburg was said to have made his headquarters on Little Gain Island (SUM-11). In the spring of 1936, he rented out the islands and moved to Cape Fanshaw. He supposedly “sold full interest to Muse (SUM-12) and Little Gain Islands (SUM-11) to the Blackington’s in 1936”. “Walter Williams took over the islands in December 1938 as caretaker. Mr. Williams reportedly left the Gain Islands (SUM-11) as manager in the fall of 1940” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The local newspaper mentions the Starkenburg’s moving from the Gambier Bay area and purchasing a portion of the A.W. Willard Scow Bay, Mitkof Island, property (Petersburg Press, March 17, 1939, 13(37):8). In August 1940, the vessel “Ethel B” was boarded in Redfish Bay by federal commercial fisheries authorities, and the captain and crew were charged with fishing in a close area to commercial fishing and using an illegal seine net. A.W. Willard was the captain, and his crew consisted of Melvin Starkenburg, James L. Ladely, and Elmer Brady. The captain pleaded guilty and paid a fine on the two counts (Petersburg Press, August 2, 1940, 15(5):5). In the fall of 1940, Mrs. Starkenburg and their children spent two months on one of the Five Finger Islands (SUM-16, SUM-24) (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1940, 15(11):6); I assume it was on Stephens Passage, Akusha Island (SUM-24). In early 1941, Mr. Starkenburg and family were living in Seattle and turned over the rights to Little Gain Island (SUM-11) to Fred Patten for him to sell the fox and improvements to Lloyd H. Long. According to the same federal agency files, Starkenburg and Patten financially backed Lloyd H. Long the \$150 purchase price for Little Gain Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Melvin Starkenburg and his father-in-law were directly and indirectly involved in fur farming on the following islands and during these minimal years: Benjamin (JUN-02) (1937-1938); Big and Little Gain (SUM-11) (1925? -1936); Muse (SUM-12) (1928-1936); Price (SUM-13) (1938); Foot (SUM-15) (1934-1938); Five Finger (SUM-16) (1931-1939); and Akusha (SUM-24) islands (1931-1939). Many of these islands are situated within Gambier Bay and along Stephens Passage. See Fred Patten, Blackington, Eysers, Hal Kimmel, Oscar Larson, Harvey McGoone, Harry Magoon, Fred Patten, A.W. Willard, and Walter Williams. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Starr, Thomas K.: (SIT-49). There may be two individuals residing in Southeast Alaska during this era with the name Thomas Starr. It would appear the various census enumerators and agency representatives confused the same person over several decades (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Throughout much of his adult life, Mr. Starr was said to have been a fisherman, trapper, and eventually a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). All were noted as indigenous Alaska Native. Much of my research materials and information was gleaned from various U.S. Census reports. The initially reported Thomas Starr was born about 1880 in Alaska. His indigenous Alaska Native wife, Mary, was born about 1873. They had at least one child: Jessi (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). A second possible individual is listed as Thomas K. Starr, an indigenous Alaska Native, born about 1883. His wife, Winnie K., an indigenous Alaska Native, was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930). The Thomas Starr Fur Farm was reportedly located in the Tenakee Springs area. His mink fur farm was mentioned at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). A Thomas Starr passed away April 20, 1939, in Hoonah, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stedman, Charles F.: (PET-03, XPA-30). Mr. Charles Frederick Stedman was born December 2, 1872 (Faulkner Family Tree), or December 7, 1872 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was also said to have been born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1910), 1871 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1874 (U.S. Census 1930, Stedman 2009). He married his wife July 15, 1896, in Shasta County, California (Shasta County, California Marriages, 1852-1904). His wife, “Hetty V.”, was born December 11, 1879 (Faulkner Family Tree), or about 1880 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1881 (U.S. Census 1930). They raised two sons: William, and Kenneth (U.S. Census 1910,

1930). Charles F. Stedman served as a blacksmith, fur farmer, fruit farmer, hunting guide, and shipwright (Stedman 2009; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Another source states that he was a well-known Kake area rancher and machinist (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 1, 1922, 9(38):1). Mr. Stedman utilized his vessel "Virginia" throughout much of the era (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 6, 1920, 6(34):1) and his gillnetter, "Rover" (Stedman 2009). In 1922 he appears to have preliminarily explored a western most island within the Keku Straits', Keku Islands group (XPA-30). In the fall of 1930, he provided some context and commented..."there is an Indian [sic] shack on the island and when they heard that I leased the island they began to fuss. I don't want to have any trouble with the Natives for I own property in Kake, but they want too much for the shack". He then shifted his interest and moved to his Horseshoe Island (PET-03) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). July 10, 1922, he was issued a parcel of land within Township 56 South, Range 72 East, Copper River Meridian (General Lands Office Records, 1776-2015). The USDA-Forest Service issued his Horseshoe Island (PET-03) fur farm permit in October or November 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He apparently was joined on Horseshoe Island by S. H. Lorraine as a partner in 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 10, 1923, 10(35):4). The partners purchased 8 pair of foxes from "San Juan" Smith (i.e., Charles "Frank" Smith) in the fall of 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):1). The Stedman family made periodic trips to Petersburg for supplies and to visit with their many friends there (Petersburg Press, February 28, 1930, 4(29):6). In the summer of 1933 Mrs. Will Barrows of Seattle was a guest on the "William Stedman" fox ranch. The fox ranch was referred to on Horseshoe Island (PET-03) near Kake, Alaska (Petersburg Press, August 18, 1933, 8(7):8). The Stedman-Lorraine partnership appears to have abandoned the fur farm officially in January 1935 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). In the late 1930s the Stedman's appear to permanently move to the Sacramento, California area. Charles Frederick Stedman's life spanned between December 7, 1872, and February 17, 1937. He was interred within the Sacramento City Cemetery, Sacramento, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Hettie, lived between December 11, 1879, and May 20, 1963 (Faulkner Family Tree; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Steers, Lee: (PET-49). Robert Lee Steear and his wife (i.e., Ruth) planned to spend a year on their Castle Island (PET-49) fur farm as caretakers for Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Campbell (Petersburg Press March 15, 1929, 3(31):6). Mr. Steear was born December 25, 1905, in Glenda, Oregon (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), 1906 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1907 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). He married Ruth Moore Steear in Oregon, October 8, 1927 (Oregon, marriage Indexes, 1906-2009). She was born about 1906 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised one daughter: Evelyn. She was born about 1927 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Throughout his life, Mr. Steear worked a wide range of vocations to make a living for his family and himself. He was noted as a rock mason (U.S. Census 1930), a truck driver with the Bureau of Public Roads in 1940 (U.S. Census 1940), and Petersburg, Alaska, Cold Storage engineer (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1963, 50(25):1). Robert Lee Steear lived between 1905-1963 and is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009). See Les Steer. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Steer, Les: (XPR-02). I theorized that this name may have been misspelled and/or misinterpreted. Originally, I thought it referred to R. Lee Steear. He was interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Mr. Steear was born in 1905 and died in 1963. He was married to Ruth Moore Steear. She is also interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Her life spanned between 1905 and 1968. Historical

agency files and literature state that Les Steer was in partnership with J. H. Speerhase in their Clarence Strait, Percy Island (XPR-02) fur farm. The pair were issued their fur farm special use permit in November 1922. Historical literature and files suggest the fur farm was active until at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Recently, and once again, research efforts suggest that his name was misspelled and/or misinterpreted. Now it can be read as Rudolf Stahr. He was born about 1890 in Czechoslovakia (U.S. Census 1930), or 1888 in Bohemia (U.S. Census 1940, 1950). He was married to Mrs. Ruth E. Stahr (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She was born about 1890 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Throughout much of his work life, he was a Ketchikan, Alaska, commercial baker (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995; U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and a self-employed baker there (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and finally as a fisherman with a Seattle based commercial fishing company in Alaska (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Stahr lived between November 16, 1887, and October 1973 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He appears to have passed away and was buried within a Sitka, Alaska, cemetery (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Lee Steers. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stephen, G.A.: (SUM-03). This appears to be yet another agency mistaken reference or spelling of this individual's given name. Reportedly the married couple was moving from Kansas to work on the Charles E. Zimmerman Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fox farm (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1933, 7(47):8). Currently, no other reference to a "G.A. Stephen" can be located. I tend to theorize it may refer to John (Jack) B. Stephen or a relative of his. In the spring of 1931, Jack Stephen is reportedly a guest, along with Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, at Petersburg's Arctic Hotel (Petersburg Press, March 13, 1931, 5(31):6). In 1937 Jack Stephen is mentioned visiting Petersburg from his Brothers Island (SUM-03) fur farm site (Petersburg Press, February 26, 1937, 11(34):8). In the same reference, Leo Christensen accompanied John Stephen in their visit to Petersburg from their Pybus Bay Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm (Petersburg Press, February 26, 1937, 11(34):8). See the following two profiles of Mr. John (Jack) Blair Stephen and surname variations. According to historical USDA-Forest Service files and correspondence, Mr. Stephen was reportedly born about 1900 and a bachelor (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Additional sources specify Mr. Stephen was born September 4, 1902, and died December 1, 1969 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). He married Agnes Myrtle Hammer Stephen (1916-1948). She died in a Seattle, Washington, hospital in the summer of 1948 (Petersburg Press, June 11, 1948, 22(50):1). The couple produced one son, Jon Arthur Stephen (1944-2013). "Agnes Stephen passed away when Jon was about three, and Jack who worked in several different capacities and was unable to raise his young son". Jon then moved in with his maternal grandparents, John and Marie Hammer. In 1951, Jon moved in with his aunt and uncle, Bev and Jim Hammer (Petersburg Pilot April 25, 2013, 39(17):10). See John B. Stephen, and John B. Stephens. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stephen, John B.: (SIT-07; SIT-10). According to historical files and materials, Mr. John (Jack) Blair Stephen was born about 1900 and a bachelor (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Another source specifies that Mr. Stephen was born September 4, 1902, and died December 1, 1969 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Further research specifies that he was actually born September 7, 1902, in Mooresville, Indiana and died at the Petersburg General Hospital following a lengthy illness December 20, 1969 (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1969, 57(8):6). John (Jack) Blair Stephen married Agnes Myrtle Hammer Stephen (1916-1948) September 18, 1943 (Petersburg Press, September 24, 1943, 18(13):5). The couple had one son, Jon Arthur Stephen (1944-2013) (Petersburg Pilot, April 25, 2013, 39(17):10). Agnes Stephen died in a Seattle hospital June 6, 1948 (Petersburg Press, June 11, 1948, 22(50):1).

and was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery. Mr. Stephen was a noted local Petersburg fisherman and plumber (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1969, 57(8):6). Both husband and wife were eventually reunited within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). John Stephen appears to have arrived in southeastern Alaska in the early 1930's and worked in a variety of vocations throughout his adult life. Mr. Stephen reportedly worked directly with and for C.E. (Charles E.) Zimmerman, Leo Christensen, and Earl N. Ohmer Sr. in island fur farming. In the spring of 1931, Jack Stephen is reportedly a guest, along with Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, at Petersburg's Arctic Hotel (Petersburg Press, March 13, 1931, 5(31):6). In 1937 Jack Stephen is mentioned visiting Petersburg from Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm (Petersburg Press, February 26, 1937, 11(34):8). In the same reference, Leo Christensen accompanied John Stephen in their visit to Petersburg from their respective Pybus Bay fur farms (Petersburg Press, February 26, 1937, 11(34):8). Also, Mr. Stephen and his partners were actively involved in Elliot and Long Islands (SIT-10) and Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farms (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932; Loftus 1930,1931,1932; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d,1938; Petersburg Press, January 5, 1940, 14(27):1; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Stephen applied for and was issued his fur farm special use permit for Elliot and Long Islands (SIT-10) in April 1940. The permit was transferred to a residence permit December 31, 1942 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). See G.A. Stephen, and John B. Stephens. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stephens, John B. (SIT-07, SIT-10, SUM-03). Various local newspapers, federal, and territorial agency correspondence, files, and reports state the permittees correct surname is "John B. Stephen" (see above two entries). Over time his surname was correctly referenced. Historical USDA-Forest Service files state Mr. Stephen was born about 1900 and was a bachelor (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). John Stephen appears to have arrived in southeastern Alaska in the early 1930's and worked in a variety of vocations throughout his adult life. Mr. Stephen initially worked with and for C.E. (Charles Edwin) Zimmerman, Leo Christensen, and Earl N. Ohmer Sr. He first appears as a caretaker on the Frederick Sound, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) with C.E. (Charles E.) Zimmerman. He was also a partner with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Christensen on Elliot and Long Islands (SIT-10) from the late 1920's to the late 1930s. At least in 1938 he was involved with Earl N. Ohmer Sr. and others on Frederick Sound, Spruce Island (SIT-07) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.d, 1938). By the late 1930s he was reportedly in partnership with Mr. Beverly P. Stevens (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Stephen then assumed sole management responsibility for Elliott and Long Islands (SIT-10) on shares for the Christensen's. In the spring of 1941, "Jack Stephen, fox rancher who bought the Leo Christensen ranch on Elliott Island some time ago, was in town this week, coming in on his boat, "Mary Ann". George Lyons accompanied him" (Petersburg Press, April 18, 1941, 15(42):6). Mr. Stephen requested the Elliot and Long Islands (SIT-10) fur farm permit converted to a residence permit in December 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see G.A. Stephen, and John B. Stephen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stevens, Beverly P.: (SIT-10). Mr. Beverly Purdy Stevens was born about 1904 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). Further research has revealed he was born September 11, 1903, in Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). The 1930 U.S. Census documents him as a laborer in home construction in the Yakama, Washington area. By 1940 he was in Alaska and in partnership with John B. Stephen in their Pybus Bay, Elliot and Long Islands (SIT-10) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1941). The local newspaper sometimes confuse him with John "Jack" Stephen (Petersburg Press, March 13, 1931, 5(31):1). Leo Christensen communicated October 1, 1936, that the Pybus Bay Fox Co. is no longer in existence (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The latter

company appears to have been made up of Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, John B. Stephen, and Mr. Stevens (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Stevens is currently lacking. Mr. Stevens passed away March 26, 1990, in Des Moines, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). He was interred within the Lake View Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stewart, A.H.: (PET-35). In 1902, Mr. Stewart was a partner with Henry Bierd in this early Keku Straits, Conclusion Island (PET-35) fur farm and potential homestead venture. The partners applied for their island fur farm in January 1902. They initially stocked Conclusion Island (PET-35) in 1903 with 16 pair of blue foxes and within two years they estimated they had between 300 and 350 foxes there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the fall of 1905, the partners each applied for 320-acre homestead parcels on Conclusion Island (PET-35) (Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a); at the time such claims were not allowed under the law. Reportedly the pair claimed they had on-site a 16'X20' log house, 16'X20' feed-fish curing house, 12'X20' shop, 16'X24' boat shed, 10'X16' woodshed, and a 26'X50' garden (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2). There is currently a lack of specific information on when the partners relinquished their individually planned homesteads and fur farm. The proposed fur farm island remains within the Tongass National Forest and is managed by the USDA-Forest Service (USDA-FS n.d.a; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stewart, Charles: (SUM-08). The following is a possible candidate who may have been a partner with E. Valentine, and James (Jim) York in their Stephens Passage, Endicott Arm, Sumdum and Bushy Islands (SUM-08) fur farm. The partners appear to have operated their island fur farm at least between September 1913 and September 1918 (Alaska Record-Miner 1901; Jones 1915:118; Bower & Aller 1917:114; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Alaska Territorial Department of Audit; Janson 1985). Charles Stewart was said to have been born about 1863 in Canada (U. S. Census 1900). He was a self-professed farmer and bartender, and in 1868 he immigrated to the U.S. and was naturalized. A second possible candidate during this era with the name Charles Stewart was said to have been born in 1854 in the Philippines. He was divorced, and died in Juneau, Alaska, due to acute ptomain poisoning August 3, 1919. He was reportedly buried in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stickel, Henry: (CRG-01, CRG-28). Henry Stickel was born December 17, 1894, in Russia (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Henry Jacob Stickel was again said to have been born in Russia (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He died in March 1968 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). It appears that Mr. Stickel was a working partner with William Bleam and Robert Scott in both island fur farm ventures. The partners referred to themselves as the General Fox Company. These partners were issued their fur farm permit for San Alberto Bay's, Abbess Island (CRG-01) in July 1924 (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). They were issued the fur farm permit for the Arriaga Passage, St. Joseph island (CRG-28) in November 1923 (Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Closing dates for the two fur farms under their management appear to suggest it was in 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stockley, Lewis A.: (CRG-05). Lewis A. Stockley was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1880). A similar birth date is specified for him in the 1930 U.S. Census; however, it specified that he was born in California. His wife, Ann H., was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1930). "According to word received in Petersburg, Lewis A. Stockley, who located the waterpower at Cascade Creek,

Thomas Bay, for an eastern concern for the purpose of installing a paper pulp mill there, is now in Ketchikan making arrangements with the Forestry department for water power permits, timber sales, etc.” (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 14, 1920, 6(22):2). Mr. Stockley was one of three of the original Directors of the Alaska Insular Fur Farms Company and Fur Farms Finance Company of Seattle, Washington. The company was also incorporated in Ketchikan, Alaska. Mr. Stockley, his wife (Ann), and Charles Williamson were each Directors (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 12, 1920, 6(48):6). In November 1917, their company was issued its USDA-Forest Service special use permit for their Clarence Strait, Carlton, Onslow, and Mabel islands (CRG-05) fur farm. The company was “organized with a capitalization of \$50,000”. The company planned to stock one ranch with fox and use it as a basis for further expansion (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 18, 1922, 9(36):1). Historical files indicate the company survived until at least 1924. Their USDA-Forest Service fur farm permit appears to have continued until August 1930 (Bower 1920:71; Roppel 2010; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Stockley’s legal address of record: 527 39th Avenue, San Francisco, California (Bower 1920:71). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stoft, J.W.: (PET-12). An early federal circular misspelled his surname, “Stort” (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). John (i.e., Jack) Wesley Stoft was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1900), 1880 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1879 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Stoft was born April 30, 1878, in Boone, Iowa (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In 1906 he married Minnie Henrietta Museth Stoft in Douglas, Alaska. Mrs. Minnie H. was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), or 1884 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). They produced three children: John W. Stoft Jr. (U.S. Census 1910), Dorothy, and Robert (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. J.W. Stoft served as President of the Bank of Petersburg and as a general merchant and grocery man in Petersburg’s Stoft and Refling store (U.S. Census 1920). “J.W. Stoft, president of the Bank of Petersburg, who has been spending the winter in California, returned last week and will remain here for several weeks closing his business affairs in connection with the sale of the Stoft and Refling store. Mrs. Stoft and children came north but continued to Douglas where they will visit with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Museth, her parents, for a short time (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 2, 1920, 6(16):2). Mr. Stoft and E.P. Refling were the initial partners in the “Blue Bell Fox Ranch”. The ranch or company is located on Keku Straits’, Hound Island (PET-12) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). J.W. Stoft and E.P. Refling were the first of the partners to be issued their fur farm permit in July 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The company eventually was made up of the following individuals: John Bremner, Tom S. Elsinore (i.e., Elsemore), Ernest Kirberger, E.P. Refling, John Stoft, and Amos P. Cole. The permit was closed in August 1928. Historical files indicate the fur farm was abandoned (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). John Stoft seemed more involved and interested in the daily workings of the fur farm. In fact, early in 1921 he spent a week observing and participating in the on-site work there (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 14, 1921, 7(5):2). Mr. Stoft appears to have moved he and his family to Escondido, California at the end of 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 28, 1921, 7(7):6; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 4, 1921, 7(8):1). Once in California he served as a school bus driver there for a number of years (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). According to the U.S. Census, he and his wife remained in southern California for the rest of their lives. Mr. Stoft died in Escondido, San Diego County, California April 14, 1942 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Petersburg Press, April 24, 1942, 16(43):1; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Stoft lived between 1883 and 1964 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stokke, Lars: (PET-32). An early reference misspells his surname, “Stocke” (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Lars Halvorsen Stokke was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Another source specified that he was born December 17, 1889, in Kristiansand, Norway, and died in May 1972 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Stokke reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1910 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He married Ellen Matea Forsnes Stokke November 7, 1923, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1890 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1923 (U.S. Census 1930). In early 1919, Mr. Stokke “purchased the interest of Bert Hauge in the [Petersburg] Hauge and Todal Pool Room”. He was in partnership with Martin Todal (Petersburg Weekly Press, February 28, 1919, 5(14):4). Lars Stokke was initially in a fur farming partnership with Peter J. Jelle, and Andrew, Erick and Martin Todal in their Sumner Strait, Liesnoi island (PET-32) fur farm (U.S. Census 1920). The partners came from a wide cross section of vocations: Mr. Jelle was a clerk in the Petersburg pool room; Martin Todal was the manager of the pool room; Erick and Andrew Todal claimed to be commercial salmon fishermen; while Mr. Stokke also claimed to be a commercial salmon fisherman, a partner in the local pool room, and on-site manager of their Liesnoi Island (PET-32) fox ranch (U.S. Census 1920). The partners called their fur farm “Liesnoi Island Fox Company”. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in November 1919, and it was closed in December 1930 (Petersburg Press December 19, 1930, 5(19):4). Lars Stokke and Martin Todal sold their Liesnoi Island (PET-32) fur farm to Nick Engdal in late 1930 (Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):4). In December 1930 Mr. Stokke reportedly “departed for Norway in order to start another fox ranch” there (Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, he reportedly died in the Port Townsend, Washington area in May 1972 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Lars Stokke married Pearl Wick Stokke March 26, 1934, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between August 14, 1902, and July 28, 1941 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He then married Emily Taube Owens Stokke February 17, 1943, in Ketchikan (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between 1896 and October 23, 1975 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Peter J. Jelle, Andrew, Erick and Martin Todal. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stolpe, Harold: (PET-16; PET-22, PET-23, PET-33, PET-41). Mr. Harold Axel Stolpe was born March 25, 1914, in Nelson, British Columbia, Canada and died April 22, 1993, of congestive heart failure at the Petersburg General Hospital, Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, April 29, 1993, 19(17):2; Stolpe 1982; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was 79 years of age at the time of his passing. His wife, Patricia Anne Cox Anderson Stolpe, was born August 31, 1922, and died May 24, 2008 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Petersburg Pilot, June 12, 2008, 34(24):18). The couple married June 8, 1959, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, July 3, 1959, 46(?):1). Together they raised two sons, James (Jim) and Klas (Petersburg Pilot, April 29, 1993, 19(17):2; Stolpe 1982). At age 16, Harold Stolpe was lured to Alaska by his good friend and future brother-in-law, Kurt Nordgren (Petersburg Pilot, April 29, 1993, 19(17):2). Throughout the fur farming era, Harold Stolpe was in partnership with Kurt Nordgren (Stolpe 1982). The partners were caretakers and sharecroppers on various island fur farms throughout this era (Stolpe 1982; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Stolpe and Nordgren partnership oversaw the following island fur farms and years: Skiff (PET-16) [1936-1940]; Barrie (PET-22) [1933-1940] ; Yellow (PET-23) [1932-1933]; Meadow (PET-33) [1938-1940]; and Level (PET-41) [1939-1940] islands (Petersburg Press, December 20, 1935, 10(24):12; Petersburg Press, January 21, 1938, 12(29):2; Petersburg Press, February 25, 1938, 12(34):8; Petersburg Pilot, April 29, 1993, 19(17):2). The partners were based out of an abandoned saltery at least during a portion of their time along Sumner Strait (Kutchin 1902:89; Stolpe 1982). Kurt Nordgren and Harold Stolpe reportedly built and operated the boat 31C616, a 28-foot double ender troller at

Point Barrie in 1933 (Blender 1999a). The partners and their extended families moved to Petersburg by 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c). During his life, Harold Stolpe performed a wide range of occupations over the years, and some are listed here: fur farmer, fisherman, sawyer, vessel captain, longshoreman, telephone lineman/manager, U.S. Deputy Marshal, and various cannery positions (Petersburg Pilot, April 29, 1993, 19(17):2). Both husband and wife died and were interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Kurt Nordgren. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stone, Alfred F.: (SIT-08). In June 1925, USDA-Forest Service historic files indicate Mr. Alfred F. Stone “applied” for a fur farming special use permit for Seymour Canal’s Bug Island (SIT-08) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The same files indicate that the special use permit for the island was issued in February 1927 and closed by January 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). No additional information is currently available for this person and his fur farming venture. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Story, Fred H.: (SKG-24). Fred Herman Story Sr. was born about 1878 (U. S. Census 1910, 1930) or 1879 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birth date is listed as March 29, 1878, in Magnolia, Massachusetts (Massachusetts, Birth Records, 1840-1915; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Anna M. Martin Story July 21, 1910, in Gloucester, Massachusetts (Massachusetts, Marriage Records, 1840-1915). Anna M. was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised several children together: Fred H. Jr., Alice F., and Dean (U.S. Census 1930). In 1910 he was said to be the owner of a laundry in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1910). Later, he was conducting section work with the White Pass and Yukon Railroad and living near Bennett, British Columbia (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). By 1930 he was a self-described section foreman with the White Pass and Yukon Railroad in Skagway, Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In 1940 the couple housed their son, Dean and his wife Florence, and grandson, Dennis (U.S. Census 1940). In 1942, Mr. Fred H. Story Sr. was still employed in Skagway as a section foreman, but then with its successor the Pacific & Arctic Railroad and Navigation Company (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Story appears to have died June 2, 1947, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960), and was interred within the Arlington Municipal Cemetery in Arlington, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Anna M. Story reportedly lived between 1883 and 1957 and was also interred alongside her deceased husband (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The Fred Story Fur Farm was in the Skagway, Alaska, area. Historical circulars indicate the mink fur farm was active at least between 1929 and 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1934). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, and H.F. Seeman. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stout, H.I.: (SIT-10). Early in 1935, the Leo Christensen family planned to be traveling in the continental United States for several months. During their absence he arranged for two men to act as caretakers on their Pybus Bay, Elliott and Long Islands (SIT-10) fur farm. The two hired men were identified as H.I. Stout and Phillip Olsen (Petersburg Press, January 11, 1935, 9(27):8). Harold Irvin Stout was born about 1910 (U.S. Census 1910, 1940), or 1911 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). He was born January 25, 1910, in Nooksack, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Stout married Ruth Morgensen Stout October 26, 1936, in Pierce, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). He served as a bread salesman (U.S. Census 1940), and employee of the Jim Hansen Baking Company, Seattle, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). In 1964 he married Betty Lou Buettner in San Juan, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Harold “Irv”

Stout passed away December 4, 1990, and his wife died in 1992. The pair were both interred within the Forest Lawn Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Strandburg, Wm. F. In November 1934, William F. Strandburg, a middle aged, married couple, of Point Agassiz, Alaska, advertised in the local newspaper for employment on a fur ranch or in a logging camp as cook (Petersburg Press, November 28, 1934, 9(21):5). William Francis Strandburg was reportedly born about 1885 in Minnesota. His wife, Elizabeth, was born about 1881 in New York (U.S. Census 1940). Later information specifies that he was born June 1, 1884, in Marshal County, Minnesota (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Throughout the 1950's he was commonly referred to in Petersburg as Uncle Willie (Petersburg Press, February 2, 1951, 25(31):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Strasser, Fred. Mr. Fred Strasser was born about 1910 (Strasser Family Tree; WWII Army Enlistment Records, 1930-1946), or 1911 in Texas (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). According to another source, Mr. Strasser's life spanned between February 8, 1914, and July 1972 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). In 1940 he is listed as "divorced" and a "fur farm manager" in the Loop Road area of Juneau, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). By 1941 he was employed by the Hirst-Chichagof Mining Company, Kimshan Cove, Alaska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Strasser enlisted in the U.S. military March 17, 1944, and throughout the remainder of his life he performed laborer tasks in nursery and landscaping (WWII U.S. Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946). He passed away July 18, 1972, and was buried within the Bayview Cemetery, Ketchikan, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Streeter, M.J.: (PET-40). In 1924, M.J. Streeter announced that he's taken a position on the Sumner Straits', Strait Island (PET-40) fox ranch, owned by Clary [i.e., Cleary] (Petersburg Herald, June 13, 1924, 11(23):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Strench, W.G.: (KET-10). William Godfrey Strentzsch Strench was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1940), or 1888 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Subsequent research has confirmed he was born February 24, 1887, in Springfield, Missouri (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Strench married Mary Minthorn Strench August 8, 1918, in Lincoln, Oregon (Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Mrs. Mary Strench was born about 1887 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). The couple raised at least three children: Roger, Donald, and Mary (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). William Strench served as the U.S. Inspector and Director of Immigration and Naturalization in Ketchikan, Alaska (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, August 8, 1919, 5(37):4; Petersburg Herald, March 14, 1924, 11(10):2; Petersburg Press, December 2, 1927, 2(16):6). He and his family then moved with the federal government to California, Hawaii and Washington, D.C. (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). While he was in Ketchikan, Alaska, Mr. Strench was in a fur farming partnership with Elmer Hadland and Alfred Howe in their Nichols Passage, Black (i.e., Blank) Island (KET-10) fur farm. Mr. Strench was erroneously listed as operating on "Black" island (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). The partners called themselves the "Premier Fox Farm Company" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924, 1932). The company hired Alfred Howe's father-in-law, and Elmer Hadland's father, Thomas Hadland, as the on-site fur farm manager. Their company fur farm permit was issued in July 1922, and it appears that some partners were active until at least 1932 (Hilson 1976:49; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service 1932). At least two citations

misidentify the island as “Black Island” (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1922, Mr. Strench was elected to the board of directors of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Mr. Strench, district director of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization in Ketchikan for 16 years, was transferred to Los Angeles in the summer of 1931 (Petersburg Press, July 31, 1931, 5(50):5). Mr. Strench passed away July 5, 1975, in California. His wife, Mary Strench lived between 1887 and 1983. Both were buried within the Santa Barbara Cemetery, Santa Barbara, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Strom, Trygre: (PET-82). Trygre Strom is the nephew of Conrad Dahl. In 1922 Mr. Strom spent a year working on his uncle’s West Petersburg fur farm and commercial fishing. Conrad Dahl pen raised silver, red, and cross fox, as well as mink. Mr. Strom returned to Seattle, Washington following the years’ fur farming and fishing experience (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 1, 1922, 9(41):6). He married Henrietta Dahl Strom in late 1935 (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1935, 10(22):1). See Conrad Dahl and H.A. Dahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Stuck, Felix: (PET-11). Once again, the USDA-Forest Service misspelled or misinterpreted the surname of this individual. Felix Sztuk was born in New Brighton, Minnesota. However, a wide range of birth dates have been recorded: 1893 (U.S. 1920), 1894 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1940), or 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). A further review has brought to light further birth dates as February 13, 1893 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), January 13, 1894 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007), and April 18, 1896 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Sztuk married Grace Snooks Gunyah Sztuk February 6, 1927, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). At the time he was an employee on the Keku Straits’, Entrance Island (PET-11) fur farm (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, February 11, 1927, 1(26):4). He worked under the supervision of George Franklin and Martin Kildall. Currently, his tenure on the island fur farm is unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Sztuk raised several children: Jessie, Lawrence, Benjamin, Albert, Steve, Ted, and stepdaughter Evelyn Jones (Petersburg Press, February 19, 1954, 28(33):1). Throughout his life Mr. Sztuk claimed to be a laborer (U.S. Census 1910), logger (U.S. Census 1920), fur farmer (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1817-1918; U.S. Census 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947), and cold storage laborer (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Sztuk lived between 1895 and 1951 (Petersburg Press February 2, 1951, 25(31):3), and Mr. Sztuk’s life spanned between 1894-1954 (Petersburg Press, February 19, 1954, 28(33):1). In the spring of 1954, notice of his passing clarified his name as Felix Sztuk in the Notice to Creditors-Legal Notice (Petersburg Press, March 26, 1954, 29(38):4). Both husband and wife were interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sullivan, C.J.: (JUN-04). Christopher John Sullivan was a short-lived fur farmer on Coghlan Island (JUN-04) with James P. Morgan. The pair appear to have operated their Stephens Passage, Coghlan island fur farm between March 1920 and December 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Mr. Sullivan was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or June 6, 1891, in Dublin, Ireland (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1914 (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Sullivan was married

to Olga Sofie Lien Sullivan (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Naturalization Records, 1840-1957; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). She was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Family genealogy states that she was born in Norway in 1890 (Donna Lorentzen Family Tree). The couple raised two daughters: Arline and Geraldine (U.S. Census 1930). C.J. Sullivan worked as a fisherman, fur farmer, laborer, and butcher throughout much of southeastern Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He passed away June 11, 1945, in Skagway, Alaska (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Donna Lorentzen Family Tree). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sullivan, Gardner: (XMF-02, XMF-05). In 1913 halibut fisherman Gardner Sullivan experienced a gasboat fire which destroyed his vessel, "Moonlight". He and his partner, Adam Wilson survived the experience near Cape Flattery, Alaska. The vessel measured 55 feet in length, 14 feet beam and equipped with a 50 horsepower engine (The Progressive, February 22, 1913, 1(6):2). Gardner Sullivan was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1950) or 1882 in Maine (U.S. Census 1940). He was born October 15, 1880 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918), or November 5, 1880, in Lubec, Maine (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Sullivan was married to Ethel Mae Collier Sullivan September 29, 1925, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1886 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In the spring of 1932 Mrs. Sullivan reportedly visited Mrs. Bob Robinson on the Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fur farm. Mrs. Sullivan lived in Petersburg 19 years before and had many friends there (Petersburg Press, April 29, 1932, 6(37):8). Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were listed as divorced by the 1950 U.S. Census. She appears to have relocated to the St. Louis, Missouri area upon their separation/divorce (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Gardner Sullivan was in fur farming partnership with Fred Crowell in their Cross Sound, Inian islands (XMF-02) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; U.S. Census 1930; Loftus 1931). The two men were issued their USDA-Forest Service blue fox fur farm special use permit in May 1928, and it was relinquished in February 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Sullivan sold the improvements and livestock to Jack "Carson" and Frank Townsend (NOTE: there are two agency spellings for Carson and Carlson here). Perhaps there is once again agency confusion as to the correct individual and spelling of the surname). The two permittees (e.g., Carson and Townsend) held the Inian Islands fur farm permit between February 1933 and May 1935. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Townsend then teamed up once again and were issued the Inian Islands (XMF-02) fur farm permit in May 1935 and it was then converted to a residence permit by May 1942 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In January 1941, the partners stated that they "plan to discontinue their fur farm operations at the end of 1941" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The federal agency representative reported that the pair "have separate residences on each side of the large island" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Sullivan was also in a fur farming partnership with John "Bucky" Leary and Ernest O. Swanson on their Port Althorp, Three Hill (XMF-05) Island. Their latter fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1921 and closed in January 1928 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Sullivan sold the Three Hill (XMF-05) Island fur farm and its improvements to Carl Swanson in May 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See John "Bucky" Leary, Buck Larry, and Ernest O. Swanson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sutherland: (SIT-38). This may refer to F.K., F.E., or Frank Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland was in partnership with Edward Colburn in their Freshwater Bay, Redcliff Island (SIT-38) fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in April 1923, and it was closed in August 1924 when interest, improvements, and livestock were sold to William Grossman and M. J. Stanton (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Goldschmidt and Haas

1946:97-98; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See F.K. Sutherland. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sutherland, F.K.: (SIT-05). It appears this refers to Mr. Frank Sutherland. He was born about 1876 and immigrated from Sweden to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1930). Another source suggests that he was born about 1887 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1940). Much of his adult life he claimed to be a fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Frank, F. K. or F.E. Sutherland was in partnership with Joseph J. Armstrong in their Peril Straits, Traders Islands (SIT-05) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9:3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The pair held a USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit they applied for in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1), and it was issued to them in December 1921. In 1930, the pair were both self-described as fur farmers (U.S. Census 1930). Reportedly the partners abandoned their island fur farming site by at least September 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By 1940, Mr. Sutherland described himself again as a troller (U.S. Census 1940). In 1970, it appears he passed away and was interred within Sitka's Alaska Pioneer Home Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Swanson, Severin: (JUN-65) The Alaska State Archives (n.d.: 252) misinterpreted or misspelled his name and place of origin. It is correctly spelled, "Severin Halle Swanson". Mr. Swanson was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1910; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) or 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1909 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1910 (U.S. Census 1920). He was listed as "widowed" and in partnership with Mr. Ole Carlson (U.S. Census 1920). The pair appear to have been in collaboration in their Juneau area fox farm (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 252). Ole Carlson was reportedly born about 1881 in Norway. He was said to have been single and immigrated to the U.S. in 1905 (U.S. Census 1920). Later, Mr. Swanson is recorded as married to "Pernalla Swanson" and the father of several children: Severin Jr., Robert, Yvonne, and Lance (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Swanson was born about 1890 in Norway and immigrated to the U.S. in 1923 (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Game Commission employed Mr. Swanson in various marine vocations in his later years (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). A "Swerin W. Swanson" reportedly died and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery in November 1950 (Find and Grave Index, 1600-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Swanson, C.A.: (PET-89). Early in my research and reporting there was confusion on my part concerning this person. Initially, I thought that C.E. and C.A. Swanson were the same person, simply a misspelling or typographical error by early chroniclers, recorders, and federal or territorial agency bureaucrats. However, I have since learned and realize that it refers to Carl Adolf Swanson and not Carl Edwin Swanson.

Mr. Carl Adolf Swanson was born about 1881 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) or 1882 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). Another source states that he was born Carl Adolf Swanson October 28, 1881, in Walnut Grove, Minnesota (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Swanson lived between October 28, 1881, and August 31, 1957 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Press, October 18, 1957, 33(16):3; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960). His wife, Aurora, was born about 1887 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Her life spanned between July 9, 1886, and June 1, 1967 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Carl A. Swanson married Aurora "Strandbury" Swanson March 19, 1909, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records. 1818-

1963). Following the couples passing they were both interred within the Washington Memorial Park, in the SeaTac airport area, Washington. The couple raised several children: E. Aurora, E. Carl, R. Leonard, E. N. Roy, Inez, and Gloria (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mrs. Swanson is the sister of Mrs. Edward O. Ramstead (e.g., Ida Stranberg Ramstead) (Lund 1997). Carl A. Swanson was a teacher and seasonal troller in the early days of Petersburg and the agricultural development of the Point Agassiz area of southeastern Alaska (Nelson 2013: 86). Prior to this, Mr. Swanson taught at the Petersburg Native school, the school in the Scow Bay area south of Petersburg on Mitkof Island, and the first year of the Point Agassiz school. He began developing their Point Agassiz acreage in the spring of 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 30, 1919, 5(27):4). In the summer of 1920, the Swanson's advertised a wide range of products and services through their "Point Agassiz Dairy" (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 4, 1920, 6(25):4). Before his move to the Point Agassiz area, he served as the Petersburg city clerk, magistrate, and council member (Forrest 1984:117; Nelson 2013: 171). In early 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Swanson reportedly commenced their fur farming enterprise and company. Mrs. Swanson is first listed under "Aurora Fox Farms" in August 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 18, 1922, 9(36):6; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). By 1924 it was referred to as "Aurora Silver Fox Farms" (Roppel 2011; Petersburg Herald, September 26, 1924, 11(36):6), and it appears to have been advertised as such until February 1926 (Petersburg Herald, February 19, 1926, Page 4). Mr. Swanson and his wife raised silver fox, marten furbearers, sheep, and dairy cattle on their Point Agassiz homestead (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Lund 1997; Nelson 2013: 86; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):6; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Carl A. Swanson reported shipping three female marten to Spokane, Washington (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):1). In early 1924, he claimed that he and his family were operating a dairy, silver fox farm, and sheep ranch (Petersburg Herald, March 21, 1924, 11(11):6;). Mr. Swanson claimed that these were the first three marten to be raised in captivity. Roppel (2011) suggests that by March 1924, Mr. Swanson, in collaboration with Louis Israelson, purchased four pups for \$1000 per pair. C.A. Swanson and John Loseth appear to have been in collaboration in the gasboat "438-T" (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1927, 2(17):1). It was seriously damaged in Petersburg in the winter of 1927. According to Blender (1999a), Mr. Swanson was also owner of the vessel "Agassiz". Swanson described it as a "launch" that served to move his Point Agassiz dairy cattle to their summer Petersburg Creek pasture and return. Mr. Swanson continued to be an active fur farmer and reported "fox pelting is in full swing" at the C.A. Swanson farm (Petersburg Press, November 18, 1932, 7(21):8). The local newspaper described him favorably as a "farmer and fur rancher from Point Agassiz". He was also said to have shipped 19 silver fox pelts to the New York fur sales in December 1932 (Petersburg Press, December 2, 1932, 7(23):4). In the fall of 1933 C.A. Swanson reported that one of his foxes, "which has been at large for the past two weeks, was finally caught Monday morning, after having sprung several traps and killing seventeen chickens and a couple of rabbits" (Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):4). Walker (1929: 206) listed both C.A. and C.E. Swanson as Point Agassiz fur farmers. "C. E. Swanson, a fox farmer and rancher located at Point Agassiz near Petersburg, Alaska...." Lando (1981) and others refer to the Picnic Point area of Point Agassiz for the C.A. Swanson fur farm. However, others link C.E. Swanson to the same site (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). The Swanson family was still in residence at their Point Agassiz homestead in 1942 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). By 1948 the couple is spending their winters in the Seattle, Washington area (Petersburg Press, October 8, 1948, 23(15):1). In 1951 the family appears to have settled permanently in the Seattle, Washington, area (Petersburg Press, July 13, 1951, 26(2):5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Swanson, Carl: (JUN-21, JUN-22, XMF-05, XMF-06). This is an attempted clarification for an earlier entry (Roberts 2014:173). Carl George Swanson was born about 1896 in Sweden and immigrated to the U.S. in 1916 (U.S. Census 1920). Further research indicates that he was actually born April 27, 1897, in Hunebostrand, Sweden (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He claimed to be a single fisherman (U.S. Census 1920) and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930). In 1923, Carl Swanson was granted a special use permit for his Glacier Bay, Beardslee Islands (JUN-21) fur farm. Conflicting information indicates there was overlapping use of Beardslee Island by Mr. Swanson and Dr. E.H. Kaser. Mr. Swanson's use of Beardslee Island is chronicled in USDA-Forest Service and other historical source files and circulars between 1923 and 1929. Agency files also state that Dr. E.H. Kaser applied for the Beardslee Islands in July 1925, and the permit for the islands was issued in January 1926. Dr. Kaser's special use permit for Beardslee Islands was closed in December 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Later, Carl Swanson was in partnership with Frank and George R. Shotter in the "Port Frederick Fur Farms" within Neka Bay (JUN-22). The partners were issued their fur farm permit in December 1929, and it was abandoned by August 1930. The permittees initially planned to pen raise blue fox. In January 1930, the partners were planning to construct pens and care for the foxes but were unable to do so. The Shotter's moved all their livestock to Icy Straits', Sisters Islands (JUN-16) (Alaska Game Commission 1933; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Swanson was issued his Port Althorp, Three Hill Island (XMF-05) fur farm permit in May 1928. He relinquished the island fur farming permit by March 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Swanson, along with Gus Nelson and Lars Olson, held the fur farm permit for Glacier Bay's, Strawberry Island (XMF-06) at least between October 1925 and February 1927. The partners first stocked Strawberry Islands (XMF-06) with 5 pair of blue foxes in the fall of 1921 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The three partners called themselves the "Glacier Bay Fox Farm". Swanson then assumed sole ownership of the Strawberry Islands (XMF-06) when the permit was issued to him in February 1927 and relinquished in August 1937 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932; Gustavus Historical Archives & Antiquities 2007; Hilson 1976:78; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Swanson reportedly used a horse and wagon to haul fox feed around to the various fox feeding stations on Strawberry Island. In April 1935, he complained that his gross income was \$400 per year for the past four years (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Swanson appears to have lived between April 27, 1895, and September 1960 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Also see J. M. Nilsen and/or Johan Nilsson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Swanson, C.E.: (PET-18, PET-95, SUM-19). Early in my research and reporting there was confusion on my part as I started to document this person. Apparently, I thought that C.E. and C.A. Swanson were one and the same person, and merely a typographical error of the same person by early recorders and agency bureaucrats. However, I have since discovered that it refers to Carl Edwin Swanson. Carl E. Swanson was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1900), 1886 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1887 (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting reveal that he was born November 16, 1885, in Apple River, Wisconsin (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Petersburg historian Donald R. Nelson (2013:111) referred to him as Carl E. (Swanie) Swanson (Nelson 2013:131). Mr. Swanson was married to Alice Olson Swanson (Nelson 2013: 37). Mrs. Swanson was born about 1896 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She was actually born January 12, 1895, in Washington (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Swanson came to Alaska and Petersburg in 1912 (Petersburg Press, August 26, 1949, 24(8):8; Nelson 2013:179), while Mrs. Swanson and her original family arrive in 1913 (Petersburg Pilot, January 9, 1980, 7(2):4). C. E. Swanson was an early manager of the Pacific Coast and Norway Packing Company, an Alaska Steamship Company agent, a theater owner, manager/agent of the Railway Express Company, co-owner and manager of a small Petersburg

grocery store, in 1931 he was the sole owner of a larger Petersburg grocery store, commercial fisherman, and fur farmer (Forrest 1984:118; Nelson 2013: 111,131; Petersburg Press, December 25, 1931, 6(19):5; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b.). C. E. Swanson reportedly held a USDA-Forest Service fur farm special use permit for a site in the Point Agassiz area called "Picnic Point Farms" in 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). He also applied for a fur farm special use permit for the Keku Straits', Chain Islands (i.e., Behrs Islands, PET-18) in December 1922, and it was issued in March 1923. The latter fur farming permit was closed by April 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). He reportedly "sold the business to Behrs" in early 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). USDA-Forest Service files report that Mr. Swanson rarely fed scrap fish to his island fur bearers from his boat. He didn't feed smoked fish either. He reportedly fed only "cooked oatmeal, rice, and cracklins". Mr. Swanson also applied for his Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fur farm in December 1919; however, he withdrew the application because he was "unable to secure the foxes desired" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Walker (1929:206) cites C. E. Swanson, a fox farmer and rancher located at Point Agassiz near Petersburg, Alaska.... Furthermore, others link him to "Picnic Point Farms" (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). See Nelson (2013:179) for a short biography and candid photograph of Mr. Swanson. He's pictured along with Oscar Granquist and Earl N. Ohmer Sr. C.E. Swanson was an adventurous entrepreneur in the local economy, and he also served in civic affairs in the growing community of Petersburg. He retired in 1941, and in 1943 the married couple began spending their winters in the south, but he continued his involvement in numerous local Petersburg business ventures (The New Petersburg Press, January 14, 1966, 53(28):1; Nelson 2013:181). Carl Edwin Swanson passed away January 13, 1966, in Tucson, Arizona (Arizona, Death Records, 1887-1960; The New Petersburg Press, January 14, 1966, 53(28):1). His wife, Alice Olson Swanson died December 21, 1979, and they were both interred within the Evergreen Memorial Park, Tucson, Arizona (Petersburg Pilot, January 9, 1980, 7(2):4; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Swanson, Ernest O.: (XMF-05). Ernest Olaf Swanson was born about 1887 in Switzerland (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), 1887 in Sweden (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or 1888 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940) and died October 1, 1971 (AkObits.com; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Yakutat Borough n.d.). Another source suggests that he was born March 9, 1887, and passed away in 1977, he was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Swanson immigrated to the U.S. in 1891 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1892 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Ernest Olaf Swanson petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1924 and listed his occupation as a "fox farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 253). He was married to Ruth Swanson. She was born about 1900 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1940). Initially, Mr. Swanson individually operated his Port Althorp, Three Hill Island (XMF-05) fur farm. The USDA-Forest Service special use permit was issued to him in October 1921 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1, Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). Mr. Swanson brought on John "Bucky" Leary and Gardner Sullivan in their island fur farm in early 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The partners were issued their new fur farm permit for Port Althorp's, Three Hill Island (XMF-05) in January 1924, and it was transferred exclusively to Gardner Sullivan in January 1928 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b). Mr. Sullivan sold the island fur farm improvements in May 1928 to Carl Swanson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1930, Mr. Swanson is a self-described fish packer on his floating saltery (U.S. Census 1930). Research indicates that Ernest O. Swanson was an early shipmate and partner

with “Buck Larry” [e.g., John “Bucky” Leary]. The two men were lifelong friends and business partners in local potato and turnip farming, fox farming, and commercial fishing in the Elfin Cove area (Elfin Cove Lodge 2009). Mr. Swanson’s partner is correctly referred to as John “Bucky” Leary (Roppel 2012a). Swanson also was said to have built a store, restaurant, and dock in Elfin Cove in the 1920’s. “His wife Ruth applied for a post office in 1935 and gave it the new name of Elfin Cove” (e.g., earlier it was referred to as the “Gunkhole”) (Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs n.d.; USDI-Geological Survey n.d.). See John “Bucky” Leary and Gardner Sullivan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Swanson, Lawrence: (JUN-67). Outer Point, Douglas Island, fur farmer, Lawrence Swanson was born about 1885 in Oregon (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; U.S. Census 1930). In 1940 he was said to have been born in Washington in 1885 (U.S. Census 1940). Another source states Mr. Swanson was born May 13, 1883, in Oregon (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was married to Jeanne Althorpe Swanson. She was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1891 in England (U.S. Census 1940). She was a proprietor of a local grocery store in the 1930s (U.S. Census 1930), and her husband’s fur farming helper by the 1940’s (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised one son together: Lawrence Swanson Jr. (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In the 1930s Mr. Swanson was said to be a laborer at a local gold mine (U.S. Census 1930). By the 1940’s he was a fur farming owner and operator (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. John V. Holmberg appears to be a possible on-site partner and laborer on Mr. Swanson’s Outer Point area fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Swanson applied for and was granted a parcel of land July 25, 1940, within Township 41 South, Range 66 East, Section 10, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Lawrence Swanson passed away February 16, 1956, and was interred within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). However, his grave marker lists he lived between 1882-February 1956 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Jeanne Swanson, lived between 1886-June 1963 and was also buried within Juneau’s Evergreen Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John V. Holmberg. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Sweeney, Edward: My first reference to Edward Charles Sweeney was in a monthly 1930 report by the Alaska Territorial Veterinarian, Dr. Jule B. Loftus (Loftus 1930). The source also refers to an unnamed Juneau area fur farm. Edward C. Sweeney was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), 1898 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1900 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Subsequently research suggest that he was born December 18, 1897, in Enumclaw, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Social Security Death Index, 1935-20014). Mr. Sweeney reportedly died in the Port Angeles, Washington, area July 16, 1977 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=808; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Sweeney married Dora M. Lundstrom Sweeney December 17, 1927, in Juneau (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between June 19, 1907, and September 30, 2001 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-20014). In 1930, Mr. Sweeney was noted as a partner in an unnamed Juneau, Alaska, fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). By 1940, he is a self-described elevator man and custodian at the Juneau Federal Building (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). January 11, 1954, he was issued a land parcel within Township 40 South, Range 64 East, Lot 3, Section 24, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Taylor, Bert. Mr. Taylor is mentioned as a “fox rancher” in the manuscript by Lloyd H. Bayers (n.d. Alaska Historical Files, MS-10). In 1927, Mr. Taylor was said to have been shot and killed by Elbert Chisel at Haines, Alaska. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tenfjord, Carl: (SIT-11; XPA-16; XPA-24). Carl Louis Tenfjord, throughout the twentieth century was commonly referred to, and self-identified as “Louis Tenfjord”. He is referred to in all local newspaper accounts and documents as Louis or Louie. Mr. Carl Ludvik Tenfjord was born about 1895 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). However, other source material state that he was born June 7, 1894, in Tenfjord, Norway, and a World War I veteran (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His life spanned from June 7, 1894, to July 4, 1972 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, July 13, 1972, (35):3; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Louie Tenfjord married Nina Walters Tenfjord April 9, 1921 in Petersburg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 15, 1921, 7(18):1). The couple was listed as divorced in the 1940 U.S. Census. Mr. Tenfjord was a self-described fisherman and “part owner of the halibut boat, Myra” (i.e., Mira) (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 15, 1921, 7(18):1). He was reportedly an initial collaborator/partner with Charlie F. Smith in the Pybus Bay, Sisters Islands (i.e., San Juan islands) (SIT-11) fur farm (Blender 1999a). Tenfjord spent 2 ½ years raising and pelting foxes on the San Juan islands (SIT-11) with Jacob M (Jack) Olsen (Petersburg Press, August 24, 1972, (41):8). In the fall of 1923, he purchased 15 foxes from San Juan Smith (i.e., Charlie F. Smith) to stock the Mira Island (XPA-24) fox island in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):1). Between 1927-1930 he and his wife operated the Petersburg, Alaska “Grand Café” (Petersburg Press, May 27, 1927, 1(41):3; Petersburg Press, February 28, 1930, 4(29):1). Mrs. Tenfjord later reported that she was satisfied with her remote lifestyle that she experienced on their shared Tebenkof Bay fox farm island (Petersburg Press, July 1, 1932, 6(48):8). Mr. Tenfjord assisted his brother, Olaf, on the Tebenkof Bay fox islands throughout the era, he also periodically accompanied his brother to Ketchikan and Petersburg for fox feed. Later in life he described himself as divorced and an operator of the troller “Clara” based out of his brother Olaf’s Tebenkof Bay fox islands (Petersburg Press, May 16, 1941, 15(46):8; U.S. Census 1940). Carl Louis Tenfjord died at age 58 on July 4, 1972, in Petersburg. He was interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Press, July 13, 1972, (35):3). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tenfjord, Norma: (XPA-24). Norma Joyce Owens Tenfjord is the stepdaughter of Olaf M. Tenfjord. Her mother is Maria J. Owens Tenfjord Idem. Norma was born August 18, 1927, in Missoula, Montana and died December 8, 1993 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, December 23, 1993, 19(51):2; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Ms. Tenfjord was home schooled and attended the Catholic Boarding schools in British Columbia and Skagway. She also attended a Seattle, Washington business school. Norma Tenfjord was a bookkeeper throughout much of her adult life in several Petersburg, Alaska, businesses and civic organizations (Petersburg Pilot, December 23, 1993, 19(51):2). She spent her early years exploring her stepfather’s Mira Island (XPA-24), Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island, fur farm (Tenfjord 1982). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tenfjord, Olaf: (SIT-09; XPA-16; XPA-24). Olaf Marius Tenfjord was born September 14, 1884, in Namdalen, Norway (Petersburg Press, June 17, 1960, (46):1; WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) and died June 16, 1960 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, June 17, 1960, (46):1; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). He is the son of Kristian N. Tenfjord (Web: Norway Burial Index, DIS-Norge, 1700-2010). He moved to Petersburg in 1913 and began commercial salmon fishing aboard his vessel, “Mira” (Petersburg Press, June 17, 1960, (46):1). Olaf Tenfjord’s first wife, “Halbyorg Nelson” Tenfjord, was born December 28, 1888, in Norway (U.S. Passport Application, 1795-1925). The local Petersburg Weekly Press corrected the spelling of her name as “Valborg Tenfjord”. They were married in Petersburg February 5, 1916. The couple divorced early in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 27, 1921,

7(24):2). Mr. Tenfjord was issued his American passport on October 12, 1920 (U.S. Passport Application, 1795-1925). His second wife (e.g., Maria Josephine Owens Tenfjord) was born about 1906 in Italy (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates she was more accurately born January 7, 1906, and passed away February 22, 1979, in Little Haly, Arkansas (Petersburg Pilot, March 21, 1979, 6(11):11). The couple was married in Ketchikan October 30, 1933 (Petersburg Press, November 10, 1933, 8(19):1). She was reportedly a “mail order bride” (Norma Owens Tenfjord 1982). Mrs. Tenfjord brought with her a young daughter (i.e., Norma J. Owens) from a previous marriage. The couple attempted to raise their daughter together on their Tebenkof Bay fur farm and in the community of Petersburg, Alaska (Tenfjord 1982). Marie Tenfjord divorced Olaf Tenfjord and then married Sam Idern February 10, 1944, in Petersburg (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Pilot, March 21, 1979, 6(11):11). Sam Idem was a noted Petersburg commercial long-line fisherman and seasonally assisted in the pelting of fur bearers on fur farms (Petersburg Pilot, September 14, 1983, 9(37):7). Currently there appears to be no formal documentation of Mr. Tenfjord’s involvement with Dorn Island (SIT-09) in Federal/Territorial agency files, but only in one magazine and local Petersburg newspaper account (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). In 1923, Mr. Tenfjord initially appears to have been in partnership with John Jensen in their Mira Island (XPA-24), Tebenkof Bay, fur farm. The pair appear to have been active partners in their fur farm between 1923 and about 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners applied for their island fur farming special use permit in December 1922, and it was issued to them in January 1923. In December 1926, Tenfjord and Jensen reportedly shipped fox pelts south to fur buyers and auction houses (Petersburg Press, December 24, 1926, 1(19):1). By early 1927 the partners were building a small skiff to deliver feed to their island blue foxes (Petersburg Press, January 14, 1927, 1(22):4). Later that same year the partners installed an engine in their island fox farm tender (Petersburg Press, April 1, 1927, 1(33):6). Mr. Tenfjord periodically traveled to Ketchikan via his 40 to 42 feet wooden vessel, Mira, for fox feed (Petersburg Press, February 28, 1930, 4(29):6). The vessel Mira served as a long-liner (i.e., halibut), troll (i.e., salmon) and as his island fur farm tender (Blender 1999a). “Olaf Tenfjord, prominent fox rancher, with a ranch north of here, is a visitor in town this week. Mr. Tenfjord has been away from Petersburg for several months” (Petersburg Press, January 5, 1934, 8(27):8). Olaf Tenfjord also controlled his Tebenkof Bay, Pacific Island (XPA-16) fur farm. Currently, there is no mention or supporting documentation that John Jensen was involved in this latter island fur farm. The Pacific Island (XPA-16) fur farm permit was applied for in December 1934, and it was issued to Olaf Tenfjord in May 1935. It was officially closed in September 1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Tenfjord noted that the island fur farms were abandoned in 1942, and he had moved his family to Petersburg (Chipperfield 1945; Tenfjord 1982). However, in his notice of death, the Tebenkof Bay fur farms were reportedly operated between 1923 and 1940 (Petersburg Press, June 17, 1960, (46):1). Beginning in 1942 he was granted a “residence” permit covering the area surrounding his main improvements on Mira Island (XPA-24). Throughout the years, Mr. Tenfjord augmented his income by commercial fishing and trapping. In May 1945 Mr. Tenfjord was physically assaulted by Frank Wyant (Petersburg Press, June 1, 1945, 19(48):1). Mr. Wyant was sentenced to 60 days in federal jail, and released on \$500 cash bail (Petersburg Press, June 29, 1945, 19(52):1). Olaf Tenfjord reportedly was the first to harvest and sell halibut. He was also the second man to install a power gurdy on his vessel Mira (Petersburg Press, November 24, 1933, 8(21):7). Also see Forrest (1984:120). In 1940, Carl Louis Tenfjord (1894-1972), the divorced, younger brother of Olaf Tenfjord, was reportedly in residence on the Mira Island (XPA-24) fur farm. Mr. Carl Tenfjord was a self-described “troller” based out of his brothers Tebenkof Bay fox farm islands (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Robert David or Robert Daryl served as a fur farm laborer there (U.S. Census 1940). Also see Carl Louis Tenfjord, and Norma Tenfjord. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thacker, Fred: (PET-28). Mr. Fred Thacker was born April 22, 1901, and died in May 1978 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Thacker was a noted Alaska commercial troller. He reportedly fished in the Clarence Strait area of Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm and became friends with Mrs. Roberta McCracken, widow of Robert McCracken. Together the two cared for and maintained the island fur farm for several years. The couple married in early 1942. The couple's main source of income was from his trolling. Mr. Thacker reported that he had about 200 fox on the island in the spring of 1945 (Chipperfield 1945). Forest Service correspondence in May of 1947 states "... numerous efforts have been made to contact Fred Thacker all without success. I recommend that this permit be cancelled. If Thacker should be found later in the year and has a valid reason for not receiving our letters and notices then, perhaps, the case can be reopened". Reportedly the couple left to commercially fish tuna along the U.S. west coast in the spring of 1946. The Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm was officially listed as abandoned in February 1947 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Roberta McCracken Thacker. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thacker, Roberta McCracken: (PET-28). Mrs. Roberta Thacker is the surviving spouse of Robert McCracken. Roberta McCracken Thacker was born May 8, 1896, and died in April 1983 (Oregon State Death Index, 1903-1998; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). She continued to operate the Clarence Strait, Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm following the death of her husband (i.e., Robert McCracken) in the winter of 1933. In November 1939, the Forest Service estimated that she was..." about 40 years old and a widow of Robert McCracken". She had been living alone on the island since her husband's death. "Since 1935 total income has been \$1100 and total expenses \$1575. No other source of revenue" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Various visiting federal agency representatives questioned her overall mental health. By early 1942, Mrs. McCracken was married to Fred Thacker, and they reportedly had pelted only a few fox. "She and Fred Thacker hoped to pelt off all foxes this winter. In May of 1944, the couple reported feeding the fox's exclusively fresh fish" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The couple's main source of income was from Fred Thacker's trolling. In the spring of 1946, they left to fish for tuna along the U.S. west coast. The island fur farm was officially listed as abandoned by the Forest Service in February 1947 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Chipperfield 1945; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Robert McCracken, and Fred Thacker. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Theberge, Arthur: (SUM-01). Arthur Theberge was a noted WWII veteran (Marine Corps) and a naturalized citizen from Canada (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He was born about 1922 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). However, further research indicates he was born November 18, 1921, in Sack, Canada (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mr. Theberge was a self-described Alaskan trapper and troller (U.S. Census 1950). The previous Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm permittee, Mr. Perry Langley, held a mortgage for Mr. Theberge amounting to \$2500 and the special use permit would not be subject to transfer without Mr. Langley's consent (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Arthur Theberge was issued his Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm permit in April 1947, and it was closed in November 1949. In 1948, Bob Gay, from North Adams, Massachusetts, "planned to fish with Art Thieberg during the season" (Petersburg Press, July 2, 1948, 23(1):7). In the summer of 1948, Art Thieberg was said to be living with his mother and Charles Wright at Storm Island (Petersburg Press, July 2, 1948, 23(1):7). In the fall of 1949, the local newspaper mentioned "Mrs. M. Farnum and her son, Art Theberge, came to Petersburg Sunday evening on their boat "Seafoam" from Fanshaw and Storm Island for a visit". The group planned to return to Storm Island (SUM-01) tomorrow with John Allen (Petersburg Press, October 7, 1949, 24(14):5). In early December 1949, "Art Thieberg arrived Sunday from Storm Island with John Allen. Thieberg sold his farm on Storm Island and his boat to Louis Matusavage (Petersburg Press, December 2, 1949, 24(22):4). In

1949, step-brothers Louis Matusavage and Anthony Muskavage succeeded Mr. Theberger on Storm Island (SUM-01) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Theberge married Barbara Ann Gibeau or Gibeau February 20, 1954, in Petersburg, Alaska (Newspapers. Com, Marriage Index, 1800s-current). He then married Helen Crowell Simmons Theberge March 8, 1957, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The latter couple appears to have relocated to the Sun City, Arizona area where both lived out their lives and died. Mr. Theberge reportedly lived between November 18, 1921, and September 17, 1992. Helen C. Theberge lived between 1919-1996. They were both interred within the Sunland Memorial Park, Sun City, Arizona (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thomas, Edrie: (KET-24). Mr. Edrie Norton Thomas was born about 1905 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), or 1906 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birthdate was September 10, 1904, in Odessa, Minnesota (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Evelyn Dorothy Taube Thomas June 30, 1925, in Snohomish, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was reportedly born about 1906 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1907 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised three children: Mardelle, Vernadine, and Robert (U.S. Census 1940). Edrie N. Thomas died in Ketchikan, Alaska, January 18, 1989 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Throughout the 1920s and 1930s the family lived in the Seattle, Washington area (U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995), and he performed a wide-range of vocations. By 1940 he was reportedly employed as a maintenance man with the Federal Bureau of Public Roads in Ketchikan, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). The Edrie Thomas mink fur farm (KET-24) appears to have been active at least in 1941 according to the Alaska Game Commission circular (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thompson, F.W.: (KET-09). Earlier reporting for this individual was in error (Roberts 2014: 177). Contemporary research information and materials refer to Frank West Thompson. He was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930), 1874 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1877 in Nevada (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birth date is December 9, 1875 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Eva Verdilla Culp Thompson June 22, 1904, at the Presbyterian Church, Klawock, Alaska (U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970). She was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1877 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Throughout his time in Ketchikan, Mr. Thompson claimed to be a salesman and proprietor of a dry goods store (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The permittee, Mr. Thompson, appears to have been in collaboration and/or partnership with Andrew Gundersen in their Clover Pass, Hump Island Fur Company. I theorize that they applied for their Back and Hump Island (KET-09) fur farm permit in July 1922, and it was issued to them in January 1923. Historical circulars indicate the partners were active at least through 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). There is also the possibility that James F. Capp and Miguel Perez were said to have been issued the island fur farm in January 1923 (USDA-Forest Service 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924). The latter two partners may have been somehow directly/indirectly involved within the enterprise and may have served as island caretakers for the above individual and company. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thompson, Mrs. Phyllis:(SUM-19). In the spring of 1928 Mrs. Phyllis Thompson, wife of John Thompson, was employed on the Frederick Sound, Turnabout Island (SUM-19) fox farm as a caretaker for two months by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Robinson. In March 1928 she was found shot to

death on the fox ranch by the crew of the mailboat "America". A coroner's jury determined that it was a self-inflicted gun shoot wound, and that it may have been suicide. She had recently written to friends of her fear of fox poachers (Petersburg Press, March 23, 1928, 2(32):1). Mrs. Phyllis Thompson was born about 1878 in Canada. Her husband, John, was born about 1867 in Canada. She immigrated to the U.S. in 1896, and John did the same in 1876 (U.S. Census 1920). The couple were twenty-year residents of Petersburg and were socially connected in civic and religious affairs. A later account states that John was born about 1871 and described himself as widowed (U.S. Census 1930). Phyllis Thompson was interred within the Petersburg cemetery (Petersburg Press, March 23, 1928, 2(32):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thompson, Rose: (JUN-14, JUN-19). Rose I. Thompson was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930) and died December 19, 1973, in Kitsap, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). She is the stepdaughter of Stephen J. Kane (U.S. Census 1910) and daughter of Mary Louise Kane (U.S. Census 1910). Her husband, Arthur Stanley Thompson, was born about 1892 in Washington. The couple raised at least one child: Bernard F. Thompson (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Rose Thompson was in partnership with Emil Olson and her stepfather, Steve J. Kane, in their Icy Strait, Porpoise Island (JUN-14) fur farm. Their fur farm occupancy predates their November 1925 issuance date by the USDA-Forest Service. The permit was closed in October 1938. Primary rationale for the closure was the passing of Stephen J. Kane and the exit of Emil Olson from their partnership (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Loftus 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thompson, Stanley: (JUN-14, JUN-19). Arthur Stanley Thompson was born about 1892 in Washington. His exact birth date is October 20, 1893 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and death noted on January 5, 1968 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). His wife, Rose I., was born about 1894. They raised at least one son: Bernard F. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Thompson was in a business partnership with his mother-in-law, Mary Louise Kane, widow of Steve J. Kane, in their Icy Strait, Porpoise Island (JUN-14) fur farm. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in October 1938, and it was relinquished by December 1947. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the sole proprietors of their other land based, penned Excursion Inlet (JUN-19) fur farm. Mr. Thompson was issued his fur farm permit for their Excursion Inlet site in November 1930, and by the summer of 1932... "reports indicate permittee has excellent improvements on this tract". Mention is made of at least one other fur farm south of Thompson's place. This latter fur farm site is the C.W. Johnson and Hiram (Hi) Parsons parcel within Excursion Inlet (JUN-62) (USDA-Forest Service 1932). In June 1935, the "permittee reported disposing of improvements (i.e., house and 13 fox pens)" (Loftus 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1929, 1933). It appears Mr. Thompson sold the improvements and fur bearers to Mr. and Mrs. Jens (Jack) Ronning in the summer of 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See C.W. Johnson and Hiram (Hi) Parsons. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thomsen, Adolf: (SIT-22, XPA-01, XPA-04). Mr. Adolf Jurgen Thomsen was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1894 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1917 (U.S. Census 1930). Two additional sources state that he was born November 22, 1892 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Another source refers to Adolf Thomsen as having been born November 22, 1892, and dying March 8, 1970 (DeArmond 1993:149; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His wife, Sophie, was born about 1897 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1898 in Poland (Easley 2010; U.S. Census 1930). She immigrated to the U.S in 1913 (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised at least three children: Anna, Florence, and Jergen. Carl Thomsen, a brother of Adolf, "was an engineer who worked in

factories” and lived with the family for a time (Easley 2010; U.S. Census 1930). Adolf Thomsen was a self-described fisherman, fur farmer, businessman and former member of the Sitka City Council (DeArmond 1993:149; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). In the fall of 1941, the couple renamed and operated Sitka’s Alaskan Hotel for nearly thirteen years (DeArmond 1993:118). Mr. Thomsen was the sole owner and manager of the Sitka Sound’s, Siginaka (SIT-22) and Kolosh (XPA-04) fur farm islands. Both fur farm permits were short lived. The “application” for Siginaka island (SIT-22) was received October 1930 and abandoned by December 1931 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The fur farm permit for Kolosh (XPA-04) island fur farm was issued in July 1930 and abandoned by October 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). April 8, 1930, Adolf Thomsen “wanted this island (i.e., Kolosh) because it is closer to school at Goddard-and wanted it to be self-supporting-not really hoping to make it a paying fur farm. Biorka still main island” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

In August 1923, Mr. Thomsen was in partnership with Felix Beauchamp and Eiler Hansen in the Biorka Fur Company’s fur farm on Biorka Island (XPA-01) and named in charge of Biorka Island (XPA-01). Soon Mr. Thomsen began building a dwelling on the island for his family (DeArmond 1993:51). The permittees report their business venture was “nothing but a loss” for the years 1923-1928. The partners reportedly kept horses, cows, chickens, and sheep on the island. They also paid \$60 per year to Rudolph Walton for his 44.5-acre Native Allotment on Biorka Island. These partners were issued their island fur farm permit for Biorka Island (XPA-01) in July 1923, and he relinquished the fur farming special use permit for the island in February 1935. It is assumed Mr. Thomsen individually continued the island enterprise until approximately the mid-1940’s (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). “He raised primarily blue fox; no red (i.e., silver) fox on his fur farm(s)” (Mills 1983). September 18, 1955, Mr. Thomsen was noted as the first to commercially catch shrimp (DeArmond 1993:121). Mr. Thomsen operated the gasboat “Hecla” to transport local children to and from Goddard school. He also built the fishing vessel “Sophia” with materials he gleaned from Sears and Roebuck. The latter vessel was named for his wife (Easley 2012b). Mr. Thomson passed away in March 1970 and was buried within the Moose Lodge area of the Sitka Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thormodsater, John: (PET-17). John Thormodsater, brother of Mrs. Peter Buschmann. The siblings were originally from Aura, Norway. He was born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1867 (U.S. Census 1900, 1930) and immigrated to the U.S. in 1893 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). His brother-in-law, Peter Buschmann founded the community of Petersburg, Alaska. Buschmann, his family, and hired help commenced construction in 1898 and 1899 of the “wharf, sawmill, cannery, and other buildings needed for salmon canning operations”. Mr. Thormodsater was the bookkeeper and storekeeper the first years of the new cannery (Nelson 2013: 7; U.S. Census 1930). Later he served as a salesman and bookkeeper for Petersburg merchants “Hogue and Tveten” (Nelson 2013:34; U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He also served on the first town council in 1910 (Nelson 2013:119). By 1917 he was hand trolling for salmon (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1920, 3(34):4). In 1918 Mr. Thormodsater was mentioned in passing in local newspaper columns of interest (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 7, 1918, 4(28):8; Petersburg Weekly Report June 21, 1918, 4(30):8). In 1918, Mr. Thormodsater operated his cruiser boat, “Mark Twain” (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 19, 1918, 4(34):4). He appears as a temporary laborer/caretaker for the winter of 1928-1929 on Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) fox farm under Jacob (Jack) Hadland (Petersburg Press November 2, 1928, 3(12):6). At that time, he stated that his vocation was that of a fisherman. By 1940 he is self-described as a Seattle, Washington clerical worker (U.S. Census 1940). John Thormodsater’s life encompassed the years between 1865 and February 3, 1953. He was buried at the Acacia Memorial Park and

Funeral Home, Lake Forest Park, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Thynes, Erling: (PET-05). Mr. Thynes was born about 1925 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) in Sykkylven, Norway (U.S. Census 1930), or Aalesund, Norway (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Another source states that he was born April 29, 1924, and died March 2, 2007 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). As a youngster in 1929, Mr. Thynes immigrated to the United States with his parents, Carl B. and Gudrun, and siblings: Peter, Carl, Mary Ellen, Kenneth, and Gladys (Petersburg Pilot, March 15, 2007, 33(11):14). His naturalization paperwork was processed August 12, 1929 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1791-1992). He spent nearly 20 years working as a long-term employee at the Petersburg, Alaska, University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm (PET-05) (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990; Robert W. Peterson 2011; Petersburg Pilot, March 15, 2007, 33(11):14). He started work there in 1950 (Petersburg Press, November 9, 1972, No. 52:12). He married Jeanne Augusta Bacot Thynes September 19, 1949, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), or October 1, 1949 (Petersburg Pilot, March 15, 2007, 33(11):14; Petersburg Pilot, September 27, 2007, 33(39):13). The couple raised four sons: Rick, Lloyd, Ken, and Russell (Petersburg Pilot, March 15, 2007, 33(11):14). Mrs. Thynes passed away September 6, 2007, in Petersburg, Alaska. Both she and her husband were interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Pilot, September 27, 2007, 33(39):13). See Roy Dahl, Dr. James R. Leekley, Dr. Jule B. Loftus, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Bernard Shimondle, Frank Wooton, and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tibbs, B.B. Mr. B.B. Tibbs purchased the fur farm and livestock previously owned by George Bull. The fur farm was located approximately nine miles north of Chitina. Tibbs planned to relocate the fur farm half a mile from Chitina. He also arranged for the Harris family to relocate and tend the new fur farm and livestock (Petersburg Herald, May 21, 1926, Page 5). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tilson, Alfred Jr: (SIT-44). Mr. Alfred Tobias Tilson is the son of Thomas Tilson, Sr. Alfred Tilson was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1920), 1897 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1898 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Further research suggests he was born March 10, 1896, in Bjarum, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) and immigrated to the U.S in 1904 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Lydia A. Osborne Tilson, was born about 1900 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1930) and passed away March 17, 1965 (DeArmond 1993:141). The couple raised at least one child: Mildred. Also, they housed Mr. Tilson's sister, Lena (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Alfred and Thomas Tilson, Sr. were son and father in their Sitka Sound, Kasiana Island (SIT-44) blue fox fur farm. They reportedly formed the Kasiana Fur Company sometime in 1923 (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.). The pair were issued their fur farm special use permit in September 1923 (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.), and it appears to have continued there until at least sometime in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Throughout his youth he served as a farm laborer on his father's farm (U.S. Census 1920), Sitka Police Chief (DeArmond 1993:49), Sitka carpenter (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), fur farmer (USDA-Forest Service 1923), and instrumental in the formation of the Sitka Mercantile Company (DeArmond 1995a:153). Mr. Tilson passed away June 23, 1952, in Portland, Oregon (DeArmond 1993:115), or January 20, 1953, in Seattle, Washington (Washington Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington Select Death Certificates, 19107-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). He was interred within the Ft. Snelling National Cemetery in Minneapolis, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2019; National

Cemetery Internment Control Form, 1928-1962). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tilson, Thomas, Sr.: (SIT-44). Early circulars misspelled his surname, Tillson (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Thomas Tilson Sr. was born about 1853 in Norway. His wife, "Tomine", was born about 1872 in Norway. The couple raised at least four children: Thomas, Jr., Alfred T., Oscar T., and Lena (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1876 (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Tilson appears to have served as an accomplished baker during his later life in the Sitka, Alaska, area (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), and as a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930). Thomas Sr. and Alfred Tilson were father and son in their Sitka Sound, Kasiana Island (SIT-44) blue fox fur farm. They formed the Kasiana Fur Company sometime in 1923. The pair were issued their island fur farm special use permit in September 1923 (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.), and it appears to have continued until at least sometime in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Tilson passed away September 18, 1939, and was buried within the Moose Lodge area of the Sitka Cemetery, Sitka, Alaska (DeArmond 1993:83; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tobin, Clara: (KET-23). Clara M. Willard Tobin was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), or 1901 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). She was born Clara Matilda Willard March 17, 1900, in Washington (Washington, Birth Records, 1870-1935). She married Emery Fridolf Tobin October 15, 1926, in Stevenson, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Her husband, Emery F., was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1897 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source suggests that he was born December 14, 1895 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He died May 9, 1977 (deArmond 1995b; U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010). He served in the U.S. Army between 1917-1919 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010), a shipyard machinist (U.S. Census 1920), reporter (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), bookkeeper and office manager (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013), fisheries accountant (U.S. Census 1930), and in 1935 Mr. Tobin (1895-1977) and J. Ray Roady (1907-1997) founded the Alaska Magazine Publishing Company, in Ketchikan, Alaska. Mr. Tobin became its manager (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Wikipedia). Throughout her adult life Mrs. Tobin was noted as a teacher (U.S. Census 1920), mother and homemaker (U.S. Census 1930) and finally as a clerk alongside her husband at the Alaska Magazine Publishing Company (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised a daughter, Doris (U.S. Census 1940). May 26, 1939, Emery F. Tobin was granted a parcel of land within Township 75 South, Range 91 East, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). It is assumed that Mrs. Clara Tobin utilized the parcel of land for her Clara Tobin fur farm (KET-23). Available information indicates that her fur farm was in the Ketchikan area at least in 1941. Mrs. Tobin was reportedly involved in pen raised mink (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Clara M. Tobin passed away April 3, 1986, in Vancouver, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Todal, Andrew :(PET-32). Andrew Olsen Todal was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). My research indicates he was born May 5, 1888, in Kristiansand, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was said to have immigrated to the U.S. in 1910 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1916, and was naturalized by 1919 (U.S. Census 1920). He married Magda Walderhaug Todal April 3, 1937, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1893 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940).

Throughout his adult working life Mr. Todal was a self-described fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He owned and operated the fishing vessel “Zarembo” (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Todal is mentioned in passing as an early fur farm partner with his two brothers and partners on Liesnoi Island (PET-32). It is doubtful that his interest in fur farming was anything more than a cursory interest and very short lived. Andrew Todal was born May 5, 1888, and died December 15, 1943, at a Seattle hospital (Petersburg Press, December 17, 1943, 18(30):5). Mrs. Magda Todal lived between 1893 and April 21, 1945. Both husband and wife were interred within the Crown Hill Cemetery, Seattle, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Todal, Erick: (PET-32). Federal and Territorial agencies, local newspapers, historical literature, files, and circulars interchangeably refer to Eric and/or Erick Todal. Mr. Erick Knutsen Todal was born about 1892 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). He was actually born February 26, 1891, in Aure Kristiansand, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S in 1910 and was naturalized by 1918 (Petersburg Weekly Press, May 3, 1918, 4(23):1; U.S. Census 1920). Eric Todal and his two siblings, Martin, and Andrew were in Alaska prior to 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). In the spring of 1918, Erick Todal was granted full U.S. citizenship in Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 3, 1918, 4(23):1; Petersburg Press, May 5, 1933, 7(45):6). Mr. Todal was in partnership with his brothers, Andrew and Martin, J. Peter Jelle, and Lars Stokke in their Sumner Strait, Liesnoi Island (PET-32) fur farm. They called their fur farm “Liesnoi Island Fox Ranch”. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1), and the permit was closed in December 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Petersburg Press December 19, 1930, 5(19)4). Erick Todal reportedly sold his interest in the fur farming company in the summer of 1923. However, legal questions persisted on whether Martin Todal and Lars Stokke were qualifying U. S. citizens. Erick Todal married Dorothy Gillette Rozich in Ketchikan in November of 1923 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):1). The couple later divorced, and she married Richard Green or Richard Gunn in Ketchikan November 27, 1929 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). By the summer of 1924, the Liesnoi island fur farm permit had changed hands several times with unnamed partners joining and leaving the company. It also appears that it was finally agreed upon to formalize their arrangement and change the name of the company to “Liesnoi Island Fox Company”. In July 1924, Agency correspondence and files indicate the formal change in the company’s name (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower 1920:71; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). According to Blender (1999a), Erick Todal operated the gasboat “Happy” during this era. The “Happy” was reportedly a wooden vessel built in 1917 and was powered by a 20 hp engine (Petersburg Pilot, July 27, 1983, 9(30):12). It measured 48 to 50 feet in length, and was a long-line (i.e., halibut and black cod) and seine (i.e., salmon) vessel (Blender 1999a). In 1924 he reportedly owned and operated the vessel “Sirius”, a long-line (i.e., halibut) vessel measuring 48 to 50 feet in length (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Weekly Report, February 15, 1924, 11(7):1). Eric Todal married Ethel Olsen Todal December 20, 1950, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born March 23, 1888, in Missouri (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Todal passed away in Seattle, Washington, August 21, 1959, while his wife passed away May 23, 1959, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). They were both interred within the Bayview Cemetery, Ketchikan, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Todal, Martin: (PET-32). Martin Nelson or Martin Nilsen Todal was born about 1886 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He immigrated to the U.S in 1910 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Todal was in initial partnership with Lars Stokke in their Petersburg, Alaska, former Hauge and Todal Pool Room. Mr. Stokke and Mr. Hauge's interest in the company appears to have begun in early 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 28, 1919, 5(14):4). Martin Todal and his brothers, Erick or Eric, and Andrew, were in Alaska before 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). Martin Todal was in partnership with his brother Erick Todal and Lars Stokke in their Sumner Strait, Liesnoi Island (PET-32) blue fox fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). According to historical federal agency files they called their island fur farm Liesnoi Island Fox Ranch. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1919, and it was closed in December 1930 (Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):4; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). His brother Erick reportedly sold his interest in the island fur farm company in the summer of 1923. However, ongoing legal questions persisted on whether Martin Todal and Lars Stokke were qualifying U.S. citizens. By the summer of 1924, the partners fur farm permit had changed hands several times with partners joining and leaving the company. It also appears that it was finally agreed upon to formalize their arrangement and change the name of the company to Liesnoi Island Fox Company (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Over time it appears Mr. Todal is more interested in commercial fishing than fur farming. There is very little information linking him to any on-the-ground fur farming experience except in passing. Martin Todal and Lars Stokke sold their Liesnoi Island improvements and remaining fur bearers to Nick Engdal in late 1930 (Petersburg Press, December 19, 1930, 5(19):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tollefsen, Harold: (PET-38). Harold "Tollefsen" or sometimes spelled "Tolefson". He was born about 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Further research reveal his actual birthdate and birthplace as November 25, 1880, Raael, Norway (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Tollefsen and Albert Julius Carlson were working partners, and initially they both described themselves as fishermen and later as fur farmers (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The historical files, correspondence, and available records suggest their Ernest Sound, Niblack Island (PET-38) fur farm special use permit spanned from 1929 through the end of 1944 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932; U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). However, these same historical files state Mr. Tollefsen withdrew from the partnership at the end of 1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Carlson was then the sole owner/manager following Mr. Tollefsen's departure (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The partners reportedly raised several species of fox and mink (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). In 1953 the island fur farm lease was voluntarily converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1941; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tompkins, F.B.: (XPR-02). Forbes Barclay Tompkins was born June 4, 1882, in Oregon City, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Geneanet Community Trees Index). Later information suggested that he was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Mr. Tompkins life reportedly spanned from June 4, 1882, to May 21, 1975 (Geneanet Community Trees Index; Oregon; Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He married Ella May Branch Tompkins April 6, 1907, in Multnomah, Oregon (Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009). The couple raised at least three children: Barclay, Benjamin, and Sarah (Geneanet Community Trees Index). Mr. Tompkins appears to

have worked in the construction trades of the economy, and once served as an employee with the Grant, Smith, Porter Company, St. Johns, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), a cement contractor (U.S. Census 1920), and as a mink fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. F. B. Tompkins was reportedly an active mink fur farmer at least between 1933 and approximately 1940 on the Clarence Strait, Percy Island (XPR-02) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1933; 1934; U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He passed away May 21, 1975, in Yarnell, Oregon (Oregon; Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. Tompkins was interred within Wilhelm's Portland Memorial Mausoleum (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Townsend: See Lando 1981. Reference source refers to "Union" Island and the permittee surname, "Townsend". No such Southeast Alaska Island currently appears in the literature or references; however, the surname Townsend appears in relation to what may be Port Althorp, George Island (XMF-07) fur farm (Lando 1981, Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). See F.R. Townsend. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Townsend, F.R.: (XMF-02, XMF-07). Frank R. Townsend was said to have been born about 1867 in Vermont. Further research suggest he was born January 13, 1866, in Williamstown, Vermont (Vermont, Vital Records, 1720-1908), and passed away February 16, 1954, in Everett, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was in partnership with Matthias J. "Marvitz". Mr. Marvitz was born about 1876 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Both men were self-described fur farmers (U.S. Census 1930). Frank R. Townsend joined J. G. Carson in his Cross Sound, Inian islands (XMF-02) fur farm by early 1923 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Pathfinder 1924b:14; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 22, 1920, 6(45):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Townsend appears to have collaborated with J.G. Carlson in their Inian Islands (XMF-02) enterprise until spring 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Fred Crowell and Gardner Sullivan then operated the Inian Islands fur farming enterprise between April 1928 and February 1933. Frank Townsend and John (Jack) Carlson resumed their Inian Islands (XMF-02) fur farming operations in February 1933 and continued there until May 1935. Mr. Townsend then went into partnership on the Inian Islands with Gardner Sullivan in May 1935. This latter arrangement appears to have continued until May of 1942 when the fur farming special use permit was voluntarily converted to a residence permit (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Chris Lando (1981) reported Mr. Townsend's "Union Island" (XMF-07) in his cursory document. However, I believe it may have been a local name or reference for Port Althorp, George Island (XMF-07) fur farm. There is currently no place name reference to an Alaska "Union Island" (Orth 1971; U.S.D.I.- Geological Survey). Mr. Townsend leased George Island (XMF-07) between February 1930 and December 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946: 97-98; Lando 1981; Loftus 1931; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; The Alaska Weekly 1928; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932, 1938). April 27, 1950, he was issued title to lands within Township 42 South, Range 55 East, Section 12, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Toy, Joseph. Mr. Joseph Toy was originally from Canada and settled in the Tenakee Springs area of southeast Alaska. He initially filed his petition for U.S. naturalization in 1926 and listed his occupation as a "farmer" (Alaska State Archives n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Trafton, Kenneth W.: (JUN-03). Kenneth Watt Trafton was born June 20, 1921 (Trafton Family Tree 2020), or June 21, 1921 (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He died March 26, 1995 (Social Security Death Index; Trafton Family Tree 2020; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Mr. Trafton married Ruth McConnell Trafton February 27, 1941, in Skagit County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Another source states that the couple married March 3, 1941, in Tacoma, Washington (Trafton Family Tree 2020). In the early 1940's he reportedly served as an "R.D. Turner" at Similk Beach, Anacortes, Washington (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Throughout much of his adult life he claimed to be a carpenter by trade (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). He was living and working in the Juneau area between 1940 and 1980, and in 1940 he was a kitchen helper at the Mountain Creek C.C.C. camp (U.S. Census 1940; Trafton Family Tree 2020). Mr. Trafton was issued his Stephens Passage, Portland Island (JUN-03) fur farming special use permit in October 1947. Reportedly he had intermittent occupancy of the island. He also had resulting problems with vandalism on the island fur farming site. Trafton considered quitting fur farming and shifting to raising rabbits. He sold his on-site dwelling and pens to L.T. Webb of Auk Bay in October 1948 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Currently, there is a lack of pertinent information suggesting Mr. Webb operated an active fur farming site on Stephens Passage, Portland Island (JUN-03). Historical files indicate that Mr. Webb requested a residence permit for the immediate site area (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Treen, Lewis A. In 1924, Mr. Lewis A. Treen, a fox rancher from Seattle, Washington, he purchased and transported three pair of blue foxes from the Preuschoff Brothers' Sumner Strait, Lung and Kah Sheets Islands (PET-20) fur farm (Petersburg Herald, August 8, 1924, 11(31):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Trefzger, Hardy: (YAK-01, YAK-03). In the summer of 1918, 'Hardy Trefzger and Fred Zastrow, trappers of Dry Bay, came on a cabin and found the dead body of a man and a diary he had kept during the last six months of his life. Alone and sick, he had lived for that time on what he had been able to kill—eight goats, five lynxes, two bears, and a wolf." A full accounting of its contents is then shared in the text (Colby 1944: 218-220). Leonhard "Hardy" Trefzger was reportedly born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1940), 1883 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1886 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930). My research indicates he was born December 13, 1883, in Wehr, Germany (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Geneanet Community Trees Index). Hardy Trefzger was noted and captured within historical photographs and oral history accounts (Alaska Digital Archives n.d.; Project Jukebox n.d). Mr. Trefzger petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1924 while living in Yakutat, Alaska (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 262). At that time, he was in partnership with William D. "Lamdell" [i.e., Dugdell] in their Yakutat Bay, Knight Island (YAK-01) blue fox fur farm (U.S. Census 1930). The 1930 U.S. Census misspelled his given name as "Bardy" Trefzger. He married Gladys Howard Opdyke or "Gladys Wood Trefzger" March 10, 1934, in Renton, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1891 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised their daughter, Jeanice, and stepson Martin H. Wood (U.S. Census 1940), or Martin Coleman Wood (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Mrs. Trefzger died October 30, 1972, in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1940; Washington, Death Index 1940-2017). Historical files and literature sporadically include and exclude "Hardy" Trefzger and W. H. Dugdell in their various regular fur farm circulars. W. H. Dugdell reportedly held the fur farm permit for Knight Island (YAK-01) between June 1920 and February 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932). I assume Hardy Trefzger then individually continued to operate the Knight Island (YAK-01) fur farm, and currently available files and records note he was issued his individual fur farm special use permit in November 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Trefzger also held the fur farm permit for Yakutat Bay, Kriwoi and Otmeloi islands (YAK-03) between May 1923 and November

1937 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). "Hardy" Trefzger was a self-described salmon fisherman throughout his adult life (U.S. Census 1920, 1940) while his wife was the proprietor of a Juneau area grocery store (U.S. Census 1940). In the summer of 1925, Mr. Trefzger "contracted with Jack Ellis to provide him with blue fox stock" for Kriwoi and Otmeloi islands (YAK-03). In November 15, 1925, Hardy Trefzger was "making his first trip outside [i.e., visiting the lower forty-eight states] in fourteen years and noted many changes and improvements in the intervening time" (Petersburg Herald, November 20, 1925, (30):1). It would appear the federal agencies records keepers neglected or simply omitted the likely partnership of W. H. Dugdell and Hardy Trefzger for their Yakutat Bay, Kriwoi and Otmeloi islands (YAK-03) fur farm. There is also the possibility the historical records no longer exist. Mr. Trefzger applied for the two island fur farm January 1, 1923, and it was issued to him May 25, 1923. Mr. Trefzger's fur farming permit was officially closed November 17, 1937, (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932). For \$300, Mr. Trefzger sold all the improvements and foxes for Kriwoi and Otmeloi islands (YAK-03) to John Bremner in September 1937 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:76). Mr. Trefzger's life reportedly spanned between December 13, 1883, and September 9, 1969 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). The couple were said to have relocated and lived in the Youngtown area of Maricopa County, Arizona (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). However, he was also said to have died September 9, 1969, in King County, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See a historic era photograph of Trefzger and Dugdell in Isto (2012:44). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Turpin, Earl: (CRG-05). In 1925, Earl Turpin and William Cruden were caretakers on Clarence Strait, Onslow Island (CRG-05). The pair was employed by Lewis Stockley, general manager for the Fur Farms Finance Company. Cruden and Turpin were directed to kill at least twenty deer on the island for winter human food. According to an October 28, 1925, statement Mr. Turpin, in the District Court stated that they were directed by Lewis Stockley to kill the deer. It appears the three were in court for feeding deer to the island fur farm foxes. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tvete, Terry: (XPA-24). This may refer to Terry Tveten, Terry Olson Tveit, or Terry Michael Tvelt, a seasonal employee of Olaf Tenfjord in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island throughout the winter of 1935-1936 (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1935, 10(19):8). Terry Tveit received his naturalization papers June 7, 1940 (Petersburg Press, June 14, 1940, 14(50):8). Terry M. Tvelt was born August 30, 1909, and passed away in the Seattle, Washington, area July 21, 1988 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). In February 1962 he was said to be a logger working for the LPQ logging company, Cape Pole, Kosciusko Island, Alaska (U.S. Newspaper.Com. Marriage Index, 1800s-current; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). He married Janet Laurie Bonny February 22, 1962 (U.S. Newspaper.Com. Marriage Index, 1800s-current). The couple divorced July 15, 1983, in Clallam, Washington (Washington, Divorce Index, 1969-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Tveten, Chris: (PET-16, PET-17). Pedar Christian Tveten was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1876 (U.S. Census 1930; 1940). He is more correctly listed as Pedar Christian Tveten, born December 9, 1872 (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 15(20):1; Petersburg Pilot, November 12, 2015, 41(46): 2) or January 9, 1874 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Walker Family Tree n.d. n). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1890 (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 15(20):1; Petersburg Pilot, November 12, 2015, 41(46): 2) or 1893 (U.S. Census 1900; 1930). Pedar Christian Tveten married Mamie

Hadland Tveten December 4, 1911, in Douglas, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Pilot, November 12, 2015, 41(46): 2; Walker Family Tree n.d. n). She was born about 1892 (Walker Family Tree n.d. n), or 1893 in Bayfield, Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930; 1940). The couple raised at least four children: Paul C., Arthur H., Ruth E., and Margaret E. (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940:1; Petersburg Pilot, November 12, 2015, 41(46):2; U.S. Census 1930, 1940; Walker Family Tree n.d. n). Mr. Tveten served as a sailor/seaman for many years. He moved to Alaska in 1899. In 1903 he and Charles Norberg were fish buyers and shippers, operating two scows in the Scow Bay area just south of Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 15(20):1). He joined S.L. Hogue to form the Hogue & Tveten mercantile store in 1911 (Nelson 2013:125; Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940:1). Their business featured grocery items and fishing supplies on the main street of Petersburg, Alaska (Nelson 2013: 34). Mr. Tveten was a partner with his old friend Jacob (Jack) Hadland and Carl Roger in their Northern Fur & Fox Company on Keku Strait, Skiff (PET-16) and Northern Fox & Fur Company on Keku Strait, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He and his partners began operations on Skiff Island (PET-16) in April 1924 and continued there until January 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He and the same partners were also involved in the Monte Carlo Islands (PET-17) fur farm between May 1924 and October 1931 (Roberts 2011:130; Roberts 2013: 168; Roberts 2014: 180-181). Mr. Tveten served as the company's treasurer (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Tveten's historic fur farming involvement was largely that of financial investor and business administrator (Roberts 2014:180-181). Later in life he served as the wharfinger on Petersburg's Citizen's Wharf (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 15(20):1). He passed away November 13, 1940, and is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, November 15, 1940, 15(20):1). Little is known about his wife following Mr. Tveten's passing. She is said to have passed away in 1960, 1963, or 1964. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Twigger, Ben F.: (YAK-05, YAK-06). Mr. Benjamin Franklin Twigger was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1910, 1940), or 1879 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). My research indicates he was born September 19, 1879, in Pierce City, Missouri (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In 1905 Mr. Twigger married Mary Dixon Twigger in Oregon (Multnomah County, Oregon Marriage Index, 1855-1919). She was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1890 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). The couple produced two children: Earl and Lenore (U.S. Census 1910). He was listed as widowed (i.e., divorced) (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Ben Twigger was featured in several historical photographs and oral histories but mentioned as "Ben Tricker" (Alaska Digital Archives n.d., Project Jukebox n.d.). Mr. Ben Twigger was in partnership with George Marks in two Yakutat area fur farms throughout the latter half of the 1920's. Originally the partners were employed by the Libby, McNeill, Libby Company in Yakutat, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). The partners were issued their fur farming special use permit for their Yakutat Bay, Tia-Xagh Island (YAK-05) in April 1924, and it was closed by February 1928. Mr. Twigger then independently operated the Tia-Xagh Island (YAK-05) fur farm from February 1928 to January 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower 1925:122; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932). Marks and Twigger also operated their Yakutat Bay, Dolgoi Island (YAK-06) from November 1925 to at least September 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ben Twigger reportedly died in Anchorage, Alaska, December 21, 1955. He was buried within the Angelus Memorial Park, Anchorage, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See George Marks. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Ullcrick, Florence: (PET-87). The examination of USDA-Forest Service historical files and associated circulars revealed the misinterpreted or misspelling of her surname. The correct

spelling of the surname is “Ullerick”. Mrs. Florence Ullerick was born about 1913 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source states that she was born January 8, 1912, and died December 1, 2002 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Yet another source states she was born in 1912 and passed away December 27, 2002, in Marysville, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). Florence May Prettyman married Earl D. Ullerick June 17, 1929, in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Ullerick was born about 1904 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He lived between 1904 and May 27, 1987 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). In 1930 Earl Ullerick is noted as a Ketchikan area salmon fisherman, and his wife was described as a housewife (U.S. Census 1930). The couple moved to Petersburg from Ketchikan in early 1933 (Petersburg Press, February 10, 1933, 7(33):5). By the 1940 census the couple had at least two children to raise: Gary E. and Earl D. Jr. (U.S. Census 1940). The same census lists her occupation as a “mink farmer” and her husband as a “light attendant” working for the U.S. Lighthouse Service along Wrangell Narrows (U.S. Census 1940). The Florence Ullerick Fur Farm was located in West Petersburg. Limited historical files and literature indicate her mink farm was active at least between 1939 and 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; U.S. Census 1940). See Ed Young Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Urata, Chiyo: (PET-74; PET-86). Mrs. Chiyo Urata was born in Japan, December 18, 1889. Locally, she was called “Mary” in Wrangell, Alaska (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). In the 1920 U.S. Census her name appears as “Chsyr”. She died in the Seattle, Washington area March 3, 1973 (Isto 2010; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. and Mrs. Ryotaro Urata raised two children: Ichiro (Jack) and Ukio (Robert) (U.S. Census 1920). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Urata, Jack: (PET-74; PET-86). Mr. Jack (Ichiro) Urata is the eldest son of Ryotaro and Chiyo Urata. He was born Ichiro Urata in the state of Washington about 1916 (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specified he was born May 26, 1916, and died January 11, 2001 (Haaseth 2010, Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His younger brother, Ukio or Robert, was born in Alaska about 1919 (U. S. Census 1920). Jack Ichiro married Ann Haruco Ikura Urata March 23, 1946, in Seattle Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013; Wrangell Sentinel, June 10, 2021,119(23):10). The couple raised three children: Jack, Stephen, and Angela (Wrangell Sentinel, June 10, 2021,119(23):10). Sarah Isto (2011) believes through her communications with the Urata family that Ryotaro Urata in 1939 signed over the one existing family fur farm to his eldest son, Jack. During WWII both Jack and his parents were interned at Camp Minidoka, a Japanese Internment Camp near Hunt, Idaho, and 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls (Final Accountability Rosters of Evacuees at Relocation Centers, 1942-1946). Throughout his adult life Jack Urata claimed to be a fisherman, oysterman, hunter, and trapper (Japanese Americans Relocated During WWII, 1942-1946). Robert, the younger brother, reportedly served in the military during the war. The fur farm was closed during the war, and all the mink were pelted or sold to Ingvald Nore (Hasseth 2014). Following the war, neither parents nor sons practiced fur farming (Isto 2011). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Urata, Ryotaro: (PET-74; PET-86). Mr. Urata was born in Japan, January 15, 1885. His wife, Chiyo (Mary), was also born in Japan. Mr. Urata died January 19, 1954 (Isto 2010, Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mr. and Mrs. Urata raised two children: Ichiro (Jack) and Ukio (Robert) (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Urata commenced his Wrangell fur farm in 1927. In 1936, Mr. Urata “received \$8080 as the returns from a shipment of this year’s crop of mink pelts from his ranch near the Wrangell Standard Oil Station. The prices paid averaged \$20 per pelt for the 404 in shipment, which is the highest paid in several years” (Petersburg Press, March 6,

1936, 10(35):4). Local newspaper accounts state that he had a very successful 1937-1938 season. "Mr. Urata who has developed a fine mink strain at his fur farm just outside of Wrangell, shipped 300 pelts to New York, most of which were sold in the December auction sales, when the fur market had suffered a sharp slump. Pelts of even better grade than those for which he received an average of \$30 last year, sold this year in four lots ranging from \$17 to \$10. Mr. Urata in the past year sold 50 breeding mink at \$50 each" (Petersburg Press, February 11, 1938, 12(32):2). In the summer of 1939, Mr. Urata was described as a successful mink fur farmer with ten years of experience in Wrangell. He reportedly returned from four months in Japan and the Korean Peninsula. He carried 51 Yukon mink as a nucleus for his Korean fur ranch (Petersburg Press, June 2, 1939, 13(48):2). He reportedly relocated... "some of his choice breeders to northern Japan [i.e., Korea] where they will be installed on a ranch to be operated by Mr. Urata and his brother-in-law. During his absence, his son Jack Urata, who has been at the University of Washington, will have charge of the Wrangell ranch" (American Fur Breeder 1939a: 38). Sarah Isto (2011) believes through her communications with the Urata family that the senior Urata signed over the one existing fur farm to his eldest son, Jack. She believes that this transition took place as early as 1939, when Ryotaro and Chiyo Urata reportedly "made a trip to take mink to the fur farm in Japanese-controlled Korea operated by Mr. Ryotaro's brother-in-law. A family member indicated that Ryotaro [Urata] probably owned the land, and the brother-in-law operated the farm." (See Petersburg Press, June 2, 1939, 13(48):2; Petersburg Press, December 8, 1939, 14(23):2). Following WWII internment, the senior Urata's "moved from Wrangell to Seattle so Ryotaro Urata could receive medical care." (Isto 2011). See Chiyo Urata, Jack Urata, Jessi and John Eyon. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Valentine, Emery: (SUM-08). Early Juneau mayor (City and Borough of Juneau, 1986:24), Mr. Emery Valentine was born about 1859 in Michigan. A second source states that he was born in 1858 in Dowagiac, Michigan (Juneau Empire 2011). His wife, Josephine, was born about 1871 in New York (U.S. Census 1910). He reportedly died September 9, 1930 (deArmond 1995b). The Juneau Empire (2011) states that he died of stomach cancer on September 10, 1930. His estate was handled in Juneau, and his sole heir was his friend and business partner, Ernest Lee Pulver (Petersburg Press, September 26, 1930, 5(7):1). Emery Valentine was in a fox farm partnership with Charles Stewart and Jim York in their Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage early Sumdum and Bushy Islands (SUM-08) fur farm. York reportedly occupied the islands about 1900, but historical records and files are currently incomplete (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 27, 1923, 10(33):4). Their partnership appears to have persisted at least from 1914 through 1918 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bower & Aller 1917:114; Bower & Aller 1918:64, Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985; Jones 1915:118; Alaska Record-Miner 1901; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Earlier Mr. Valentine was charged with assault with a dangerous weapon upon a Mr. Noble (Forrest 1984:125). Further research and reporting is recommended.

VanZandt: (KET-11). Historical references refer to Spencer B. (U.S. Census 1900,1930) and Francis B. VanZandt (U.S. Census 1920) in the Bellingham, Washington, and Ketchikan, Alaska, areas during the era. He was born about 1867 (U.S. Census 1900), 1869 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1870 in Georgia (U.S. Census 1920). Spencer VanZandt married Edith J. Ramsey Van Zandt April 20, 1896, or April 30, 1896, in Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Mrs. VanZandt was born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1900), 1875 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1865 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Another source claims she lived between September 8, 1869, and December 9, 1938 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). An interesting note in her death certificate was the signature of Ketchikan undertaker, R. T. Graham (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). There is the possibility that this refers to one of the original Felice

Strait, Cat Islands (KET-11) fur farm company partners. Further research and reporting will determine any potential relationship. Mr. and Mrs. VanZandt raised one child: "Laima" (U.S. Census 1920), Laura (U.S. Census 1900, 1930), or Loma (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Spencer VanZandt claimed a wide variety of vocations throughout his working life: meat packer (U.S. Census 1900), Sheriff (U.S. Census 1910), miner (U.S. Census 1920), and Alaska fur farmer (USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Service 1923, 1924). Mr. VanZandt was an initial partner in their Felice Strait, Cat Islands (KET-11) fur farm business venture. He was in partnership with Drake, R. T. Graham, Ingersoll, and C. A. Schonacker in their island fur farm. Their company was issued their fur farm special use permit in December 1923 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923). Indigenous Alaska Natives, Joseph Starr (1869-1943) and Joseph McKay each traditionally claimed the Cat Islands (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Wyckoff 1924). In the late 1920's, Mr. and Mrs. Van Zandt appear to have separated and lived in California and Washington, respectively. Conflicting information suggests Mr. Van Zandt died August 10, 1959, in Garibaldi, Hidalgo, Mexico and his last residence was said to be in Greenbrae, California (Jalisco, Mexico, Civil Registration Deaths, 1856-1987). Another source suggests he died in Ketchikan, Alaska, in 1950 (Columbia Eldridge Neighborhood Tree). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Varness, John: (PET-67). Mr. John Varness arrived at Point Agassiz from Petersburg to spend the winter on the Andrew Ask farm (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1932, 7(24):4). Mr. Varness was born about 1907 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He married Ms. Alaska Jorgensen Varness July 5, 1934, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He described himself as a halibut fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Varness passed away in January 1972. He was interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He operated the vessel "E & M" (Petersburg Press, February 23, 1945). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Vernon, L.C.: (SUM-20). Mr. Lynn Car Vernon was reportedly born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1899 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). He married Thelma Mildred Vernon July 31, 1931, in King County, Washington (U.S. Census 1940). His life reportedly spanned between January 6, 1899, and January 24, 1975 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Death Index). In 1938, the permittee is reportedly married with no children. Available USDA-Forest Service historic files state that L.C. Vernon's Holkham Bay, Powers Creek (SUM-20) fur farm site permit was "applied" for in August 1938 and issued to him in March 1939. It was quickly relinquished by the applicant in December 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). "The applicant is accustomed to and prefers this type of life". The permittee "planned to stock the site with 15 pair of mink in pens. Stock was to be from Kolhase (i.e., Kohlase) of Harbor Island" (SUM-07). In January 1939, a Forest Service on-site representative doubted that the area was ever stocked with fur bearers (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Vernon is described as a "prospector" in the 1940 U.S. Census. It appears the fur farm site has since been selected and conveyed to Sealaska Corporation under 14(h)(1) provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Vernon, Paul. The West Petersburg family of Paul Vernon were noted as fur farming there in the mid-1930s. Mr. Paul Vernon was born about 1898, while his wife, Alva, was born about 1900 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He married his wife, Alva Jensen Vernon, July 17, 1931, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In a 1935 side-line within the local newspaper, he is described as a "rancher" (Petersburg Press, March 15, 1935, 9(36):8). Mrs. Alva Vernon suddenly passed away in the spring of 1935 leaving her husband and two

adopted children (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1935, 9(44):1). He was further described as a local deputy collector of customs in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, June 7, 1935, 9(48):4). Later he was noted as the former local U.S. Customs official and purchased the Andrew Bjorgen property in West Petersburg in 1936. He planned to establish a chicken raising and meat producing business there (Petersburg Press, October 23, 1936, 11(16):1). No further fur farming information is currently available for Paul Vernon or his West Petersburg homestead. Further research and reporting concerning this individual and family is recommended.

Vestal, Leroy: (KET-04). In the fall of 1925, Leroy Vestal was an employee of the federal government charged with the cadastral survey of selected lands along Wrangell Narrows. At that time, he accepted a position for the winter with the Ketchikan areas, Revillagigedo Channel, Bold Island (KET-04) Fox Farm. He left for Ketchikan on the steamship Queen (Petersburg Herald, September 11, 1925, 11(81):1). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Voelkl, Joseph: (SKG-07). Earlier reference to this individual was misinterpreted as “Voelhl” (Roberts 2010). Mr. Voelkl was listed as being single and born about 1863 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date was August 26, 1865 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). He reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1930). Later documentation states that he emigrated in 1891 and naturalized in 1912 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). Joseph Voelkl was in partnership with Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas in their Haines area, Wizamas-Voelkl Fur Farm (SKG-07). The pair reportedly commenced their corral raised fox and mink fur farm in 1915. It was in the Long Bridge area of the Chilkat Valley near Haines. In 1915, they “reported having a stock of 1 black, 16 cross, and 2 red foxes, and 9 mink”. By 1916, Voelkl “reportedly was said to be interested in minks in connection with his fox-farming work” (Bower & Aller 1917a:137; Bower & Aller 1917b: 114, 116; Bower & Aller 1918: 60; Bower 1919:74; Jones 1915:121; Roberts n.d.). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, Fred Story, John (Jack) Ward, and Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas. Further research and reporting is recommended..

Wakefield, T.A.: (XPA-26). Mr. Thomas Alexander Wakefield was born in Texas December 24, 1870, and died March 6, 1951, in California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; California, San Francisco Area Funeral Home Records, 1895-1985; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Differing birth dates are also chronicled throughout U.S. Census data: 1870 (U.S. Census 1900), 1871 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1873 (U.S. Census 1930). Initially, Thomas A. Wakefield married Lou Marion Gordon Wakefield December 24, 1889, in San Juan County, Washington. He then married Mabel Allen Wakefield January 7, 1913, in King County, Washington. And finally, he married Lillian M. Willes October 17, 1931, in King County, Washington (Washington, Marriage Index, 1969-2014). Apparently, all these women eventually filed for and were granted a divorce from Wakefield. Mr. Wakefield was self-described as a farmer (U.S. Census 1900), real estate salesman (U.S., Consular Registration Certificates, 1907-1918), mariner (U.S. Census 1910), steamboat captain (U.S. Census 1920), fisherman (U.S. Census 1930), and a retired longshoreman (California, San Francisco Area Funeral Home Records, 1895-1985). T.A. Wakefield was issued his Tebenkof Bay, Troller Islands (XPA-26) fur farm permit in December 1925, and it was formally relinquished in September 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). It appears he soon departed for California and was a resident there for the remainder of his life (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; California, San Francisco Area Funeral Home Records, 1895-1985). In the fall of 1926, a neighbor of Wakefield’s spoke with a Forest Service representative. The federal agency representative documented the following: “Mr. Ross called at the office Sept. 22, 1926”. The USDA-Forest Service told him that they had “cancelled Wakefield’s permit--and will not issue a permit to any other for the group next to

Ross". This refers to Mr. W.E. Ross (Windfall Island; XPA-27) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Ross appears to have been granted permission to collect the escaped blue foxes from the Troller Islands (XPA-26) formerly held by Mr. Wakefield (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Walker, Archie: (KET-01). Mr. Archibald (Archie) Walker is the son of Moses McHenry Walker and Ella Holcombe Walker. The father and son appear to have served at least in a limited capacity as fur farmers on their Spacious Bay, Square Island (KET-01) fur farm in the fall of 1929 and 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). Archie Walker was born about 1887 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1930). He was also described as divorced in the 1930 U.S. Census. Archie Walker died in Ketchikan, Alaska, of acute peritonitis and a ruptured peptic ulcer. Mr. Walker lived between November 25, 1886, and May 1, 1937 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). He was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In his death certificate, he was termed a trapper by vocation (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Walker, McHenry M.: (KET-01). Mr. Walker's given name appears as "McHenry" Walker (U.S. Census 1930) and "Moses" McHenry Walker (U.S. Census 1940). He was born about 1867 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Walker described himself as divorced from Ella Holcombe Walker (U.S. Census 1930) and widowed (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Walker is noted as an island fur farm manager in the U.S. Census (1930). It is assumed he was on or near Spacious Bay, Square Island (KET-01) fur farm. His son, Archibald (Archie) Walker, is noted as a "laborer" on the island fur farm during the same time period. By 1940, Mr. Walker described himself as a watchman on an "oyster bed" (U.S. Census 1940). He was also in partnership with Edward M. Horton at the time (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Walker reportedly passed away at the Sitka Alaska Pioneer's Home in 1952. He was interred within the Pioneer's Home Cemetery (Find a Grave, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wallace, John: In the spring of 1924, John D. Wallace ordered and delivered the first "Fordson" tractor to his Farragut Bay homestead. Wallace planned to use the tractor to break up the soil for winter feed for his livestock; he had a few dairy cattle. He took the first horse to the area two years before, and it continued to graze on the abundant pasture there. "The islands in Farragut Bay were taken up by fox farmers, and one rancher at the head of the bay is raising pen-bred foxes" (Petersburg Herald, May 23, 1924, 11(20):1). He applied for homestead entry status, under homestead entry survey (H.E.S.) No. 168. First publ. March 4, 1927. Last publ. April 29, 1927 (Petersburg Press, March 4, 1927, 1(29):3; Petersburg Press, April 29, 1927, 1(37):3). Another source specifies that the Farragut Bay homesteader was an early fox rancher at least in 1926-1927, if not earlier (Petersburg Press, November 19, 1926, 1(14):4). John D. Wallace was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1866 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930). Over time he described himself as a fisherman, truck farmer, and a caretaker at a tourist camp (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Wallace also was described as a cattle rancher in the fall of 1935. He reportedly employed Leif Mathisen in the fall of 1935 to work on his cattle ranch (Petersburg Press, October 25, 1935, 10(16):8). John Wallace died in 1937 and is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Waller, J.L. In 1925, Mr. Waller is referred to as the general manager of the Anchorage, Alaska, Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm (Petersburg Herald, July 24, 1925, 11(74):6). Mr. Waller reportedly worked as the manager on the 15-year-old fur farm. He advertised for the sale of six silver fox pups from the Anchorage, Alaska, enterprise (Petersburg Herald, July 24, 1925, 11(74):6; Petersburg Herald, July 31, 1925, 11(75):6). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Walters, Charles R.: (SUM-11). Charles Robert Walters was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1910), 1893 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1892 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). An additional reference lists Charles Robert Walters as being born September 8, 1891, in Marshfield, Massachusetts (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Genevieve Myrtle Wallace September 17, 1913, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1898 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). The couple raised two sons: Robert and Wallace (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). It appears Mr. Walters commenced his work life as a machinist laborer with the General Factory Company in Bothell, Washington (U.S. Census 1910). By 1920 he was the manager of a grocery store (U.S. Census 1920). In 1930 he was the manager of his own feed and hay business (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). And by 1950 he was a self-described merchant of groceries and feed store (U.S. Census 1950). Mr. Walters was the owner of Walters Feed Mills Incorporated, Bothell, Washington. After extending credit to Harry C. Magoon for furbearer feed, Mr. Walters assumed ownership and the special use permit for the Gambier Bay's, Big Gain Island (SUM-11). Mr. Walters was issued the Big Gain Island (SUM-11) fur farm permit in April 1939, and it was abandoned by March 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Charles Robert Walters lived between September 8, 1891, and September 11, 1965. His wife, Genevieve, lived between March 28, 1898, and July 1983. They were both interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest Park, King County, Washington (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Walton, Rudolph: (SIT-42). Rudolph Walton is an indigenous Alaska Native. He was born about 1862 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). Subsequent research has revealed that he was born April 13, 1867, and passed away May 21, 1951 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He and his wife were both interred within a Sitka cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His wife, Daisy Jackson Walton, was born about 1864. The couple produced at least one child (U.S. Census 1900). Following the death of his wife in 1904, he married Mary Dick Charlie in the summer of 1905. They raised numerous children together over the years (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Walton applied for his Baranof Island, Whitestone Cove (SIT-42) fur farming permit in November 1930 and had relinquished it by March 1931. He reportedly also cancelled his homesite application permit (#236) for the site. Mr. Walton had planned to build a house and pens for mink and foxes. No fox or mink, nor improvements, were noted on the site by Forest Service field personnel (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Rudolph Walton was paid \$60 per/year by the Biorka Fur Company for his 44.5-acre Native Allotment on Biorka island (XPA-01) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wandve, John (Jack): (SUM-05). The local Petersburg historical newspapers spell the surname of the individual differently: Wandbe and Wandve. He is noted as a Farragut Bay (i.e., possible caretaker for his uncle, George Holst (SUM-25), and on the Read Island fox ranch) fox rancher in 1924-1925 (Petersburg Herald, February 6, 1925, 11(52):1). John Hanson Wandve was reportedly born June 28, 1882 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source suggests that he was born in 1883 and died May 1, 1953 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Wandve is noted as a nephew of George Holst of Farragut Bay, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). In early 1925 Herve Jorgensen, accompanied by Tom Nooney and John Wandve, briefly visited Petersburg from the Farragut Bay's "Reed [Read] Island Fox Company". The trio arrived via the gasboat "Bjarne" (Petersburg Herald, February 6, 1925, 11(52):1). By December 1932 Mr. Wandve is situated in Ketchikan and commercial fishing. He operated the vessel T-1563 (Petersburg Press, January 29, 1932, 6(24):5; Petersburg Press,

February 26, 1932, 6(28):4). Later that year he reportedly spent the summer fishing in the Port Alexander area. John H. Wandve then visited Petersburg in hopes of selling violins (Petersburg Press, December 9, 1932, 7(24):4). A week later he offered to sell or trade a valuable violin for dark prime blue fox skins. He listed his name and address as follows: J.H. Wandve, Box 1151, Ketchikan, Alaska (Petersburg Press, December 16, 1932, 7(25):4). See George Holst, Herve Jorgensen, and Tom Nooney. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wasdahl, Ainer: (JUN-28). Mr. Ainer Washahl is first noted within the 1940 U.S. Census as a caretaker/laborer employed on the Jackson Marsh (JUN-28) Loop Road mink fur farm in Juneau's Mendenhall Valley. Mr. Washahl was reportedly born about 1887 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) or South Dakota (U.S. Census 1940). In 1922, he received a 10-day temporary visa to work on the Stewart, British Columbia, Canada, government dock. At that time, he stated that he was originally from Oaks, North Dakota (Border Crossings from U.S. to Canada, 1908-1935). Later, his life was chronicled by the U.S. Social Security Administration. According to these same records his life spanned between October 24, 1886, and May 6, 1955 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2017). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Washington, T.W. According to the U.S. Census (1940), T.W. Washington was born about 1909 in Oregon. He was referenced in the U.S. Census as a fur farmer in the Petersburg, Alaska recording district (U.S. Census 1940). Additional information indicates that he had relocated to the San Francisco Bay area and lived between May 24, 1911, and May 14, 1998 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Waterud, Oscar: (SIT-26). Oscar Hedvik Waterud was born about 1886 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He was born October 3, 1885 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Mary Ellen Whiteford Maggitt Waterud October 21, 1919, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The couple attempted to raise at least three stepchildren (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Oscar Waterud appears to have served as an electrical helper at a Douglas Island gold mine, and at night as a barber (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). By 1940 he was divorced and claimed to be a Hunter's Guide Barber (U.S. Census 1940). Not long afterwards he appears to have served as a guard with the U.S. Signal Corps north of Juneau (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Waterud was issued his USDA-Forest Service Stephens Passage, South Island (SIT-26) fur farm permit in April 1928, and it was officially listed as abandoned in December 1931. A Forest Service representative visited the site in the fall of 1932 and reported the following: "I found that the island has apparently been abandoned for a year or more. The improvements consist of a frame shack almost completed about three years old. No windows or doors" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Waterud died January 23, 1954, and was interred within the Grace Lutheran Cemetery, Dawson, Minnesota (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Watson, William J.: (XMF-08). William James Watson is an Alaska Native born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1902 (U.S. Census 1930, 1950). His actual birth was November 25, 1900, Kelp Bay, Baranof Island, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Throughout much of his life he claimed to be a fisherman (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and by the 1950 U.S. Census he was a Petersburg, Alaska, longshoreman (U.S. Census 1950). Subsequent research indicates that he was married to Mrs. Mary Partridge's daughter. Her Idaho Inlet, Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm gradually shifted from Mrs. Partridge to William J. Watson (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). The Partridge and Watson Shaw Island (XMF-08) fur farm permit was issued in March 1931 and closed in July 1936. Mrs.

Partridge appears to have relinquished her interest and share in the fur farm to William J. Watson and Paul Larson. The Larson and Watson fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1936 and subsequently transferred to a residence permit in December 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Weathers, Hazel: (JUN-02). The life history of Hazel Weathers is complicated and convoluted. It appears she born about 1896 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920), 1895 in California (U.S. Census 1930), or June 29, 1889 (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). The 1920 U.S. Census indicates that she a mixture of indigenous Native American and Euro-American. Hazel Helen Cliffe married John Sterling Stickney September 22, 1910, in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1872-1935). By 1920 she is living with or married to John L. Alhers, and the mother of seven-year-old Juanita Alhers (U.S. Census 1920). The young daughter, Juanita, died December 29, 1925. Official records note the young girl was born in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada. The father was listed as John Sterling Stickney of Canada, and mother was listed as Hazel Cliffe of Washington. The death certificate was signed by Mrs. Hazel Alhers, and her address was given as Lynn Canal's, Benjamin Island (JUN-02), Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). During the latter 1920's the Alhers appear to have separated and/or divorced. Exact date and place is not currently available. Hazel Alhers married Isaac Weathers April 21, 1928, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), and it is listed in the next U.S. Census (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Weathers was born about 1897 in California and claimed to be a commercial salmon fisherman (U.S. Census 1930). Hazel Alhers Weathers was reportedly an early partner in the Benjamin Island Fur Farm Company along with her then companion-husband, John L. Alhers. The Benjamin Island Fur Farm company initially identified the following partners as company shareholders: John L. Alhers, Harry Chambers, Joe L. Hill, and Martin Holst. According to USDA-Forest Service historical files the company reportedly dissolved February 15, 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; n.d.b). However, the fur farm enterprise informally continued until the island fur farm permit was relinquished in June 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She appears to have been minimally involved in the island fur farm between 1922 and 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mrs. Hazel Weathers passed away August 8, 1936, and was buried in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Websed, Axel: (SIT-08). Mr. Axel Webstad was born about 1862 (U.S. Census 1930), 1864 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), or 1868 in Norway (U.S. Census 1900). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920), or 1901 (U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Mary Webstad. She was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1864 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910). Initially, the couple appear to have settled in North Dakota Territory where the couple produced two daughters: "Laurist" and Hilda (U.S. Census 1900). By 1913 he is a self-described Petersburg, Alaska, shipbuilder (The Progressive, April 5, 1913, 1(12):3). By the mid-1920's he is a widower (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Earlier, the local Petersburg newspaper reported that he was married to Mrs. Marie Webstad, and the couple lived in the Scow Bay area south of Petersburg on Mitkof Island (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 9, 1915, 1(45):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, March 16, 1917, 3(16):4). Mr. Webstad was a boat builder, ski woodworker, and fisherman throughout his life (The Progressive, April 5, 1913, 1(12):3; Petersburg Press, November 23, 1934, 9(20):8; Petersburg Press, November 11, 1938, 13(19):8). Lando (1981) mentions this individual as an early fur farmer. Mr. Axel "Webstad" is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). He was reportedly interred within the Petersburg Cemetery in 1945 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Axel "Websted" applied for his Seymour Canal, Bug Island (SIT-08) fur farm permit in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly

Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Currently, there is no additional information on Mr. Webstad's tenure in relation to this proposed fur farming venture. It appears the proposed enterprise was short lived, and I theorize that it was discontinued, if it was ever operational, well before 1925. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wells, A. E.: (XPA-36). Alva Eugene Wells was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), or 1877 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates that he was actually born October 30, 1876 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Lottie M. Bennett Wells July 12, 1900, in Blaine, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Lottie Wells was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1880 in New York (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). The couple raised two children: Floyd and Mildred (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Mr. Wells was a self-described fisherman throughout much of his adult life (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). A. E. Wells was in partnership with Thomas J. Brown in their Sitka Sound, Rakof and Beauchamp's islands (XPA-36) fur farm. USDA-Forest Service files indicate that the partners were given an extension until October 1, 1923, to stock the islands with furbearers (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a). Earlier the Islands were described by the USDA-Forest Service as "unnamed Islands at the mouth of Crawfish Inlet, Baranof Is" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The pair were issued their fur farm permit in April 1922, and it was said to have been relinquished by December 1925. However, they later appear in an Alaska Game Commission (1929) fur farming circular. Alva Eugene Wells passed away July 23, 1944, and was interred within Ketchikan's Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wennerlund, A.M.: (XPR-05). Mr. Adolph Martin Wennerlund was issued his Revillagigedo Channel, DeLong Island (XPR-05) fur farm special use permit in October 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c). Currently, no specific information is available on Wennerlund and the DeLong Island fur farming site (XPR-05). It appears A. M. Wennerlund was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1881 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Subsequent research indicates he was born August 21, 1880, in Grebbestad, Sweden (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Applications for Seaman's Protection Certificates, 1916-1940; Washington; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Mr. Wennerlund married Mrs. Henrietta F. Petrich Wennerlund April 18, 1909, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). She was born about 1884 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). Mr. Wennerlund was a self-described seaman or mariner, and a naturalized U.S. citizen December 10, 1901, in Superior Court, King County, Washington (Applications for Seaman's Protection Certificates, 1916-1940; Washington, Petitions for Naturalization, 1860-1991). Later he was said to have served as a Capitan with the U.S. Merchant Marine (U.S. Census 1920). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Weschenfelder, Eugene E.: (JUN-05). Eugene Ernest Weschenfelder was born about 1882 (U.S. Census 1920), 1883 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940), and April 27, 1882, in Germany (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His actual birth date is April 27, 1889, and passing was in 1967 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=786; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). He immigrated to the U.S in 1907 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). His wife, Marie, was born about 1893 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). She died in 1971 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=786). The couple raised one son: Ernest (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Eugene Weschenfelder applied for the island homestead previously held by Mr. G.J. Dahl. The homestead was originally for a 160-acre parcel on Fritz Cove, Spuhn Island (JUN-05). He eventually received patent for a total of 348 acres (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mr. Weschenfelder initially started his fur farm with blue foxes he purchased from the Aleutian Islands. Files indicate Mr. Weschenfelder was issued his island fur farm permit in August or October 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Over the years, he operated his vessel, "Grafwaldresee" (Naturalization Records, 1840-1957). By 1938, he included raising mink at his island fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1941; American Fur Breeder 1940a, 1940b; Loftus 1931, 1932; Juneau Empire 2003; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938; Tewkesbury 1947:188, Weschenfelder 1993). The family requested that their fur farm permit be converted to a residence permit in December 1957. The family sold their homestead property in the late 1950's (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=786). See Ayers (2007); Roberts (2010: 24-25). Eugene E. Weschenfelder (JUN-05) rowed across to Stephens Passage, Coghlan Island (JUN-04) many times and fed the fox his surplus fish (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Leila Ptack Lane, and Edna Ptack Melvin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

West, Charles: (PET-80). Charles R. West was born about 1891 in California (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Another source states that Mr. West was born September 22, 1890, and died in Washington in January 1981 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). His wife, Lyra Imogene West, was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1920), 1892 (U.S. Census 1930), 1887 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current), or 1889 in California (Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). She passed away March 7, 1976, and was interred within the Cashmere Cemetery, Cashmere, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. and Mrs. West raised two children: "Imogene" and Alfred. In 1920, the Charles A. West family moved from Wrangell to Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 30, 1920, 6(33):1). The couple housed his brother-in-law and sister, Louis and "Larena" Woodward (U.S. Census 1920). The combined families collaborated in the West & Woodward Transfer Company. The combined families partnership, along with Dan Brown, also operated a short-lived fox farm enterprise in the Keku Strait, Big John's Bay area. The fur farm collaboration appears to have functioned between 1921 and at least 1922 (Alaska Game Commission 1924). The first mention of their fur farming collaboration appears in passing in the Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 30, 1920, 6(33):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 21, 1921, 7(44):1). Mrs. L.A. (i.e., Lorena) Woodward is reported to have visited and helped stock their "ranch" in the spring of 1922. She reportedly made the trip to the Big John's Bay to bring back her personal belongings from the site. The Woodward's "expect to remain in town this summer" (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 12, 1922, 9(22):1). A second reference notes the generalized location and use of heavy equipment utilized on the site (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 26, 1922, 9(24):1). Charles West sold the West-Woodward transfer company in early 1923 to Clifford and Claude Roundtree (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 23, 1923, 10(11):1). Mr. West was reportedly an active raw fur farmer and merchant at least between 1920 and 1924 and reportedly looked after marten, mink, and blue fox (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Herald, January 9, 1925, 11(49):6; Petersburg Herald, June 19, 1925, 11(71):5; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Later Mr. West is listed as a caretaker of fur bearers in early 1925 (Petersburg Herald, January 9, 1925, 11(49):6). He also served as the Petersburg agent or manager for the Alaska Steamship Company at least between 1921 and 1930 (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 28, 1921, 7(7):1; Petersburg Press, October 24, 1930, 5(11):5). By 1930, the West family had his mother-in-law, "Florence Dahle", in residence (U.S. Census 1930). Throughout his Alaska tenure, Charles West reportedly served as a Petersburg "Wharfinger", transfer agent for West & Woodward and local manager of the Alaska Steamship Company, firewood businessman, and commercial fisherman (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In the fall of 1932, Imogene West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. West, married [Ethan] Joe Petticrew Sr. in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1932, 7(11):1). In June 1933, the West's were defendants in a lawsuit brought by the Bank of Petersburg (Petersburg Press, June 30, 1933, 7(53):7). In the fall of 1933, the District Court ordered a Marshal sale of the contested property (Petersburg Press, September

15, 1933, 8(11):7). Mr. and Mrs. West eventually relocated from Alaska to the Leavenworth, Washington area. See Dan Brown, Ethan Joe Petticrew Sr., and Louis Woodward. Further research and reporting is recommended.

In the fall of 1937, another “possible” reference to the Charles West (PET-80) fur farming site appears in passing within the local Petersburg, Alaska newspaper. Mr. Tom Mooney, an old timer, was found dead aboard his boat October 19. He was reportedly 66 years old and buried in the Kake cemetery. He was said to have a homestead in the Big John’s Bay south of Kake, Alaska (Petersburg Press, October 29, 1937, 12(17):1). Another possibility could be referring to the fur farm that was once on Horseshoe Island (PET-03) and operated by the Charles F. Stedman family. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Westerlund, G. E.: (SIT-15). Gustave Einar Westerlund was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1893 in Finland (U.S. Census 1940). Research has revealed he was actually born December 29, 1891, in Aland, Finland (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Regulation Cards, 1942). He immigrated to the U.S. in 1907 (U.S. Census 1920). In 1913 he came to Ketchikan, Alaska, (Petersburg Press, October 19, 1956, 32(16):1). In 1918 he briefly served in WWI (U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970). Mr. Westerlund primarily claimed to be a salmon fisherman throughout his adult life (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1920, 1940). However, during the second world war he served in some capacity at the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company in St. Helens, Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). On April 15, 1947, he married Cora Viola Muller Westerlund in Ketchikan, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She lived between 1896 and 1950 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). She was interred within Ketchikan’s Bayview Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Westerlund then married Bernice Westerlund sometime in 1951 (Petersburg Press, October 19, 1956, 32(16):1). She lived between 1899 and 1978 and was interred within the Rose City Cemetery, Portland, Oregon (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In the fall of 1956 Mr. Westerlund was in Port Alexander when he died of a heart attack (Petersburg Press, October 19, 1956, 32(16):1; U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1970; Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). He was interred within the Petersburg, Alaska, cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, October 19, 1956, 32(16):1).

Mr. Westerlund appeared within historical USDA-Forest Service special use permit files (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Gustave Westerlund was reportedly involved in Sitka Sound, Crow and Middle Islands (SIT-15) through the “Middle Islands Fur Farm” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Crow island was not as desirable an island for fox farming. Crow Island served as an escape route for fox to adjacent islands. The collaborators primarily utilized Middle Islands for their enterprise. Mr. Westerlund collaborated with Otto E. Dahl, D.J. Dahl, John Ottosen, Edward Dromnes, and Sivert Sivertsen in their island(s) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1922, the loose-knit partnership is believed to have applied for its fur farming special use permit. Their permit was reportedly issued to them in June 1923. Various (unnamed) members of the group appear to have come and gone until January 1931 when their special use permit was relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Otto E. and D.J. Dahl; Edward Dromnes; John Ottosen; Sivert Sivertsen; and G.E. Westerlund. Also G.E. Banvard, and Wm. Mattila. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Whalen, Lylia: (JUN-17). Isabella Elizabeth (Lyla) Gallagher was born in 1880 (U.S. Census 1880), 1881 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1882 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). She passed away

March 14, 1959, at Point Roberts, Washington (Abram Bower Family Tree; U.S. Census 1880; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Newspapers.com Obituary Index, 1800s-current). She was interred within the Boundary Bay Cemetery, Tsawwassen, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (Canada, Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mrs. Lylia Gallagher Whalen was married to Michael Henry Whalen. The couple married February 18, 1912, in King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). The couple raised two children: Rosemary and Phillip Patrick (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). During the 1920's "Lyla" Whalen appears in historical USDA-Forest Service special use permit correspondence and files. She and her husband purchased shares of the Lynn Canal, Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm from her sister, Mrs. Mary Joyce, both surviving daughters of Capitan Con Gallagher (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In January 1928, Mr. August Goodman purchased their interest in the Gallagher Island (JUN-17) fur farm and improvements for \$500. Mr. Goodman's Gallagher Island (JUN-17) fur farm special use permit was issued by the USDA-Forest Service in May 1928. See Gallagher, Mrs. Mary Gallagher Joyce, Neil and Phillip Gallagher, and Michael H. Whalen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Whalen, Michael H.: (JUN-17). Michael Henry Whalen was born about 1875 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), or 1876 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1940). He was listed as widowed in the 1910 U.S. Census. At that time his younger brother, John P., was living and working with him. John P. Whalen was born about 1885 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1910). Michael H. Whalen married Isabella Elizabeth (Lylia) Gallagher February 18, 1912, in King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). The couple raised two children: Rosemary and Phillip Patrick Whalen (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The pair also housed Mrs. Whalen's stepbrother, Cornelius Joseph Gallagher (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Mr. Whalen was a noted Washington agricultural farmer and proprietor of a general store in the Point Roberts area of Washington (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). In 1924 Michael H. Whalen was noted as being in partnership with one of his brothers-in-law, Neil C. Gallagher, in the Gallagher Islands (JUN-17) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In August 1927, for one dollar, Mr. Gallagher and Mrs. Whalen's sister, Mrs. Mary Joyce, appear to have sold her one sixth interest in the fur farm. The Whalen's in turn sold the improvements to August Goodman in January 1928. The Forest Service closed the Whalen's fur farm special use permit in March 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wheeler, Ed. D.: (KET-04). Edward Disberry Wheeler was thought to have been born about 1895 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was born June 2, 1894 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Martha Silkwood Wheeler April 14, 1917, in Los Angeles, California (California, County Birth, Marriage, and Death Records, 1849-1980). Additional historical records refer to his wife, Martha B. Wheeler. She was said to have been born about 1895 in California (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Wheeler was the nephew of Bert R. Libe and served as the on-site manager and laborer for his uncle's Ketchikan area, Revillagigedo Channel, Bold Island (KET-04) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1929, Loftus 1930, 1932, Campbell n.d.). The pair were issued their island fur farming special use permit in June 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). "Mr. Libe provided the capital, and Wheeler provided the labor for the venture. The two ceased operations there in 1934. The pair had problems paying annual rental fee in 1932" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their Bold Island (KET-04) fur farm permit was officially relinquished and/or abandoned in March 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1942, Mr. Wheeler was a self-described retired fireman with California's Santa Anna Fire Department (WWII, Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He married Edith M. Stump November 28, 1963, in Del Norte, California (California, Marriage Index, 1960-1985). Edward D. Wheeler passed away January

10, 1972, in Santa Rosa, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Bert R. Libe. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wheeler, J.H.: (PET-02, PET-08, PET-41, PET-46). Throughout the era historical mass communication, as well as USDA-Forest Service personnel commonly use abbreviations in their documentation of correspondence, files, special use permits, and communication. This common citation refers to James Herbert Wheeler, Sr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see the following individual entries: Wheeler. Earlier documentation suggested that the James H. Wheeler Sr. and his wife (Frannie or Frances) relied on at least one of their older sons (i.e., James H. Wheeler Jr.) to act as their agent in dealing with at least one of their fur farming interests (Roberts 2014:187-188). Subsequently, historical files, literature and secondary sources suggest the son, James H. Wheeler Jr., had minimal input, influence, or longevity in the general operation and/or management of the permitted fur farms by the USDA-Forest Service during this era. Historical files directly and indirectly mention the senior Mr. Wheeler's fur farming influence on Vank (PET-02), Coney (PET-08), Level (PET-41), and Maze Point (PET-46) islands and islets. Between 1924 and approximately 1929 Mr. Wheeler Sr. appears to actively be affiliated with the Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate and Pacific Coast Fur Producers (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924, 1932; Loftus 1930,1932; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a , n.d.b, n.d.c, 1923, 1924, 1932). See Jas. Wheeler, Jas. R. Wheeler, James H. Wheeler , and W.W. McLaughlin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wheeler, Jas. H.: (PET-02; PET-41, PET-57). Throughout the era historical mass communication, as well as USDA-Forest Service personnel commonly use abbreviations in their documentation of correspondence, files, special use permits, and communication. Historical USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, circulars, and more all tend to generalize and sometimes confuse the true identity of referenced individual(s). See the above "Wheeler" entries for possible clarification. James H. Wheeler Sr. was said to have been born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1900), 1838 (U.S. Census 1910), 1873 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1881 (U.S. Census 1830). He was actually born July 25, 1872, in New Orleans, Louisiana (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942) and was of Mexican heritage (Nelson 2013:183). He passed away in Seattle, Washington on January 28, 1974, at age 101 (Nelson 2013:184; Petersburg Pilot, February 8,1974; page 1; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). On December 24, 1904, James H. Wheeler and Frances Thomas Wheeler were married in Vancouver, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). Frances or Frannie was born about 1892 in Nebraska (U. S. Census 1910), 1882 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920), or 1887 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). An additional sources refer to Mrs. Wheeler as "Dannie" and having been born in Washington (U. S. Census 1920). She passed away in Seattle, Washington, October 8, 1955 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). Both husband and wife, and their son James Herbert Wheeler Jr., were interred within the Acacia Memorial Park and Funeral Home, Lake Forest Park, Washington (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). The couple raised four children: Eugene Justin, James Herbert Jr., Raymond Leonard, and Frances Lois (U.S. Census 1920, 1940; Nelson 2013:184). Dr. E.J. (Eugene) Wheeler, was a practicing dental surgeon (Nelson 2013:184; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Contemporary information updated historical files and census material. James H. Wheeler Sr. was both a local Petersburg and Wrangell pharmacist, and drugstore and jewelry store proprietor (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Mrs. Wheeler and their children appear to have cooperatively operated the Wrangell business in collaboration with her husband's Petersburg establishment (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). James H. Wheeler Sr. was also a noted fur buyer all along the Stikine River, and this lead him to settle in Wrangell by the late 1890's (Nelson 2013:183). After 1910, "Wheeler had

arrived in Petersburg and purchased the Pryer drugstore and pharmacy service” (Nelson 2013:183; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 14, 1918, 4(29):1). In fall 1922 Mr. Wheeler and his partner, W.W. McLaughlin, reportedly stocked St. John’s Harbor’s Southerly Island (PET-57) with 30 pair of free running blue fox. Additionally, they added three foxes (both silver & black). It is assumed that these latter fur bearers were kept in confined pens or corral. All improvements and occupation were on St. John’s Harbor, Southerly Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1). There was no fresh water found on either Northerly or Southerly islands. Rainwater was collected for personal and fox food preparation. In the fall of 1923, William (i.e., James) H. Wheeler arranged for the shipment of 24 foxes purchased from E.H. Kaser and immediately delivered to Mr. Wheeler’s Sumner Strait, Vank Island (PET-02) fur farm (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 9, 1923, 10(48):1). Mr. Wheeler was also in initial fur farming partnership with Jesse E. Ames, J. Johansen, Pedar Lund, Charles W. McKee, Johnas Olsen, and Jack G. Smith in their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm under the Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company. Late in 1923, James H. Wheeler Sr. was elected one of the formational directors of the Southeast Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 23, 1923, 10(45):1). In February 1924, Mr. Wheeler was elected Vice President of the Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 8, 1924, 11(6):1). He and Mr. C. Jack Smith were also referenced in a short news update in late 1924 (Petersburg Herald, September 19, 1924, 11(35):1). The pair was mentioned as removing livestock from Level (PET-41) and Bank (i.e., Vank) (PET-02) Islands and destined for an unnamed fur farming development. It is assumed the livestock was destined for the southerly island within St. John’s Harbor (Petersburg Herald, September 19, 1924, 11(35):1). The above partners formed the “Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company”. Their Level Island (PET-41) fur farm permit was issued in May 1924 and closed at the end of 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were also in partnership with W. W. Laughlin in a second fur farm enterprise within the St. John’s Harbor area (PET-57) (i.e., Northerly and Southerly Islands). The partners were issued their fur farm permit for the latter islands in July 1922, and it continued until at least July 1925. The site permit was then transferred to Mrs. F. (Frannie) Wheeler (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In November 1925, James H. Wheeler, Dr. V.R. Cline, George and Charles Flanagan, O.H. Skotheim, and Albert Growth formed the Alaska Fur Production Company (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):30). He was also affiliated with the Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate between 1925 and approximately 1929. In the fall of 1931, Mr. Wheeler commenced a lawsuit against U.S. Marshal Albert White, claiming \$1840 in damages to the 184-mink belonging to M.B. Pointer (Petersburg Press, September 18, 1931, 6(5)):4). See Jas. Wheeler, Jas. R. Wheeler, James H. Wheeler, and W.W. McLaughlin. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wheeler, James H.: (PET-30). Throughout the era historical mass communication, as well as Territorial and USDA-Forest Service personnel commonly use abbreviations in their documentation of correspondence, files, special use permits, and communication. Historical Territorial and USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, circulars, and more all tend to generalize and sometimes confuse the true identity of referenced individual(s). See the above “Wheeler” entries for possible clarification. In July 1923 USDA-Forest Service historical files and literature identify James H. Wheeler Sr. as being issued his island fur farm permit for his Eastern Passage, Channel Island (PET-30) and for a portion of the mainland’s Madan Peninsula. In July 1929, the site was abandoned by Mr. Wheeler (Alaska Game Commission 1924, USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). There is the possibility that James H. Wheeler Jr. may have been involved in the early fur farming exploits of his parents and others. The young James H. Wheeler Jr. was born about or 1910 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920,1940), or 1912 (U.S. Census 1940). James H.

Wheeler, Jr. married Loretta Robinson Wheeler March 18, 1934, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, March 23, 1934, 8(38):1). By the 1940 U.S. Census he is listed as divorced and his vocation is that of a pharmacist living in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Census 1940). He then married Tanis Watson Wheeler in Seattle, Washington, September 28, 1940 (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). James Herbert Wheeler, Jr. life spanned between August 8, 1908, and October 17, 1954 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). There is the possibility that both father and son collaborated in some fashion with D. N. MacDonald, and one of the Chastek brothers in the Channel Island (PET-30) fur farm. See Jas. Wheeler, Jas. R. Wheeler, James H. Wheeler. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wheeler, Jas. R.: (PET-02, PET-41). Throughout the era historical mass communication, as well as Territorial and USDA-Forest Service personnel commonly use abbreviations in their documentation of correspondence, files, special use permits, and communication. Historical Territorial and USDA-Forest Service files, correspondence, circulars, and more all tend to generalize and sometimes confuse the true identity of referenced individual(s). Files and the local Petersburg newspaper identified what appears to be James H. Wheeler Jr., James R. Wheeler, or a Raymond L. Wheeler. These same early files suggest that James R. Wheeler Jr. was collaborating with W.W. Laughlin (i.e., McLaughlin) in their Sumner Strait, Vank island (PET-02) fur farm. The pair reportedly applied for the island fur farm permit in October 1922, and it was closed by October 1925 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; Petersburg Weekly Report, Nov 17, 1922, 9(39):1). James H. Wheeler Sr. was reportedly the financial backer of the enterprise (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Subsequent research indicates that it was in fact J. H. Wheeler Sr. that held the necessary fur farm permits for Sumner Strait, Vank (PET-02) and Level (PET-41) Islands in 1924-1925 (Pathfinder 1924b:14). See James H. Wheeler Sr., Jesse Ames, Kristopher Johansen, Pedar Lund, Charles W. McKee, Johnas Olsen, and Charles J. (Jack) Smith. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Whelpley, F.E.: (CRG-10, CRG-29). It appears there may be a misinterpretation or misspelling of this individual's given name. Mr. Whelpley's given name according to newspaper accounts is "G.E. Whelpley". In 1922 he reportedly shifted his fur farming activities from Westward (i.e., Northwestern Alaska and the Aleutians) and Cook Inlet to Southeast Alaska's Lynn Canal area (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 15, 1922, 9(31):4). In 1923, Mr. Whelpley was in partnership with E. S. Earl in their Ernest Sound, Eagle Island Fur Fox Company (CRG-10). Their Eagle and Muffin Islands (CRG-10) fur farm permit spanned from June 1923 to February 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). However, according to Chris Rabich Campbell, the partners continued on the same islands until October 16, 1931 (Campbell n.d.). Mr. Whelpley was also a noted fur farmer on the Sea Otter Sound, White Cliff Island (CRG-29) fur farm. He was active on this latter site at least during 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report, September 15, 1922, 9(31):1). Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In 1923 it appears the latter island fur farm was under the control of the "White Cliff Fox Company's" investors Harry C. Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, and Ed Mullen (Alaska Game Commission 1923; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b). I theorize that Mr. Whelpley may have served as the on-site manager, and possible caretaker on the White Cliff (CRG-29) island fur farm. During the first half of the 1920's much of the available historical files and literature indicate there was substantial unsure

documentation of all named individuals in their combined and overlapping exploitation of the White Cliff (CRG-29) fur farm site. See Harry Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, Ed Mullen, Hugo Schmolek, Archie Shelp, J. R. Shelp, William Markle, John C. Lund, and J.A. Parks. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Whitethorn, Elmer Clarence Sr.: (PET-61). Elmer C. Whitethorn Sr. was born April 16, 1916, in Ramona, South Dakota and passed away in Petersburg, Alaska, February 20, 1979. He came to Petersburg in 1938. He married Margaret (i.e., "Sis") Roundtree Whitethorn October 4, 1941. She lived between July 7, 1922, and December 13, 1993 (Petersburg Pilot, December 23, 1993, 19(51):2). The couple produced three sons: Elmer (Butch), Rick, and David (Petersburg Pilot, March 7, 1979, 6(9):3; Petersburg Pilot, December 23, 1993, 19(51):2). Mr. Whitethorn worked a wide range of various vocations throughout his life. Initially he worked with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Later he worked for Mark and Alvina McKee on their West Petersburg mink fur farm (PET-61). Duration of this latter work is currently unknown. Mr. Whitethorn worked and owned his own Cab company (i.e., Blue Cab Co.), as well as fished for shrimp, salmon, and halibut among his many vocations (Petersburg Pilot, March 7, 1979, 6(9):3). See C.W. McKee, Marc McKee, and Arthur (Joe) Williams. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Whitten, Harry: (CRG-01, PET-17; PET-31; PET-43). Mr. Harry Ivan Whitten was born January 8, 1907, and died December 6, 1994 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Additional sources suggest Mr. Whitten was born about 1907 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). Harry Whitten first married Lois Dwyer September 6, 1932, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1932, 7(11):1; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). Mr. Whitten was employed at the time by Ernest Gomoll on his Sumner Strait, Sumner Island (PET-43) and Jacob Hadland on his Keku Strait, Monte Carlo Island (PET-17) but planned to start his own fox raising business on the Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31) (Petersburg Press, September 9, 1932, 7(11):1; Petersburg Press, December 20, 1935, 10(24):12). Mr. Whitten brought Russell S. Smith into their partnership over the two-island fur farm. The partners were initially issued the fur farm permit for Barrier islands (PET-31) in June 1932. They abandoned this fur farm in October 1935. Mrs. Lois Whitten reportedly came into town from Barrier Island in the fall of 1935 in order to start working at the Petersburg Grill (Petersburg Press, October 11, 1935, 10(14):8). Whitten came into town from Barrier islands (PET- 31) late in 1935 (Petersburg Press, December 20, 1935, 10(24):12). Later, the local newspaper mentions he brought forty-six mink pelts in from his trapping (Petersburg Press, January 15, 1937, 11(28):8). He married Frances Logan March 14, 1939, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, March 17, 1939, 13(37):8).

The Smith and Whitten partnership for Barrier islands (PET-31) was reported to have been relinquished and officially closed in October 1936. The partners then made plans to take over the Scott's San Alberto Bay's, Abbess Island (CRG-01). The partners agreed to operate the fur farm for one year on shares in 1936. Following this, Harry Whitten then reportedly abandoned fur farming and sold out to Mr. Smith. Mr. Whitten was then said to have gone into commercial salmon fishing (Alaska Game Commission 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Reportedly during WWII, the military took possession of his wooden vessel "Lois W". The boat was said to have been used to service the navigation/channel lights in Wrangell Narrows (Blender 1999a; Petersburg Press, August 2, 1940, 15(5):1). Mr. Whitten then appears in the historic literature as a "lodger" and commercial salmon fisherman with Alvah W. Zuver Jr. and others (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Whitten then goes through a string of marriages and divorces. He was said to have married Frances Marie Logan March 14, 1939, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, March 17, 1939, 13(37):8). He is then affiliated with Maybelle A.

Keeland in December 1940 in Oregon. Following this he is supposedly married to Frances M. Hendryx August 5, 1961, in Skamania, Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). He is then reportedly divorced April 15, 1963, in Tillamook, Oregon (Oregon, Divorce Records, 1961-1985). Whitten then marries Lois Foss Whitten September 18, 1964, in Tillamook, Oregon (Oregon, Married Index, 1906-2009). Harry Ivan Whitten passed away December 6, 1994. His last wife, Lois Foss Whitten, lived between July 2, 1918, and September 20, 2001 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. and Mrs. Whitten were interred within the Bay City I.O.O.F. (i.e., Independent Order of Odd Fellows) Cemetery, Bay City, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Whittier, M.S.: (SIT-35). I theorize that Maurice Staples Whittier may be the referenced individual referred to as M.S. Whittier. Mr. Whittier appears to have been born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1880 in New Jersey (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research suggests that he was actually born June 16, 1878, in Atlantic City, New Jersey (Alaska, Vital Records 1818-1963; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Laura R. Whittier. She was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1882 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised at least two children: M. Judson and Mary (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). If this is the correct M.S. Whittier, he was in partnership with Dr. Elbert Leonhardt, Captain Herman, and Ralph R. Young in their Leonhardt Fur Farms Inc. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In July 1923 the partners applied for their Slocum Arm, Leonhardt Island (SIT-35) fur farm special use permit. Their special use permit was issued to them in September 1923. The fur farm was officially listed as abandoned in July 1929 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1927 M.S. Whittier served as manager of the Leonhardt island (SIT-35) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Whittier gained ever more confidence, responsibilities, and rose to the position of Assistant Collector of Customs within the Juneau Territorial Collector of Customs Office (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He passed away of a cerebral hemorrhage February 29, 1956, at Juneau's St. Ann's Hospital (Alaska, Vital Records 1818-1963). He was interred within the Masonic area of Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records 1818-1963). See Elbert Leonhardt, Captain Herman, and Ralph R. Young Sr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wie, Peter L.: (CRG-02; XDE-05). Peter Laurits Wie was born about 1874 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1930). A second source states that he was born Peter Laurits Wie, January 21, 1873, in Horne or Hume, Denmark (U.S. Passport Application, 1795-1925; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Throughout the 1920's and early 1930s Mr. Wie was in partnership with Mr. Arthur Johnston, and later Mrs. Marie (Mary) Johnston on their Kasaan Bay, Grindall Island (CRG-02) fur farm (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924, 1929; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:49; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Mrs. Johnston is the surviving widow of Arthur Johnston, and she was born about 1878 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). In 1923 Mr. Wie apparently explored fur farming opportunities among the "Barrier Islands" (XDE-05) (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). These islands he explored were said to "extend west off the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island" (USDI-Geological Survey). It appears I initially misidentified these Barrier Islands, which are in Cordova Bay and on the Dixon Entrance D-2 quadrangle (USDI-Geological Survey). Earlier, I misidentified Mr. Wie on the Sumner Strait, Barrier Islands (PET-31), and located on the Petersburg A-5 quadrangle (USDI-Geological Survey). Prior to 1924 Mr. Wie reportedly abandoned the Cordova Bay "Barrier Islands" (USDA-Forest Service 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). In the spring of 1932 Mr. Wie was reported missing and feared drowned (Alaska Daily Empire, March 28, 1932,

Page 2, column 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Arthur Johnston, and Marie (Mary) Johnston. Further research and reporting is recommended,

Wiebe, Alex: (SUM-02). Mr. Alexander Wiebe was born about 1872 in Estonia and was described as single (U.S. Census 1930). In early 1915 Alex Wiebe is first mentioned as an experimental fur farmer in the Stephens Passage, Cape Fanshaw area (Petersburg Weekly Report, February 6, 1915, 1(10):4). Beginning in 1919, Alex Wiebe corresponded with the USDA-Forest Service in order to obtain residence status for Cape Fanshaw lots 4 and 6 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The said parcels were in the general area of what once was the Pacific Mild Cure Company Saltery. During the 1920's Mr. Wiebe appears to have been employed at the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Lighthouse Service's Five Finger Islands lighthouse (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He was later referenced as an employee of the Andy Anderson fox ranch (i.e., Whitney Island, SUM-02) (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1927, 2(11):4), and as a fur farmer in the Cape Fanshaw area (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1929, 4(5):1). I assume newspaper references during this era refer to the Stephens Passage Whitney Island (SUM-02) and Port Houghton's Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farms (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1927, 2(11):4). In the summer of 1928, Mr. Wiebe is referenced visiting Petersburg for several days. "Alex Wiebe, well known farmer who makes his headquarters at Cape Fanshaw (Petersburg Press, July 20, 1928, 2(49):6). Years later newspaper accounts continue to refer to his residence in the Cape Fanshaw area and periodic travels to and from Petersburg for supplies (Petersburg Press, December 13, 1929, 4(18):4). He is also periodically mentioned travelling to points south (Petersburg Press, December 27, 1935, 10(25):8). On November 13, 1931, Mr. Wiebe was named U.S. Postmaster at Cape Fanshaw (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). See Anton (Andy) Anderson, Hazel Anderson, Charles Carlson, Fred Miller, Frank Rayner, and Anton Rasmussen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wikan Brothers: (PET-26). Federal and territorial agency files and circulars commonly refer to the brothers, but do not specify their individual identities. It is theorized that the two brothers involved in historic era fur farming are Andrew J. Wikan and Oscar Wikan. Also, Andrew J. Wikan served as the administrator of the Edward Ramstead (SIT-09, SIT-25) estate and appears knowledgeable concerning island fur farming practices. Andrew J. Wikan was born in Rissa, Norway in 1888 and died in the fall 1976 (Petersburg Pilot, November 17, 1976, 3(45):1; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was married to Margaret Wikan. She was also born in Norway in 1890 and died in 1962. The couple raised three children: Marie, Andy, and Bojer (Petersburg Pilot, November 17, 1976, 3(45):1). Andrew Wikan was noted as a former Petersburg mayor, city councilman, and local grocer. Oscar Wikan was born February 11, 1896, and died May 6, 1963. He was also said to have been born in Rissa, Norway (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1963, 50(25):1; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Oscar Wikan was never married, and he served as a lifelong commercial fisherman (Petersburg Press, May 10, 1963, 50(25):1). All are interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). From June 1919 until April 1921 the two Wikan brothers appear to have collaborated with W. H. Zuber in operating and managing their Sumner Strait, Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farm (Bower 1920:71; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See W. H. Zuber. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilde, Otto E.: (SUM-04, SUM-14). Mr. Otto Edward Wilde Sr. was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920, 1950), or 1884 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). An additional source states that he was born February 3, 1883, in Thilset, Germany (Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Wilde appears to have initiated his U.S. naturalization in 1910 (Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). However, he petitioned for U.S. naturalization in 1912. At that time, he described himself

as an “engineer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 278). His life spanned between 1883 and 1955. He died November 7, 1955, of colon cancer, and he was interred within Juneau’s Elks plot within the Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). On September 25, 1913, he married Alice Claribel Tibbitts Wilde in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). His wife was born about 1896 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940, 1950). Alice Tibbett Wilde died August 30, 1962 (deArmond 1995b; Petersburg Press, September 14, 1962, 50(11):8; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). She served as the U.S. Post Mistress at Hobart Bay’s Entrance Island (SUM-04) until the time of her death (Petersburg Press, September 14, 1962, 50(11):8). The couple raised at least two children: Otto, Jr., and Charles (U.S. Census 1930). Otto Wilde Sr. was an active fur farmer and commercial fisherman in the 1920’s through the mid-1950’s. He and his family utilized their Stephens Passage, Twins islands (SUM-14) from the mid-1930s, and they were abandoned by May 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). He held the latter islands in conjunction with their Hobart Bay, Entrance Island (SUM-04) fox farm. According to federal agency correspondence and files, Mr. Wilde didn’t use the Twins Islands (SUM-14) for fur farming. He held them primarily to prevent undesirable neighbors (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). In 1936, the only improvements on Twins Islands were said to be fox feed pens (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). Entrance island (SUM-04) served as an active fur farm held in partnership between Robert M. Allen and Mr. Wilde Sr. In May 1927, the partners were issued their island fur farm permit for Hobart Bay’s Entrance Island (SUM-04). In the spring of 1930 Mr. Allen sold his share in the Entrance Island (SUM-04) fox farm island and its improvements to Otto Wilde Sr. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Wilde’s sons, Charles and Otto Jr., and Mr. Hugo Bergstrom served as fur farm helpers or caretakers there (U.S. Census 1940). In February 1955 Mr. Wilde converted his Entrance Island (SUM-04) fur farm special use permit to a residence permit (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Mr. Wilde spent his latter year’s commercial salmon fishing and trapping (Theel 1949: 17). Mr. Jack and Mrs. Jeanne Wheat purchased the Entrance Island property in the early to mid-1960’s and lived there until the mid-1970’s when it was sold. The latter couple raised two children there: Randy and Kathy (Okanogan Valley Gazette Tribune 2008). In 2018, Joe Viechnicki reported “The Organized Village of Kake seeks to bring back a mummified infant and other items taken in 1961 from a cave on Entrance Island near Hobart Bay, about 70 miles south of Juneau... The identities of the people who took the culturally significant items-now in museums and private collections-are unknown (Viechnicki 2018). See Robert M. Allen, Thomas Olson, Hans Preuschoff, Otto Wilde Jr., and Hugo Bergstrom. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilde, Otto, Jr.: (SIT-26; SUM-04). Otto Edward Wilde, Jr. was born about 1915 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), but he was actually born July 31, 1914, in Juneau, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He and his brother (i.e., Charles), and Mr. Hugo Bergstrom served as caretakers on their father’s Hobart Bay, Entrance Island (SUM-04) fur farm and as fishermen (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Wilde applied for his Stephens Passage, South Island (SIT-26) fur farming site in May 1935. In August 1935, the USDA-Forest Service issued his fur farming special use permit for the island. By September 1936, Mr. Wilde was described as planning to “put up necessary improvements this winter and stock next fall. The permittee was dependent on money from trolling to construct improvements last year. The delays are the result of a poor trolling season”. The South Island (SIT-26) site was officially listed as abandoned in November 1937 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to a census enumerator Mr. Wilde couldn’t read or had major difficulties in reading (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Wilde served in the U.S. Navy between 1941 and 1968. On August 8, 1959, he married Anna M. Tobias Ross in Los Angeles, California (California, Marriage Index, 1949-1959). He appears to have died April 13, 1972 (U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010).

See Otto Wilde Sr., Hugo Bergstrom, Robert M. Allen, Thomas Olson, and Hans Preuschoff. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Willard: See Loftus 1931. Reference refers to the general Petersburg area. It is assumed that it refers to Alfred W. and/or Lucy A. Willard (Loftus 1931) Historical local newspaper accounts refer in passing to the couple's business, residence, and homestead property in the Scow Bay area south of Petersburg, Mitkof Island. Throughout the era the couple was invested in land and a wide range of business opportunities in the southeastern Alaskan region. Also see a passing 1931 reference to the Willard's fur farming on their Scow Bay area property (Petersburg Press, July 17, 1931, 5(48):2). See A.W. Willard, L.A. Willard, Raymond Brady, Fred B. Johnson, Loren R. Johnson, Lyle L. Johnson, Harold G. Brown, and Hugh Harris. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Willard, A.W.: (PET-19, PET-21). Alfred Whitney Willard was an early and active entrepreneur and businessman focusing on a wide range of Southeastern Alaskan interests: real estate, construction, logging, fur farming, and commercial fishing. Mr. Willard was born about 1863 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1864 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Willard was actually born May 25, 1863, in Manito, Illinois (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He first married Anna N. Scott Willard September 11, 1884, in Island Leon, Nebraska (Nebraska, Select County Marriage Records, 1855-1908). They later divorced, and he married Lucy A. Johnson Willard March 28, 1901, in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1872-1935). The couple married a second time March 28, 1908, in the Seattle, Washington area (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). In the fall of 1919, the couple appears to marry a third time in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 31, 1919, 5(49):4; Petersburg Press, November 2, 1934, 9(17):6). On or before 1928, the couple appears to have experienced ongoing marital difficulties. In 1933 they divorced, and their combined assets and interests were divided (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1916 Mr. and Mrs. Willard first staked out a homestead claim in the Farragut Bay area of southeastern Alaska. "They came up last spring from Seattle to Ketchikan in their launch "Daisy", and a couple weeks since to Petersburg. Mr. and Mrs. Willard were at once so favorably impressed with the Petersburg region that they decided to locate and will make their home here and on their prospective ranch. Mr. Willard is employed at present on the Petersburg Scow Bay road building project" (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 2, 1916, 2(40):4). In early 1920, Mr. Willard was active commercially logging 1.5 million board feet of spruce in the Totem Bay area of Kupreanof island (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 30, 1920, 6(7):4). In January 1922, Mr. Willard lost his boat "Kid" when it was driven ashore in the Totem Bay area and wrecked by high easterly winds. The boat was a total loss except for the engine (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 13, 1922, 9(4):1). In September 1924, USDA-Forest Service historical files refer to James Suquoy and Jake Williams, indigenous Alaska Natives, each claiming traditional, aboriginal rights to the Port Beauclerc, Edwards island (PET-21). Mr. Suquoy "said his buildings were occupied by fur farmers". He filed a lawsuit in December 1924 for "two buildings and garden". He gave an estimated value for the improvements as \$500 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Currently there is a lack of specific information or if, how, or when the issue was ever resolved. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Willard cooperatively worked together between 1924 and 1928 on their two Port Beauclerc fur farm islands (i.e., Edwards (PET-21), and Steve Islands (PET-19). The Edwards island (PET-21) fur farming special use permit appears to have been issued to them in June 1924. However, the local newspaper refers to the couple exploring and visiting Kuiu Island's, Port Beauclerc in the summer 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):1). Alfred Willard stocked Edwards Island (PET-21) with blue fox in the fall of 1924 (Petersburg Herald, June 26, 1925, 11(72):5). Mr. Willard "bought 10 pair of blue fox" from C.F. Smith and his San Juan Fox Company (i.e., San Juan Island, SIT-11) (Petersburg Herald,

September 26, 1924, 11(36):1. In early 1930, "A.W. Willard arrived in town during the week with a shipment of foxes which are to be sent on the Queen this week to the States" (Petersburg Press, January 3, 1930, 4(21):1). Harold G. Brown, an employee of A.W. Willard on Edwards Island (PET-21), died May 30, 1930, in the Petersburg Hospital of "advance pulmonary tuberculosis". Mr. Brown had been employed on Edwards island for about four months (Petersburg Press, June 6, 1930, 4(43):1). In 1933, while in Petersburg, Mr. Willard experienced a gas boat fire on his vessel, "Tum-Tum". The forty-foot gas boat was a total loss. The Tum-Tum was used by Mr. Willard as a trolling vessel and fox island tender for his Edwards Island (PET-21) fox ranch. As a result of the vessel fire, he lost his entire year's supply of groceries, fox feed, 400 gallons of fuel, and other necessities (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1933, 7(39):1). The Willard's were going through a legal separation and divorce. In the 1933 divorce settlement, A.W. Willard was awarded the Edwards island (PET-21) improvements and foxes, while Lucy Willard was awarded the nearby Steve Island (PET-19) and foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Fred B. Johnson, Mrs. Willard's brother, serviced as a manager/caretaker on Steve Island (PET-19) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Willard made periodic trips to Petersburg for mail and supplies (Petersburg Press, December 20, 1935, 10(24):12). Historically, Steve Island (PET-19) was used as a breeding and denning island and was held exclusively for rearing pups after they were weaned and until they were pelted or reserved for breeding stock (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). A.W. Willard abandoned his Edwards island (PET-21) fur farm in June 1937 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the summer of 1938, Mr. Willard began the process of selling his Mitkof Island real estate. Initially he sold a portion of his Scow Bay property to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Patten (Petersburg Press, July 22, 1938, 13(3):8), and in 1939 he sold a... "section of the Willard property" to the Melvin Starkenburg family" (Petersburg Press, March 17, 1939, 13(37):8). In the summer of 1939, the local Petersburg newspaper reported three new seine boats were recently built and launched in Petersburg. Mr. Willard was one of the three new seine boat captains (Petersburg Press, July 21, 1939, 14(3):8). It is assumed that the news refers to his vessel "Ethel B". In August 1940, the vessel "Ethel B" was boarded in Redfish Bay by commercial fisheries authorities, and the captain and crew were charged with fishing in a closed area to commercial fishing and using an illegal seine net. A.W. Willard was the captain, and his crew consisted of Melvin Starkenburg, James L. Ladely, and Elmer Brady (Petersburg Press, August 2, 1940, 15(5):5). Beginning in the spring of 1941, A.W. Willard advertised for sale a "44 ft. seine boat and purse seine" (Petersburg Press, April 18, 1941, 15(42):6; Petersburg Press, May 9, 1941, 15(45):4). Mr. Willard passed away May 1, 1947, and was interred in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. Willard is said to be the father of Miss Ethel Borton (Petersburg Press, March 27, 1931, 5(33):6), or she his niece (Petersburg Press, July 17, 1931, 5(48):2). See Fred Patten, L.A. Willard, Raymond Brady, Fred B. Johnson, Loren R. Johnson, Lyle L. Johnson, Harold G. Brown, Hugh Harris, and Melvin Starkenburg. Also see Forrest (1984:130). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Willard, L.A.: (PET-13, PET-19, PET-21, PET-41). Mrs. Lucy A. Johnson Willard was an early and active Alaskan entrepreneur and businesswoman focusing on a wide range of regional endeavors: real estate, she leased the Petersburg Hotel, operated at least two restaurants, a movie theater, supported her husband's logging business and operations, fur farming, and commercial fishing. Mrs. Lucy A. Willard was reportedly born about 1875 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910), 1877 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1920), and 1877 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). She was also said to have been born May 6, 1876, in Lacrosse, Wisconsin (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). She passed away March 17, 1947, in Tacoma, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960), and was laid to rest within the

Bethany Cemetery, Spanaway, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Lucy A. Johnson was first reportedly married to Alfred Whitney Willard March 28, 1901, in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (British Columbia, Canada, Marriage Index, 1877-1935). A second reference lists their marriage March 28, 1908, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). In the fall of 1919, a third reference states that Lucy A. Willard married Alfred W. Willard in Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 31, 1919, 5(49):4; Petersburg Press, November 2, 1934, 9(17):6). In the fall of 1916, the Willard's first staked out an Alaskan homestead claim in the Farragut Bay area. "They came up last spring from Seattle to Ketchikan in their launch "Daisy", and a couple weeks since to Petersburg. Mr. and Mrs. Willard were at once so favorably impressed with the Petersburg region that they decided to locate and make their home here and on their prospective ranch. Mr. Willard is employed at present on the Petersburg-Scow Bay road building project" (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 2, 1916, 2(40):4). Also, in the fall of 1916, she formally established her Petersburg "Good Eats Restaurant" in the Gauffin Building (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 11, 1916, 2(50):4). In the summer of 1917, the local Petersburg newspaper mentioned Mrs. L.A. Willard had stocked the small islet within the Frederick Sound, Sukoi Islands (PET-13) group with Belgian rabbits (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 29, 1917, 3(31):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1917). By that fall she reported the rabbits were "thriving" (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 26, 1917, 3(48):4). In July 1917, C.H. Barkdull reported that the rabbits Mrs. Willard placed on the little island near... "Soukhi [i.e., Sukoi] are getting along nicely. Mrs. Willard has added to the stock three rabbits which were born at Sitka" (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 20, 1917, 3(34):4; Petersburg Press, July 16, 1937, 12(2):4). In October 1917, she reports that "her prospective rabbit ranch on Little Soukhi [i.e., Sukoi] Island promises to be a success. The rabbits have increased in number and are thriving satisfactorily" (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 26, 1917, 3(48):4). In the fall of 1917, Mrs. Willard sold her Petersburg "Good Eats" restaurant to Simon Sheldrup and soon planned to travel south to visit friends and family in the Tacoma, Washington area (Petersburg Weekly Report, September 21, 1917, 3(43):4). In the fall of 1918, she once again leased the "Good Eats Café" from W.W. McLoughlin [i.e., McLaughlin] (Petersburg Press, September 22, 1933, 8(12):6). Between July 1920 and June 1921 Lucy Willard briefly held the fur farm permit for Sumner Strait's, Level Island (PET-41). "Mrs. L.A. Willard asked for Level island for the propagation of Marten. Level Island was recently abandoned by Tom Olson as a fox ranch" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In April 1920 she advised the Forest Service that there were "no buildings" on Level Island (PET-41) and she has "turned loose several pair of Flemish giant rabbits" and planned to stock the island with Marten (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In June 1921, her permit for Level island (PET-41) was "relinquished" for non-payment of the annual lease fee (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Willard cooperatively worked together between 1924 and 1928 on their two Port Beauclerc fur farm islands (i.e., Edwards (PET-21), and Steve Islands (PET-19). One of their early Edwards island (PET-21) fur farming special use permits appears to have been issued to them in June 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, Loftus 1930, 1931; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924, 1932). However, the local newspaper refers to the couple visiting and potentially assessing their Port Beauclerc islands in the summer of 1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 14, 1922, 9(31):1). Alfred W. Willard was said to have stocked Edwards Island (PET-21) with blue fox in the fall of 1924 (Petersburg Herald, June 26, 1925, 11(72):5). In 1924 both James Suquoy and Jake Williams individually demanded indigenous Native American land claims to Edwards island (PET-21) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). On or before 1928, the couple appear to have experienced ongoing marital issues. In 1933 Lucy A. Willard divorced her husband, Alfred W. Willard (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). She then married Arthur (Art) Davis May 10, 1933, in Tacoma, Washington (Petersburg Press, May 19, 1933, 7(47):8; Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008). Arthur Davis was born about 1869 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940)

and passed away December 3, 1952, in Tacoma, Washington (Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). According to the 1930 U.S. Census Lucy Willard employed Mr. Guy W. Hansen as a laborer/caretaker on her unnamed fur farm (Loftus 1931; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Hansen was reportedly born about 1892 in Maine (U.S. Census 1930). No further mention or reference to Mr. Hansen appears in the currently available newspapers, files, circulars, or documents. In early 1931 Mrs. Willard purchased the gas boat "T-6110", a 28' troller, for \$325 from the estate of Jess Anton Clausen (Petersburg Press, January 23, 1931, 5(24):6). From early 1928 Mrs. Willard retained ongoing fur farming help and assistance from her brother, Fred B. Johnson and his immediate and extended family (Petersburg Press, May 13, 1932, 6(39):7). The latter family were involved in the caring for foxes on Port Beauclerc's Steve (PET-19), and Edwards (PET-21) islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The fur farm permit for Steve island (PET-19) was issued to Lucy Willard in July or September 1928 and closed in March 1933 (USDA-Forest Service 1932). In 1931 "Lucy Willard announced that she will be moving a boat house from Port Beauclerc to Point Baker, Prince of Wales Island. She plans to operate a restaurant and lunch room in the boat house for the convenience of the many hand trollers who fish in this vicinity during the summer months" (Petersburg Press, April 3, 1931, 5(34):6). In April 1932 she was unable to pay her younger brother, Fred B. Johnson, for his ongoing fur farming expertise and relinquished to him her claim and fur farm special use permit for Steve Island (PET-19). The USDA-Forest Service officially closed her Steve island (PET-19) fur farming file March 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Alfred W. Willard was granted Edwards island (PET-21) in the couple's 1933 divorce settlement (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Additional early references to her can be found in Forrest (1984:130). See C.H. Barkdull, A.W. Willard, Raymond Brady, Fred B. Johnson, Loren R. Johnson, Lyle L. Johnson, Harold G. Brown, and Hugh Harris. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Williams, Arthur G.: (PET-50; PET-61). Mr. Arthur (Joe) Williams was born about 1869 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1863 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009) in Wales, England. He was reportedly widowed, and survived by a daughter, Mrs. Louise Kelsey, in Los Angeles, California (Petersburg Press, July 16, 1937, 12(2):1). The 1930 U.S. Census specifies that his given name was mistakenly spelled "Author" (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Williams immigrated to the U.S. in 1881 (U.S. Census 1930). He arrived in Petersburg in 1925. His life actually spanned between January 1, 1863, and July 13, 1937 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, July 16, 1937, 12(2):1). He passed away in the Petersburg Hospital of peritonitis. Mr. Williams was said to have been associated with O.R. Ekrem in their local liquor business (Petersburg Press, July 16, 1937, 12(2):1). Arthur (Joe) Williams once served as a laborer/caretaker on at least two known fur farms. He may have been a caretaker/laborer along with Charlie C. Craig and Chester Martin on Mr. Craig's West Petersburg mink fur farm (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). From at least 1928 to 1932 he served as a West Petersburg laborer/caretaker on the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) and a partner with Charles W. and Mark H. McKee on their Interior Yukon Mink Company fur farm (PET-61), Kupreanof Island (Petersburg Press, April 5, 1929, 3(34):6; Petersburg Press, June 7, 1929, 3(43):4; Petersburg Press, September 4, 1931, 6(3):8; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). After an evening visit by fur farming poachers, he gleefully warned nighttime poachers that he was on duty at the West Petersburg, Alaska Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) and willing and able to pepper them with gunshot (Petersburg Press, January 2, 1931, 5(21):1). See Jesse Ames, Bergmann, Warren Blodgett, Cyrus Catt, Charlie C. Craig, Richard (Red) Hanson, Thomas Holmes, Joe Johnson, Chester Martin, Charles W. McKee, Mark H. McKee, Earl Ohmer, M.B. Pointer, Fred Porter, T.E. Schaffer, F.V. Smith, and Ed Young. Also see T.E. Schaffner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Williams, C. F.: (PET-13, PET-40). In late 1929 C. F. Williams was probably a laborer or island fur farm caretaker prior to the Chapman Brothers lease for the Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1929). The Chapman brothers leased the island fur farm from the Cleary Brothers. The Alaska Game Commission (1929) circular lists both Frederick Sound's, Sukoi (PET-13) and Sumner Strait's, Strait (PET-40) islands fur farms under this individual's surname. He is also mentioned on the circular as receiving his mail via Seattle, Washington (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Williams, Walter S.: (SUM-11, SUM-12). Historical records indicate Mr. Walter Scott Williams was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), or 1875 (U.S. Census 1930). Further research suggest that he was actually born April 17, 1876, in Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Williams began his work life as a ships carpenter with Grant-Smith in Portland, Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He married Pearl Mae Light Williams November 6, 1915, in Coos Bay, Oregon (Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009). The couple produced at least two children: Clyde Emil, and Bessie May (Betty) (Corona/Wetzel/Edgar Family Tree). They were divorced by 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Williams once served as a laborer, wood cutter (U.S. Census 1920), laborer, in road construction (U.S. Census 1930), and as a fur farmer (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Williams apparently died at the DeWitt State Mental Hospital, near Auburn, California, February 16, 1951 (Corona/Wetzel/Edgar Family Tree; California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mr. Williams appears to have once served as the on-site caretaker for the Gambier Bay's, Muse island (SUM-12) fur farm between 1938-1940 and 1938 on Big Gain island (SUM-11) (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1939, Mr. Williams was described as 63 years old, a bachelor, and almost completely destitute. He reportedly had no income, lived on a small garden, and caught fish for his livelihood and sustenance (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Williamson, Chas.: (CRG-05; CRG-10, PET-64). Historical research indicates that there may have been an error in my earlier reference for this individual. Even today very little substantive and/or relevant information is available concerning this person. Subsequent ongoing research efforts indicate there may be two separate and distinct individuals with similar names during this era. Or it may mean that surnames were misspelled by the local newspaper and/or federal/territorial agency staff and field going personnel. One of the named individuals was said to be a resident of Wrangell, Alaska. This latter individual was born about 1883 in Switzerland. In 1930 he housed a boarder, Jones Bolander, at least according to the 1930 U.S. Census. Mr. Bolander was born about 1870 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). In November 1920 Charles Williamson was said to have been issued his Ernest Sound, Eagle Island (CRG-10) fur farm special use permit (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). The fur farm permit for the Shipley Bay, Bluff Island (PET-64) fur farm was listed under Mr. Williamson and A.B. Somerville, Jr. The partners were issued their latter fur farm special use permit in November 1922, and it appears to have continued into the fall of 1924 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 17, 1922, 9(39):1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924b, 1924c). Between 1917-1930 a possible second Charles Williamson claims to be affiliated with the Fur Farms Finance Company and Alaska Insular Fur Farms Company on their Clarence Strait, Onslow, Mabel, and Carlton Islands (CRG-05) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). This latter named individual was in partnership with Lewis A. and Ann H. Stockley in their two latter named companies (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 12, 1920, 6(48):6). See Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Stockley, and A. B. Somerville Jr. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Willson, Fred S.: (PET-32). Frederic S. Willson was born about 1873 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1900). The next census suggested Frederick S. Willson was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1910). His individual birth record further clarified the exact date as April 26, 1874 (Ohio, Births and Christenings Index, 1800-1962). Mr. Willson was issued his Sumner Strait, Liesnoi island (PET-32) fur farm permit in March 1912, and it was relinquished by February 1913 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Fred S. Willson was said to be living in Wrangell, Alaska at the turn of the twentieth century and at least in 1915-1916 he was serving as the vice-president and treasurer of the 'Willson & Sylvester Mill Co.', Wrangell, Alaska (Wrangell Borough and Petersburg Borough n.d.). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilson: (SIT-50). Easley (2011) reports that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson owned and operated their Berry Island (SIT-50) fur farm in conjunction with their other nearby Sitka Sound fur farm islands (i.e., Gavanski Islands, SIT-18). This probably refers to V. H. (i.e., Vermont Hawley) and Edna J. Wilson. Easley (2011) reports abundant historic features and relics remain on the latter island site. See E. A. Hinkston, George Morgan, Edna Wilson, and V. H. Wilson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilson, Charles. A Charles Wilson was said to have been born about 1896 in Sweden. He was reportedly a self-described prospector and miner in the Juneau, Alaska, area (U.S. Census 1930). He passed away December 7, 1938, and was interred within Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). See the following entry for possible clarification and/or confusion. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilson, Charles: (JUN-01; JUN-10). Another possible Charles Wilson appears to have been born about 1880 in Minnesota and listed as widowed. Mr. Charles Wilson is referenced as a Juneau area fur farming partner with Karl N. Anderson and Svend Asger Jorgensen. Initially, the partners were said to be involved in their Juneau area, Lincoln Island (JUN-01) and Tee Harbor mink ranches (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; U.S. Census 1940). Wilson and Jorgensen were lodgers with Karl or Carl Anderson (U.S. Census 1940). In May 1936, the three applied for a fur farming special use permit for Lynn Canal's Lincoln Island (JUN-01), and it was relinquished by September of that year (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Wilson was individually issued his Favorite Channel, Gull island (JUN-10) fur farm permit in April 1936, and it was relinquished by September 1937. In 1937 the Forest Service reported a "small one room shack made of beachcombed material... island occupied at present time... it is rumored that this island is used in connection with poaching carried on among other islands. Nothing authentic in this connection" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See the above entry for possible clarification and/or confusion. See Karl or Carl Anderson, and Svend Asger Jorgensen. See the following entry for possible clarification and/or confusion Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilson, Charles: (XPA-29). In 1923, a Charles Wilson was said to be an on-site representative for the W.P. Mills fur farm on the Sitka Sound, Long Island (XPA-29) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, according to available historical files the Mills' operated the said island fur farm between August 1921 and August 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Wilson appears to have been born about 1859 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1940). In 1940 he was said to be a resident of the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home (U.S. Census 1940) and passed away there in 1941 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See the above entry for possible clarification and/or confusion. Also see W.P. Mills, W. C. Mills, and Ms. Mae Mills. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilson, Edna J.: (SIT-18, SIT-50). Mrs. Edna Joanna Wilson was in partnership with E. A. Hickston, George T. Morgan, and her husband, V. H. (i.e., Vermont Hawley) Wilson, in their

Seattle, Washington based (i.e., Gavanski Island, SIT-18) Blue Diamond Fur Farm Company. Mrs. Wilson reportedly served as the company secretary and contact person. Their island fur farm permit was applied for and issued in December 1924. It was abandoned by August 1930 (Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Easley (2011) reports the Wilson's also operated their Sitka Sound Berry Island (SIT-50) fur farm in conjunction with their other island fur farming ventures. Easley (2011) also noted abundant historic features and relics remain on-site (SIT-50). Mrs. Wilson was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1950). She actually lived between March 15, 1890, and March 20, 1959, and was buried alongside her husband in a Santa Barbara, California, cemetery (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See E. A. Hickston, George T. Morgan, and V.H. Wilson. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilson, Ferman: (PET-40). In the fall of 1922, Ferman Wilson was a caretaker under the Cleary Brothers on their Sumner Strait, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm. Mr. Wilson was mentioned as a co-worker there with M.H. Schlosser (Petersburg Weekly Report, December 22, 1922, 10(2):6). He was also the manager of the Wilson Brother's blue fox fur farm in Mt. Vernon, Washington. Mr. Wilson "spent four years in Alaska, one in southwestern and three in southeastern in the Island blue fox farming" (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):1). In 1924 Mr. Wilson authored an article in the Seattle, Washington Fur Farmers Magazine (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):1). In the article, Mr. Wilson discussed what he called the Alaska regions four foundation blue fox breeding stocks and their origins. These four stocks were referred to as: 1. Strait Island (i.e., Green-Sukoi islands mixture), 2. Sukoi (Chastek-Hercules island stock), 3. Hoonah (Alexander's), and 4. Ibek's Middleton and Indian (i.e., Inian Islands) stock (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):1). Wilson described his Washington fur farm as "situated on a north slope hill of a 15 per cent grade with timber on the south and west, but open to about three hours of morning sun". The pens are within a fenced enclosure "six feet in height, and forty to eighty feet in length. There is an eight feet alleyway between the pens". Dens are the type of his own design and are "both above and below ground" (Petersburg Herald, May 30, 1924, 11(21):1. See Cleary Brothers, John Cleary, Ben Cleary, Fred Cleary, Grover Cleary, M. H. Schlosser, and H.S. Graves. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wilson, V.H.: (SIT-18, SIT-50). Mr. Vermont Hawley Wilson appears in the 1900 U.S. Census. He was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930), or 1879 in Australia (U.S. Census 1950). Further research suggests he was born November 26, 1879, in Sydney, Australia (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Geneanet Community Trees Index). Mr. Wilson married Edna Joanna Sampson Wilson December 24, 1909, in King County, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). The couple raised at least two children: Ralph and Sylvia (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Wilson reportedly served as the president of the Seattle, Washington, based (i.e., Gavanski Island, SIT-18) Blue Diamond Fur Farm Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, Huston 1963:70). V. H. Wilson was in partnership with E. A. Hickston, George T. Morgan, and his wife, Mrs. Edna J. Wilson. Wilson first appears as an engineer (U.S. Census 1910), life insurance agent with Equitable Life of Iowa (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), an entrepreneur (U.S. Census 1920, 1930), operator of a coal mine in Martin, Lewis County, Washington (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and owner/operator of a mobile home park (U.S. Census 1950). The couple was instrumental in the formation of an Alaskan fur farming company and partnership: Blue Diamond Fur Farm Inc. (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, Huston 1963:70). The company pursued an island fur farm permit for their Sitka Sound, Gavanski Island (SIT-18), and it was issued to the company in December 1924, and abandoned by August 1930 (Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In July 1930 historical

federal agency files note the sale of the islands fur farm improvements to Oscar Sirstad. Mr. Ted Sherzberg and Oscar Johnson are also mentioned or referred to in historical agency files but appear to have been helpers or caretakers for/with Mr. Sirstad (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Easley (2011) reports that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson operated their Sitka Sound Berry Island (SIT-50) fur farm in conjunction with their Gavanski Islands (SIT-18) fur farming venture. Easley (2011) notes copious historical cultural features and relics remain on the Berry Island (SIT-50) site. V.H. Wilson passed away August 19, 1959, and was interred within a Santa Barbara, California, cemetery (Geneanet Community Trees Index). His wife was said to have lived between March 15, 1890, and March 20, 1959 (California, Death Index, 1910-1997). See Oscar Sirstad, Ted Sherzberg, Edna J. Wilson, E. A. Hickston, and George T. Morgan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wing: (PET-27). This passing reference appears to refer to Mr. Guy C. Wing. Mr. Wing reportedly had a one-fourth interest in the Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1924). Mr. Wing was an on-site manager, and partner in the Snow Pass Fox Company and its successor, the West Island Fur Company. The companies were made up of Onofrey, Millican or Millison, Frawley and Davidson. The Snow Pass Fox Company was issued its fur farm permit in October 1922 and changed its corporate name to West Island Fur Company in February 1924 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In January 1927, the latter “company” ceased its corporate identity and operations. In March 1927, the USDA-Forest Service closed out their fur farm special use permit file (Hilson 1976:54; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Davidson, Frawley, Millican, Guy C. Wing, and Onofrey. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wing, Guy C.: (PET-27). Mr. Guy Clifford Wing was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1910), or 1878 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was actually born January 29, 1878 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). On October 7, 1909, he married Martha Albertine Keil Wing, in Seattle, Washington (Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008; Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). His wife, Martha, was born about 1880 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1910). The couple produced two daughters: Ruth Martha, and Madeleine Albertine (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1918, Mr. Wing served as a driller with the Seattle North Pacific Shipbuilding Company (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Between 1922 and 1927 he appears to have served as a partner, the fur farm manager, and on-site caretaker of the Clarence Strait, West Islands (PET-27) fur farm for the Snow Pass Fox Company and its successor, the West Island Fur Company (Hilson 1976:54; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the late 1920’s Mr. Wing appears to have experienced a complete mental and emotional breakdown and for the remainder of his life lived with his extended family and over twenty years at the Anderson Sanitarium, La Porte, Indiana (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; Indiana, Death Certificates, 1899-2011). By 1940 he was listed as divorced (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Wing passed away April 5, 1959, at the Anderson Sanitarium and was buried in the Pine Lake Cemetery, La Porte, Indiana (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Indiana, Death Certificates, 1899-2011). Mrs. Martha A. Wing lived between November 11, 1878, and March 15, 1958. She was interred within the Hanna Cemetery, Hanna, Indiana (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Indiana, Death Certificates, 1899-2011). See Wing, Davidson, Frawley, Millican or Millison, and Onofrey. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Winkler, E.A.: (PET-40; SUM-18). In fall of 1926 Mr. Emil A. Winkler is first mentioned in the local Petersburg newspaper and on the Cleary Brothers’ Sumner Straits, Strait Island (PET-40) fur farm (Petersburg Press, October 15, 1926, 1(8):6; Petersburg Press, November 12, 1926, 1(13):4). From 1927-1929 he shifted to Frank Rayner’s Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm (Petersburg Press, July 1, 1927, 1(46):6; Petersburg Press, December 7, 1928,

3(17):6). In June 1927 Frank Rayner assumed exclusive management and ownership of the Port Houghton, Walter Island (SUM-18) fur farm improvements and furbearers. Mr. Winkler was a laborer and/or caretaker under the direction of Mr. Rayner (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In August 1929 Mr. Winkler died at 48 years of age following a lumber salvage accident at Windham Bay, Alaska. Mr. Winkler was said to have been born in Switzerland and was a mechanic by trade. Winkler "came to Petersburg in 1924 and in the intervening years engaged in the fur business" (Petersburg Press, August 16, 1929, 4(1):1). His surviving widow soon departed for Seattle and settled there (Petersburg Press, October 11, 1929, 4(9):1). Emil A. Winkler is interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). See Cleary Brothers, Andy Anderson, Cyrus Catt, and Frank Rayner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Winn, Grover C.: (JUN-01). Grover Cleveland Winn was one of Juneau's earliest and infamous entrepreneurs, Territorial politician, and legal attorney (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 25, 1918, 4(48):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, June 3, 1921, 7(25):1; Petersburg Press, November 9, 1928, 3(13):1). He was born about 1887. His wife, Bess or Bessie, was born about 1889 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised at least three children: Barbara, William, and Elizabeth or Susie (U.S. Census 1930, Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=778). A more precise birth date for Grover C. Winn was given as January 3, 1886 (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). He reportedly died May 18, 1943 (deArmond 1995b). His body was recovered from Sitka's Swan Lake on May 30th (DeArmond 1993:94). He and his wife were eventually buried in the family plot in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=778). In 1925 Mr. Winn appears to have been a collaborator with the Lynn Canal's Lincoln Fox Co. on their Lincoln and Ralston islands (JUN-01) fur farm. Their company appears to have commenced operations "about 1923". According to available agency files, the first official USDA-Forest Service lease was issued to the company in December 1925 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). A few pelts were taken prior to 1926. The island fur farm was reportedly idle until October 1928 when 22 foxes were placed there. In 1929 one of the permittees was convicted of violating Alaska Bone Dry Act & the National Prohibition Act (i.e., John Ptack) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Mr. Winn's involvement in the fur farm was one of a limited monetary investment, and currently unknown active involvement and duration. See Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles P. Jenne, and John Pollack [i.e., Ptack], Further research and reporting is recommended.

With, Jacobi J.: (XMF-05). Mr. Jacobi Julius With was born about 1902 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), or 1903 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research has indicated that he was actually born February 8, 1902, in Rodby, Denmark (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947; Washington, Petitions for Naturalization, 1860-1991). Mr. With immigrated to the U.S. in 1916 (Washington, Petitions for Naturalization, 1860-1991). When he enlisted in the U.S. military in 1942, he was a self-described fisherman and oysterman (WWII Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946). According to the 1930 U.S. Census Mr. With was said to be in partnership with Mr. Delbert R. Hayes. Mr. Hayes was born about 1914 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1915 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Currently available historical files state Mr. With was issued his Port Althorp, Three Hill Island (XMF-05) fur farm permit in January 1934 and it was relinquished by June 1939. Mr. With "does some trolling to supplement his income." In April 1938, Mr. With reportedly "trapped 12 last fall and gave 2 to Gene E. Butts for doing the trapping" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1931, 1932) said With's Three Hill Island population of blue fox has lice. The USDA-Forest Service reported in October 1938 that Mr. With didn't live on the island fur farm but lived aboard his fishing vessel. The same federal agency said that he planned to sell or wait for several years to resume operations on the island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Mr. With was primarily an active fisherman

throughout his life. Over time he was based out of Juneau, Elfin Cove, and other Alaska ports of call (U.S. Census 1920, 1930; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Jacobi J. With's life spanned between February 8, 1902, and October 13, 1960. He passed away in Port Townsend, Washington, and was interred in the Greenwood Cemetery, Chimacum, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Washington, Death Records, 1883-1960; Washington, Select Death Index, 1907-1960; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See Delbert R. Hayes, and Eugene Butts. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wizamas, Ben: (SKG-07). Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas was in partnership with Joseph Voelkl in their Haines area Wizamas-Voelkl Fur Farm (SKG-07). The partners reportedly commenced their corral raised fox and mink fur farm in 1915. Their fur farm was in the Long Bridge area of the Chilkat Valley (Bower & Aller 1917a:137; Bower & Aller 1917b:114-116; Jones 1915:121). Subsequent research has hinted that this named person may refer to Skagway resident Benedict Waiczunas. He was born about 1863 in Russia, single, and a naturalized U.S. citizen (U.S. Census 1940). In the fall of 1922, he was granted a Haines, Alaska parcel of land within Township 29 South, Range 57 East, North ½ Northwest ¼ Section 15, Copper River Meridian (General Land Office Records, 1776-2015). See A.J. Achison, L. Deverell, H.A. Dickman, J.L. Frolander, Perry Hern, W. H. Marrett, John Morrison, Charles J. Rapuzzi, E.H. Richter, A. C. Robinson, C.L. Sattensdahl, H.F. Seeman, Fred Story, Joseph Voelkl, and John (Jack) Ward. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wodlard, Donald E.: (PET-26). This may be a misspelling of Wodlard, Woolard, or Wollum? In 1924 Mr. Wodlard and several other partners were said to have purchased shares in the Sumner Strait, Sokolof Fox Company from John S. Chastek. Their company dissolved in approximately 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This could also refer to a Donald Edger Woolard? See T. A. Woolard in a 1933 Alaska Game Commission circular, "Blue Fox on Islands or in Pens". See Leonard M. Campbell, Ernest M. Campbell, Hiram D. Campbell, Frank M. Chastek, D. N. MacDonald, Al Noolard, and Wendell Woolard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wold, Carl J.: (PET-67). Mr. Wold was born about 1874 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He reportedly immigrated to the U.S. in 1879 (U. S. Census 1910), 1909 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1903 (U.S. Census 1930). In 1916 he was said to be in partnership with M. Dahl in their Muddy River ranch (i.e., homestead) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 11, 1916, 2(50):4). During the 1920's Mr. Wold was employed as a clerk by the Trading Union in Petersburg (Petersburg Press, December 31, 1926, 1(20):4). In the spring of 1927... "Mr. Wold will leave next week for Port Alexander where he is to build a store and meat market. Mr. Wold plans to have a butcher shop, grocery store, bakery, and hardware store". He hoped to have his store in operation early in May and was assisted by Albert Jedlicka (Petersburg Press, March 18, 1927, 1(31):1). According to the 1930 U.S. Census he served as a "laborer on the Point Agassiz farm" of Andrew Ask. In 1934 he is living and working in Port Alexander, and preparing for winter trapping season (Petersburg Press, November 9, 1934, 9(18):8). In June 1940 Mr. Wold sold his Petersburg home to Mrs. Alec Israelson, and soon planned to visit his brother (i.e., J.E. Wold), and sister-in-law in Superior, Wisconsin (Petersburg Press, June 28, 1940, 14(52):8). In the spring of 1941, word was received that Carl Wold who left here last June to live with his brother and sister-in-law in Superior, Wisconsin died on February 2. He had an attack of the flu and was ill for about three weeks (Petersburg Press, March 14, 1941, 15(37):6. See Andrew Ask, Ingebright Martin Dahl, and M. Dahl. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wolfram, Hans L. Mr. Franzludwig Herman Hans Wolfram was born February 8, 1887 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972) or about 1888 in Germany (U.S. Census 1940). Historical records indicate that he immigrated to the U.S. in 1927 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). He is described as “single” and a “fox farmer” in his 1928 declaration of intention for U.S. naturalization (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 282; U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). In 1932 he petitioned for U.S. naturalization and described himself as a Juneau “farmer” (Alaska State Archives n.d.: 282). Mr. Wolfram reportedly lived along Juneau’s “Loop Road” (U.S. Census 1940). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Woodring, N.C.: (SUM-18). The brother of Mrs. Ruie Ellen Woodring Rayner. Mr. Woodring spent nearly a year working on the Port Houghton, Walter island (SUM-18) fur farm with his sibling and brother-in-law, T. Frank Rayner (Petersburg Press, August 10, 1928, 2(52):6; Petersburg Press, June 14, 1929, 3(44):6). On July 26, 1928, the Pacific Steamship Co., liner Admiral Rogers sailed from Seattle, Washington to Skagway, Alaska and way ports with a list of 123 passengers. One of these northbound passengers is N.C. Woodring (Petersburg Press, July 27, 1928, 2(50):1). See Andy Anderson, (Axel) Charley Carlson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rayner. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Woodruff, W.C. (Dirty Curly) (PET-28). It is currently uncertain as to whether Cornelius S. Woodruff is the correct individual referenced here. According to available information he is a possible and a likely candidate. Mr. Woodruff reportedly was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900, 1920) or 1894 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1910). Additional sources suggest that he was born October 18, 1893 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918); or October 18, 1890, in Bristol Bay, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He registered for the World War II draft in Wrangell, Alaska, and his occupation was listed as a commercial fisherman (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). At least during 1945-6 Mr. Woodruff served as a laborer and fur farm caretaker on the Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thacker, Clarence Strait, Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm. In the spring of 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thacker appear to have employed him as their Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm caretaker. The married couple hired him during their seasonal commercial fishing absence. In the spring of 1945 Mr. and Mrs. Thacker left Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm “for Seattle to fish tuna” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). “W. C. (Dirty Curly) Woodruff was left to care for the island in the Thacker’s absence” (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In February 1947, the Marsh Island (PET-28) fur farm was formally declared abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Robert McCracken, Roberta McCracken, Roberta McCracken Thacker, and Fred Thacker. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Woods, Tom: Reference refers to the Tom Woods fur farm in the Katlian Bay area of Baranof Island (Loftus 1931). This may refer to Thomas Woods. Mr. Thomas Woods reportedly was born about 1879 in England (U.S. Census 1930). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Woodward, L.A.:(PET-80). Louis Augustus Woodward was born about 1890 in California (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Additional information indicates that he was actually born August 8, 1889, in Tulare, California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Lorena West Woodward. She was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1898 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). She passed away in Oakland, California, October 26, 1953, and was interred within the Myrtle Grove Memorial Cemetery, Eureka, California (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). Mr. and Mrs. Woodward raised two children: George and Annette (U.S. Census 1930). Between 1920-1922 Louis A. Woodward and his brother-in-law (i.e., Charles West) operated the Petersburg, Alaska, West & Woodward Transfer Company, and along with Dan Brown operated a short-lived fur farm ranch in Kupreanof Island’s Big John’s Bay. Between 1920 and late 1922 the

Charles West family housed his sister and brother-in-law, “Larena” and Louis Woodward (U.S. Census 1920). The combined families appear to have collaborated in their short lived fox farm enterprise. The first mention of the fur farming partnership appears in passing in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 30, 1920, 6(33):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 14, 1921, 7(43):1; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 21, 1921, 7(44):1). In early 1922, the family made a special trip from their ranch to Petersburg, where Mr. Woodward visited the dentist (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 20, 1922, 9(5):1). In the spring of 1922 Mrs. Woodward reportedly visited and helped stock their “ranch”. She then made another return trip to the Big John’s Bay site to recover all their personal belongings. In the spring of 1922, the Woodward’s “expect to remain in town [i.e., Petersburg] this summer” (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 12, 1922, 9(22):1). Another reference notes the non-specific location and use of heavy equipment to clear and develop their fur farming site (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 26, 1922, 9(24):1). In the fall of 1922, the Woodward’s prepared to depart for California due to ongoing ill health issues experienced by Mr. Woodward (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 6, 1922, 9(34):1). Apparently the family soon relocated to the San Francisco Bay area. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward divorced prior to the 1940 U.S. Census. At that time, Mr. Woodward was functioning as an office supply salesman, and she was serving as a practical nurse (U.S. Census 1940). August 17, 1969, Mr. Woodward passed away in the Walnut Creek area of Contra Costa County, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). See Dan Brown, Charles West, and Tom Mooney. Further research and reporting is recommended.

In the fall of 1937, another “possible” reference to the early Big John’s Bay fur farming site appears in passing within the local Petersburg newspaper. Mr. Tom Mooney, an old timer, was found dead aboard his boat October 19, 1937. He was reportedly 66 years old and buried in the Kake, Alaska, cemetery. He was supposed to have a homestead in the Big John’s Bay south of Kake (Petersburg Press, October 29, 1937, 12(17):1). Perhaps it might be the 1920-1922 semi-developed fur farming site of Woodward-West? Another possible reference could be referring to the fur farm that was once on Horseshoe island (PET-03) and its three unnamed islets operated by S.H. Lorrine and the Charles F. Stedman family (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Chipperfield 1945, Hilson 1997; Petersburg Weekly Report, August 10, 1923, 10(35):4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 2, 1923, 10(47):1).

Woolard, T.A. An Interior Alaskan from Hot Springs, T.A. Woolard, announced that he was one of the co-owners, the on-site manager and caretaker for the Phipps and Woolard fur farm. In 1924 the company claimed to be the largest fox farm in interior Alaska. It was formerly referred to as the Milligan and Morrison fur farm and purchased by Phipps & Woolard. “The farm covers an area of five acres and is enclosed with a lawn fence. There are thirty large breeding pens and thirty small ones, and all the necessary buildings and paraphernalia required on a fox farm”. “Woolard was until recently connected with the Alaska Road Commission working at McKinley Park” (Petersburg Herald, August 15, 1924, 11(31):4). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Woolard, Wendell E: (PET-26). This may be a misspelling of Wodlard, Woolard, or Wollum? In 1924 Mr. Woolard and several other partners purchased shares in their Sumner Strait, Sokolof Fox Company from John S. Chastek. The company informally dissolved in approximately 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This reference may refer to a Wendell Elliott Woolard? See T. A. Woolard in the Alaska Game Commission (1933) circular, “Blue Fox on Islands or in Pens”. See Leonard M. Campbell, Ernest M. Campbell, Hiram D. Campbell, Frank M. Chastek,

D. N. MacDonald, Al Noolard, and Donald E. Wodlard. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wooton, Frank: (JUN-02, PET-05, SIT-11, SUM-01). Mr. Frank J. Wooton was born about 1901 or 1902 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). His life spanned between May 21, 1901, and December 12, 1984 (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). He was born in Dryad, Washington (Petersburg Pilot, December 13, 1984, 10(50):8; Petersburg Pilot, December 20, 1984, 10(51):17). His Petersburg cemetery grave marker states that he was born in 1901 and died in 1984 (Petersburg Borough 2009). He is a self-proclaimed troller, hunting guide, fur farmer and long-term employee with the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm (PET-05). He is the younger brother to Ralph Wooton. Beginning in 1945, he reportedly worked at the Petersburg, Alaska, University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm for 27 years (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Wooton 1983). December 24, 1934, Mr. Wooton married Eunice M. Philbin Wooton (1909-1983) (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, December 28, 1934, 9(25):1; Petersburg Pilot, July 27, 1983, 9(30):3). The couple raised several children together: Mary Ann, Jane, Patricia, and Jerome (i.e., Jerry). Commercial fishermen, Frank and his older brother, Ralph, reportedly arrived in the Petersburg area in 1925, and joined the Pybus Bay, San Juan Fox Company in 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the winter of 1934, Frank Wooton claimed to have been in the Pybus Bay area for three years (Petersburg Press, December 28, 1934, 9(25):1). Between 1940-1942 Wooton operated on shares with Mr. William (Bill) N. Abbess on their Stephens Passage, Storm Island (SUM-01) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1941 Mr. Wooton moved his family from the island fur farm to Petersburg. During WWII, he went to work for the Federal government, and by 1945 started his twenty-seven-year career with the University of Alaska's Experimental Fur Farm (PET-05). His son, Jerry, claimed that the family spent his first five years of life on Storm island (SUM-01) (Petersburg Pilot, March 23, 2000, 26(12):13). Frank J. Wooton was involved directly or indirectly in the following islands and land-based fur farms: Benjamin (JUN-02); Petersburg's University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm (PET-05); Sisters (i.e., San Juan, SIT-11); and Storm island (SUM-01) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See William (Bill) N. Abbess, Roy Dahl, Ed Jahnke, Dr. James R. Leekley, Dr. Jule B. Loftus, George M. Lyons, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Bernard Shimondle, Erling Thynes, and Ralph Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wooton, Ralph E.: (PET-05; SIT-11). Ralph E. Wooton was born December 29, 1897, and died in December 1980 (Social Security Death Index, 1818-2007; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Ralph Wooton was interred within the St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery, Pe Eli, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). In 1925 Ralph Wooton and his younger brother were both new Alaskan residents and commercial salmon fishermen (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1963, 50(25):6). In 1932 he joined his younger brother, Frank, in the Pybus Bay, San Juan Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). During WWII he was employed for five years by the University of Alaska Experimental Fur Farm (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1963, 50(25):6). Ralph Wooton was primarily known as a sport hunting guide and charter vessel operator (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; Petersburg Press, September 13, 1963, 50(25):6; Wooton 1983). Throughout his years of guiding, he worked with the DOI-U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA-Forest Service, and with U.S. Steel prospecting for iron ore (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1963, 50(25):6). In 1951, Ralph Wooton purchased the controlling interest in the charter motor vessel "Radar" from Lee Ellis (Petersburg Press, June 29, 1951, 25(52):2; Petersburg Press, September 13, 1963, 50(25):6; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ralph Wooton sold his Mitkof Island private property near Papke's Landing, to the Clyde Temple family. Wooton "is moving to a seven-acre farm 18 miles from Chehalis", Washington (Petersburg Press, September 13, 1963, 50(25):6). See Roy Dahl, Dr. James R. Leekley, Dr.

Jule B. Loftus, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Bernard Shimondle, Erling Thynes, and Frank Wooton. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Wyant, Frank: (SUM-08, XPA-16, XPA-17). Frank Flemings Wyant was born about 1894 (U.S. 1920), or 1895 in Bandon, Oregon (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 6, 1923, 10(17):1; U.S. Census 1930). Another source claims his birth as June 27, 1894, and death as May 22, 1992 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1950-2010). In the summer of 1918 Frank Wyant was employed by the Arness Lumber Company. "He was drafted by an Oregon board and inducted through the local board to report to Fort Seward " (Petersburg Weekly Report, August 30, 1918, 4(40):1). In 1920 he was in partnership with fisherman Felix Syteck (U.S. Census 1920). By 1922 Mr. Wyant was a well-known logger employed by the Chisholm Logging camp near Wrangell, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 23, 1922, 9(28):1). Mr. Wyant was a noted long term southeastern Alaskan bachelor, logger, trapper, fisherman, and fur farmer. He was involved in several historical island fur farms throughout this era. "He is a retired veteran and used his \$800 retirement bonus to pay for the [Tebenkof Bay] Kaser island fur farm improvements" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). His tenure in fur farming and rural Alaska remote living spans at least the late 1930s to 1950 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical files indicate he spent the winter of 1938 trapping on the Endicott Arm of Stephens Passage, Bushy Island (SUM-08) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). May 27, 1945, Frank Wyant assaulted Olaf Tenfjord at his Tebenkof Bay fur farming residence (Mira Island; XPA-24) (Petersburg Press, June 1, 1945, 14(48):2). Wyant was tried by his peers in Petersburg, found guilty, and sentenced to 60 days in the federal jail. Wyant appealed the verdict and was released on \$500 cash bail (Petersburg Press, June 29, 1945, 19(52):1). Historical files minimally document Wyant's fur farming efforts between January 1937 and June 1942. Mr. Wyant appears to have worked in collaboration and/or partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Simon (i.e., Sam) Hansen on the Tebenkof Bay, Kaser (XPA-17) and Pacific (XPA-16) Islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Between June 1942 and July 1950, he then independently assumed fur farming operations on Kaser Island (XPA-17) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Between October 1944 and July 1950, Mr. Wyant independently operated his [Tebenkof Bay] Pacific island (XPA-16) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Wyant passed away in his original hometown, and was buried within the Myrtle Crest Memorial Gardens, Coquille, Oregon (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See Simon (Sam) Hansen. Also see the reference to Wyant and his fur farm in Theel (1949:27). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Yanke, Edward: (SIT-11; SIT-12). (throughout the era there are at least six variant spellings of the surname throughout Alaska regional newspapers, territorial, and federal correspondence, files, circulars, and observations: Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, Yonke, and Yonkey. The married couple was involved with their Pybus Bay, Sisters (i.e., San Juan; SIT-11) and Seymour Canal, Windfall Islands (SIT-12) fur farms (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Loftus 1930, 1931; Lando 1981; Janson 1985, Chap. 11:1). See Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yonke, and Yonkey. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Yonke, Edward: (SIT-11; SIT-12). (throughout the era there are various spellings of the surname: Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, Yonke, and Yonkey. The married couple was involved with their Pybus Bay, Sisters (i.e., San Juan; SIT-11) and Seymour Canal, Windfall islands (SIT-12) fur farms (Loftus 1932). See Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, and Yonkey. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Yonkey, Edward: (SIT-11; SIT-12). (throughout the era there are various spellings of the surname, Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, Yonke, and Yonkey. The married couple was

involved with Pybus Bay, Sisters (i.e., San Juan; SIT-11) and Seymour Canal, Windfall islands (SIT-12) fur farms (Loftus 1932). See Jahnke, Jahncke, Johnke, Yanke, Yonke. Further research and reporting is recommended.

York, James (Jim): (SUM-08) James York is a much-heralded pioneer fur farmer in Southeastern Alaska. Mr. York is widely referenced as the original co-owner and on-site manager of one of the first noted and recorded Southeast Alaskan fur farms on the Endicott Arm, Stephens Passage, Sumdum and Bushy islands (SUM-08) area. According to federal agency files, and newspaper accounts, Jim York purchased the aboriginal rights to the islands from [Tlingit] Sumdum Jim. No price was mentioned (Alaska Record-Miner 1901; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1914 York was said to be the first to request a fur farming special use permit for Sumdum and Bushy islands (SUM-08) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). At the time York was in initial partnership with Charles Stewart and Emery Valentine in their fur farming venture (Roderick 1982:128-129). Their partnership apparently persisted at least from 1914 through 1918 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bower & Aller 1917:114; Bower & Aller 1918:64, Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985; Jones 1915:118; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). According to various source materials, York commenced his original fur farming enterprise between 1899 and 1901 (USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:73; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923a; Roderick 1982:128-129). Denison (1949: 150) states that in 1901, James York occupied an Island (i.e., Sumdum) south of Juneau, stocking it with 39 blue foxes Bower (1920:71). The Petersburg Weekly Report (November 18, 1921, 7(48):1), and historical USDA-Forest Service circulars (1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c) indicate York was issued one of his island fur farm permits in June 1914. In early 1921 York experienced at least one mishap during his tenure on the island fur farm. As a result, he was confined to bed rest for a time (Petersburg Weekly Report, April 22, 1921, 7(19):1). In a separate reference "A man by the name of York shot at a poacher but did not kill him, about 20 years ago at Sumdum" (Petersburg Press, December 4, 1931, 6(16):1). Mr. Henry B. LeFevre claims James York...retired and "left the Territory about 1924" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. LeFevre was a Juneau attorney, entrepreneur, business partner and shareholder in the successor fur farm company: York Fur Farms Company, Inc. The purchase price included all livestock and personal property and improvements on the island(s). The fur farm special use permit transfer and sale price included a \$20,000 cash consideration (Petersburg Weekly Report, July 27, 1923, 10(33):4). The successor York Fur Farms Company, Inc. was in business from 1923 to approximately 1937. The USDA-Forest Service (n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932) reports that the new company was issued their island fur farm permit in January 1924. See Charles Stewart, Emery Valentine, Jules F. Heinemann, and Henry B. LeFevre. Further research and reporting is recommended.

York, Russell: (SIT-10). Mr. Russell York, Henry A. Dahl and R.V. Elliot were early partners in their Pybus Bay, Elliot island (SIT-10) fur farm (Petersburg Herald, November 13, 1925, 11(90):1). In March 1920, the three partners formed the Pybus Bay Fox Co., and they were issued their initial island fur farm permit (USDA-Forest Service-n.d.b). In December 1923 "only the largest of the group has been stocked so far. There seems to be no reefs on which the foxes might be cut off with the rising tide. The group is well away from other islands, and the channels are not subject to freezing" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By January 1936 the company ceased to exist (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:68; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924). On July 26, 1928, York was an early passenger from Seattle to Petersburg aboard the Pacific Steamship Company liner Admiral Rogers (Petersburg Press, July 27, 1928, 2(50):1). It appears Mr. York was an investor/entrepreneur, and not an on-site fur farmer or caretaker. Mr. York passed away

March 9, 1933, at age 47 in the Petersburg General Hospital of the flu and other complications (Petersburg Press, March 10, 1933, 7(37):1). He is interred in the Petersburg Cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). His wife continued to live in Petersburg following his death. Mr. York was born in Missouri November 25, 1885. In 1911 he married Augusta Anderson York in Seattle, Washington. About 1919 the couple moved to Petersburg and commenced operation of their Citizens Steam Laundry (Nelson 2013:122; Petersburg Weekly Report, October 10, 1919, 5(46):4). York served several terms on the local city council, as well as a volunteer fireman, and a member of several fraternal organizations. See Henry A. Dahl, and R.V. Elliott. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Yorke, J.H.: (XPA-21). Reference materials regarding John Hamilton Yorke state that he was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930), 1895 (U.S. Census 1940), October 27, 1886 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or October 27, 1879, in Missouri (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). He died in Seattle, Washington, January 20, 1949 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). John H. Yorke married Margaret Anthony Yorke November 15, 1924, in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). She was born about 1903 in Montana (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised three children: Margaret, Joan, and John. In June 1927 Mr. John H. Yorke was issued his Pillar Bay, Mink Island (XPA-21) fur farm special use permit and it was abandoned by August 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The couple made periodic trips from their island fur farm to Petersburg for mail and supplies, and stayed at the Petersburg Arctic Hotel (Petersburg Press, August 23, 1929, 4(2):4; Petersburg Press, November 1, 1929, 4(12):4). In early 1931 he and his family visited Petersburg. During the visit he stated that he planned to move to Petersburg and continue mink raising there (Petersburg Press, February 27, 1931, 5(29):1). In a March 1931 on-site visit, a USDA-Forest Service representative noted that "Mr. Yorke has abandoned Mink Island and has moved to Juneau. Improvements left intact on-site are a two-story dwelling, two sheds, and a few mink pens" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). October 1931, Mr. Yorke advertised for sale four goats; He was asking ten dollars apiece (Petersburg Press, October 9, 1931, 6(8):5). In late 1931, John Yorke was fined for illegal deer hunting and fined \$25. In the same incident, he accidentally shot and killed Petersburg resident Bert Evans (Petersburg Press, November 20, 1931, 6(14):1; Petersburg Press, December 4, 1931, 6(16):1). In the spring of 1935 Miss Joan Yorke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Yorke died of pneumonia in Juneau, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, March 29, 1935, 9(38):4). Her father, John H. Yorke, was referenced in the same document as a former fox rancher on their former Mink Island (XPA-21) fox ranch between 1917-1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, all available agency files and literature explicitly state that the Yorke's fur farming special use permit for Mink Island (XPA-21) dates between June 1927 and August 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Further research and reporting is recommended.

Young, D. L.: (PET-07, PET-26). Dewey Lavelle (Pete) Young is the younger brother of Elmer Leroy Young (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He was born about 1897 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). His actual birthdate is November 13, 1897, in Decatur, Nebraska (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He was married to "Yiannis" [Frances Greig] Young (U.S. Census 1940). The happy couple married June 6, 1925, in Kalispell, Montana (Montana, County Marriage Records, 1865-1993). She was born about 1900 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). In early 1935 D. L. Young purchased the improvements and interests in the Sumner Strait, Grey's Island (PET-07) fur farm from Peter Jorgensen for \$50 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). D. L. Young paid for the annual rental fee and livestock because his brother, Elmer Young, was unable to do so. Elmer Young eventually sold all interests to D. L. Young for \$50 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Young also worked as island fur farm

caretakers for D.N. (i.e., Duncan Neil) MacDonald on the Sumner Straits, Sokolof Island (PET-26), while Elmer Young cared for the foxes on Grey's Island (PET-07) (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The permit for Grey's Island (PET-07) was initially under the brothers' names from June 1935 to December 1935. From February 1936 to June 1945 D.L. Young assumed sole ownership and responsibility for the Grey's Island (PET-07) fur farm site. Chipperfield (1945) claims Mr. Young abandoned the island fur farm in 1944. Between 1940 and 1943 Mr. Young worked collaboratively with D. N. (i.e., Duncan Neil) MacDonald raising mink on Sokolof Island (PET-26) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Following his fur farming exploits, he appears to have served as a foreman with the Alaska Road Commission (Montana, State Deaths, 1907-2016). Dewey L. Young died March 26, 1974, in Kalispell, Montana. Mrs. Frances Greig Young died November 10, 1981. The spouses were interred within the Conrad Memorial Cemetery, Kalispell, Montana (Montana, State Deaths, 1907-2016). See Elmer Young, Mrs. D.L. Young, and D.N. MacDonald. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Young, Mrs. D. L.: (PET-07; PET-26). Mrs. "Yiannis" [Frances Greig] Young was married to Dewey L. Young (U.S. Census 1940, Montana, County Marriage Records, 1865-1993). She was born about 1900 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates that she was actually born September 13, 1898, in Kalispell, Montana and died there November 10, 1981 (Montana, State Deaths, 1907-2016). Very little biographical/genealogical information concerning Mrs. Young is currently available. According to federal agency files, she appears to have been an equal and active on-site partner and coworker with her husband in their fur farming exploits (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The spouses were eventually interred within the Conrad Memorial Cemetery, Kalispell, Montana (Montana, State Deaths, 1907-2016). See D. L. Young, Elmer Young, and D.N. MacDonald. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Young, Ed: (SUM-16, SUM-24; PET-50; PET-85). Mr. Edward Henry Young Jr. was born about 1913 in Idaho (U.S. Obituary Collection, 1930-current), 1914 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920), or 1914 in Idaho (U.S. Census 1930), and 1915 in Idaho (U.S. Census 1940). The Petersburg Press noted Ed Young's birthday as December 15 (Petersburg Press, December 8, 1939, 14(23):8). Further research specified his birth as December 15, 1913, in Sandpoint, Idaho (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Another source states that he was raised on a farm near Bend, Oregon (Petersburg Pilot, January 15, 2004, 30(3):13). In 1931, at age 17, following high school graduation, he moved to southeast Alaska (Petersburg Pilot, January 15, 2004, 30(3):13). In 1933, his older sister, Dorothy Young relocated to southeast Alaska following the death of their mother and the inability of their father to care for them (Petersburg Press, September 29, 1933, 8(13):8; U.S. Census 1920,1930). In the early 1930s Mr. Young and his sister were said to be related to the Fred Patten's and served as their young employees and companions on their Stephens Passage, Five Finger (SUM-16) and Akusha island (SUM-24) fur farm (Croman 1985; Loftus 1932; Mestrezat 1939; Petersburg Press, March 22, 1935, 9(37):8; Petersburg Pilot, January 15, 2004, 30(3):13). In the fall of 1936, "Jess Ames and Ed Young were busy at the Alaska Yukon Fur Farm getting a shipment of mink ready for Sweden, the shipment was to be sent out on the S.S. Alaska" (Petersburg Press, November 6, 1936, 11(18):6). Later, "Mr. Earl Ohmer received word from Ed Young Jr. who was appointed sales agent for the [Alaska] Yukon Fur Farm, and was traveling in the states, stating that he is married. No details were given". Ed Young was reportedly then in Washington, D.C. (Petersburg Press, September 10, 1937, 12(10):8). On September 7, 1937, he married Doris Boeger of Washington, D.C. (Petersburg Press, November 5, 1937, 12(18):1). The Ed Young family announced the birth of a daughter October 14, 1938 (Petersburg Press, October 28, 1938, 13(17):8). The 1940 U.S. Census documents the Edward Young family consisting of wife, Doris,

and two children: Garrieth (Gil) and Sherril (U.S. Census 1940). At least between 1939 and 1941, Ed Young traveled to Ketchikan to seasonally work for several weeks each year on the Anderes' (KET-20) Crystal Dairy mink ranch (Petersburg Press, March 24, 1939, 13(38):8; Petersburg Press, March 8, 1940, 14(35):8; Petersburg Press, March 4, 1941, 15(37):6). In 1939, the local newspaper noted that Ed Young purchased the Ullerick's West Petersburg residence. The Ullerick's then purchased the James Altier residence. And Ingar Nore purchased the Young's property located along the Mitkof Highway (Petersburg Press, July 21, 1939, 14(3):8). Historical newspaper accounts suggest that the Young's West Petersburg parcel was originally owned by Tom Gardner (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50): 5). In 1941 Ed Young was planning to go into the mink business on the site (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50): 5). Friday, June 13, 1941, Ed Young Jr. of Petersburg, and Doris Boeger Young, then of San Francisco, CA received word of their divorce decree (Petersburg Press, June 20, 1941, 15(51):8). In the winter of 1942-1943 Mr. Young placed his West Petersburg home and improvements up for sale (Petersburg Press, December 18, 1942, 17(25):5; Petersburg Press, January 15, 1943, 17(29):5). By early 1944, Mr. Young was reportedly serving in the U.S. merchant marine and based out of New York, New York (Petersburg Press, February 18, 1944, 18(39):2). "Ed was forced to give up mink ranching when WWII made it impossible to obtain essential items" (Petersburg Pilot, January 15, 2004, 30(3):13). Following the war, Young was a real estate salesman and broker in the Portland, Oregon area (Petersburg Pilot, January 15, 2004, 30(3):13). He met and married Alta-Ruth Schmidt in 1946 and they relocated to California for the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Young lived between July 8, 1917, and July 4, 2003. Mr. Young died at age 90 on December 31, 2003. Both husband and wife were interred within the San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery, Santa Nella, California (Petersburg Pilot, January 15, 2004, 30(3):13). See Jesse Ames, Earl N. Ohmer Sr., Fred Porter, Charles C. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bergmann, Thomas Gardner, and Florence Ullerick. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Young, Elmer: (PET-07). Very little biographical/genealogical information currently exists or is available concerning Mr. Elmer Leroy Young. He was born about 1891 in Katan, Montana (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007), or 1892 in Decatur, Nebraska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was actually born September 21, 1891, in Nebraska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is the older brother of D. [Dewey] L. [Lavelle] Young (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In early 1935 D. L. Young "bought improvements and interests in the Sumner Strait, Grey's Island (PET-07) fur farm from Peter Jorgensen for \$50 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). D. L. Young paid for the annual federal lease fee and livestock feed because Elmer was unable to do so. Elmer Young eventually sold all interests to his brother for \$50 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Throughout his life Elmer Young appears to have served as a farm laborer (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), Alaska logger (U.S. Census 1930), and U.S. forestry service employee (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Incomplete information suggests that Elmer Young was once incarcerated in early 1943 in Montana's Flathead County Jail (Montana, Prison Records, 1861-1968). See D.L. Young, and Mrs. D.L. Young. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Young, H. N.: (CRG-04, CRG-26). In 1924 H. N. Young was a fur farmer on the Sea Otter Sound, Eagle island (CRG-04) (Alaska Game Commission 1924). Young was also in partnership with W. H. Greenhagen in their Cholmondeley Sound, Skin island (CRG-26) fur farm. H. N. Young was periodically accompanied to the island fur farm by his son, Billy Young (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):2). The partners were issued their Skin island (CRG-26) fur farm permit in December 1922, and it appears to have been active through at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924;

Janson 1985, Chap. 9, 1; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The partners stocked their Skin island (CRG-26) fur farm with 17 pair of blue foxes and planned up to 20 more pairs if they could secure them (Petersburg Weekly Report, January 19, 1923, 10(6):2). See W.H. Greenhagen. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Young, Keith. Mr. Keith Ferman Young was born about 1912 (U.S. Census 1920), or 1911 in Montana (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Further research indicates that he was actually born June 22, 1910, in Park City, Montana (Montana, Birth Records, 1897-1988; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). Another source states that he lived between June 22, 1911, and May 21, 1973 (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). In 1930, he was a self-described fur farming manager in the Juneau, Alaska, area (U.S. Census 1930). There is the possibility he was in fur farming collaboration with Hugh C. Lafon in their Juneau enterprise (U.S. Census 1930). On March 22, 1935, he married Helen Frances Kurtz Young in Billings, Montana (Montana, County Marriage Records, 1865-1993). In the 1940's, Mr. Young claimed to be a self-employed plumber in Sitka, Alaska (U.S. Census 1940; WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). See Hugh C. Lafon. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Young, Ralph P.: (SIT-06, SIT-35). Ralph P. Young Sr. was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1910) or 1878 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He was listed as widowed (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940) and mixed Indian blood or indigenous Alaska Native American (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). Additional information more accurately lists his birth date as March 12, 1877, in Sitka, Alaska (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration, 1942; Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Mr. Young operated his vessel, "Smiles" (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He and his late wife had at least two children: Gibson and Ralph Jr. (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Young was one of the discoverers of the Chichagof gold mine site (DeArmond 1993:123). Ralph Young Sr. was involved in at least two island fur farm ventures: Salisbury Sound, Klokachef (SIT-06), and Slocum Arm, Leonhardt (SIT-35) islands. Mr. Young was a Sitka friend and neighbor, and in partnership with John Newell in their Salisbury Sound, Klokachef Island (SIT-06) fur farm. The two men formed their Klokachef Fur Company (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Hilson 1976:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). In April 1923, the pair were issued their Klokachef Island (SIT-06) fur farm permit, and it was abandoned by January 1929. Mr. Young was also involved in the Slocum Arm, Leonhardt Fur Farm (SIT-35) partnership with Dr. Elbert Leonhardt, Captain Herman, and M. S. Whittier. The company was issued its Leonhardt Island (SIT-35) fur farm permit in September 1923, and it was officially abandoned in July 1929 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ralph Paddy Young Sr. died August 7, 1956, and was interred within the Old City Cemetery, in Sitka, Alaska (DeArmond 1993:123; Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). See John Newell, Elbert Leonhardt, Captain Herman, and M. S. Whittier. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Zimmerman, Charles E.: (SUM-03). Charles Edwin Zimmerman is a local Petersburg barber, and Regal Engine Company sales representative (The Progressive, February 22, 1913, 1(6):2; Petersburg Weekly Report, April 15, 1916, 2(20):1). In the fall of 1916, he purchased the J.A. Hadland residence property near Petersburg's Son's of Norway Hall (Petersburg Weekly Report, October 28, 1916, 2(48):4). Charles E. Zimmerman was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930), or more accurately May 1, 1872, in Willshire, Van Wert County, Ohio (Ohio, County Births, 1841-2003). Mr. Zimmerman died December 24, 1943, in Seattle, Washington

(Ancestry.com; Roppel 2012a; Washington Death Certificates, 1907-1960). His wife, Minnie M. Wyandt Zimmerman, was born about 1890 in Van Wert County, Ohio (U.S. Census 1930). She lived between 1876 and 1960 (Washington Death Certificates, 1907-1960). The couple married November 16, 1918, in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 22, 1918, 4(52):1; Petersburg Press, October 27, 1933, 8(17):6).

In the summer of 1918, Charles Zimmerman and Fred Patten were early collaborators and partners in their Stephens Passage Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farming venture (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:68,71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). In 1919, Mr. Zimmerman stocked the West Brothers island with blue fox, and possibly raccoons (Isto 2012: 133; Reamer 2022), and stocked the East Brothers Island in 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). By adding partners, Zimmerman hoped to enhance and expand business opportunities there (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). A succession of active and inactive investors/partners came and went over the years in the Zimmerman Blue Fox Farm Company (SUM-03). Some of the early named partners included: Henry L. Arnold, James S. Drake, Fred Patten, and Sigurd Hadland (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partnership/company ended in 1926 with the departure of many of the stakeholders (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Zimmerman claimed that his tame foxes were more prolific and produced a larger litter (Isto 2012: 89; Trut 1999; Quinn 2024; Rando 2024). He was also one of the earliest reported Alaskan raccoon farmer (Isto 2012: 133). Over time, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman appear to have had the most continuous occupation of the Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm. The couple was active on the islands at least between July 1918 and the end of 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Bower 1920:71; USDA-Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chap. 9: 4; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The USDA-Forest Service fur farming special use permit for Brothers Islands (SUM-03) was issued to Patten-Zimmerman September 13, 1918 (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 18, 1921, 7(48):1). Limited historical federal agency files suggest Mr. Zimmerman was at least in formal partnership with Fred Patten between the summer of 1918 and September 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). "Both families were from Petersburg, and Zimmerman had been a barber there" (Roppel 2012a). Charles Zimmerman reportedly owned and operated the vessel "Bessie" throughout much of this era according to Blender (1999a). He also leased the boat in the spring of 1917 (Petersburg Weekly Report, May 25, 1917, 3(26):4). In 1922-1923 A Sitka area fur farmer, L.B. McCoy, was accused and later convicted of illegal poaching blue foxes from the Brothers Islands (SUM-03) (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 30, 1923, 10(46):1). In 1930 Mr. Zimmerman reportedly employed Ray Lyons on the Stephens Passage, Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm for at least a year (Petersburg Press, April 18, 1930, 24(7):16). A possible, unconfirmed, Mr. Lyon was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Sigurd Hadland was reportedly operating the Stephens Passage, Brothers Island (SUM-03) fur farm with Mr. Charles Zimmerman on shares (Petersburg Press, September 29, 1939, 14(13):8; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Hadland served as a "sharecropper" and operator on the Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fur farm between 1939 and 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In the summer of 1939, Mr. Zimmerman advertised for an on-site man to operate Brothers Islands (SUM-03) fox farm on shares (Petersburg Press, July 28, 1939, 14(4):6). In January 1941, the Zimmerman's returned to their island fur farm following more than a year away (Petersburg Press, January 3, 1941, 15(27):6). In the spring of 1941, C.E. Zimmerman began advertising for sale his 30' troller and his Brother's Islands (SUM-03) fur farm improvements (Petersburg Press, May 30, 1941, 15(48):8). The USDA-Forest Service reported in January 1942 that the Brothers islands (SUM-03) fur farm was "abandoned, and Zimmerman was in Seattle" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see reference to Mr. Zimmerman in Forrest (1984:133). See Sigurd Hadland,

George Scove, Lewis Long, Ben Franks/Frankes, L.B. McCoy, and Fred Patten. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Zuber, W. H.: (PET-26). William Herman Zuber was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1900), or 1888 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was actually born January 21, 1887, in Antwerp, Ohio (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). W. Herman Zuber married Elva G. Jacobs Zuber January 7, 1911, in Yakima, Washington (Washington, Marriage Index, 1854-2013). His wife, Elva, was born about 1893 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). They raised at least one child: "Lovern" (U.S. Census 1920) or Anita Laverne Zuber (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007). Initially he served as an agricultural farmer (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Zuber then acted as a teacher and elementary school principal in Petersburg, Alaska. In 1919-1920 he taught 7th and 8th grades and acted as the Petersburg, Alaska, elementary school principal (Petersburg Weekly Report, June 20, 1919, 5(30):1; Petersburg Weekly Press, May 21, 1920, 6(23):1). In November 1920 Mr. Zuber was described as the former head of Petersburg schools but then turned his interest to fox raising. He was soon planning on leaving for the south for business and time with his family (Petersburg Weekly Report, November 5, 1920, 6(47):5; Petersburg Press, November 8, 1935, 10(18):2). Mr. Zuber and his partners (i.e., Wikan Brothers and Company) were issued their Sumner Strait, Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farm special use permit in June 1919. In 1920 the company was restructured and given a new name: "Sokolof Fox Company". The Sokolof Fox Company was issued their fur farm permit in June 1920. At the same time, the company reportedly "built one small shack this summer". In November 1920, they..." could not gain the necessary financial resources to move ahead". They estimated their one shack was valued at \$40 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also, in November 1920, Mr. Zuber advised the Forest Service that he wished their Sokolof Island (PET-26) fur farm special use permit would be canceled (Bower 1920:71; Petersburg Weekly Report, November 5, 1920, 6(47):5; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In April 1921, the company's fur farm improvements and permit were officially relinquished (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Zuber appear to have separated and divorced sometime in the 1930's. He then married Mayola or Maylona Kinsey Zuber January 25, 1941 (Indiana, Marriages, 1810-2001). By 1942 Mr. Zuber was a salesman with Kinsey Hardware in St. Joseph, Indiana (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). William Herman Zuber lived between January 21, 1887, and February 14, 1965. He passed away in Los Angeles, California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). See Andrew J. Wikan, and Oscar Wikan. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Zuver, Al W.: (PET-16, PET-20, PET-27, PET-32, PET-34, PET-79). Alvah (Al) H. Wendell Zuver Jr. was born about 1907 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930) or 1908 in California (U.S. Census 1940). Another source specified that Mr. Zuver was born January 1, 1907, in Crescent City, California and died July 22, 1984, in Petersburg, Alaska (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current; Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Pilot, August 2, 1984, 10(31):12; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He is the son of Bertha and Alvah Zuver Sr., and brother to Viola, Edna, Estella, Bertha, James, Beatrice, Norah, and Vera Zuver. He was also a stepsibling to Addie, Earl, Calvin, and Bert Buchanan Zuver (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930). Al, James, Calvin, and Bert Buchanan Zuver were commonly referred to throughout the Alaska historical agency files, circulars, and literature as the "Zuver Brothers" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1941, Tewkesbury 1947:189). These four brothers were predominantly fishermen but operated several island fur farms individually or in some form of collaboration from at least 1929 through 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In the fall of 1929, Mr. Al Zuver Jr. first appeared in the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Press, September 6, 1929, 4(4):6). Al and Calvin Zuver followed their brother, Bert Buchanan Zuver, and collaborated in

their Sumner Strait, Level Island (PET-41) fur farm between 1929 and 1932; and Clarence Strait, Little Exchange, Echo, and Fire Islands (PET-34) fur farm between March 1933 and April 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Al and James Zuver were then collaborators in their Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) fur farm between 1935 and 1939. Calvin Zuver joined his brothers in 1939 and continued with them until 1947 on West Island (PET-27) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Al and James were also collaborators on their Keku Strait, Skiff Island (PET-16) fur farm between May 1938 and August 1941. In March 1938, the latter two brothers purchased Skiff islands livestock (i.e., fur bearers) and improvements from John A. Hadland Sr. for \$2200, and in November 1938 the brothers moved the old livestock from Skiff island (PET-16) to their Keku Strait, Meadow Island (PET-33) fur farm (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The brothers formally abandoned Skiff (PET-16) and Meadow (PET-33) Islands in August 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, Alaska Game Commission 1945, Chipperfield 1945). The 1940 U.S. Census lists Mr. Zuver's principal occupation as "fisherman". By October 1940, Benhart (Ben) and Nicholas N. Engdal were living in the community of Wrangell and not on their Sumner Strait, Liesnoi Island (PET-32) fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). The Engdal's hoped to sell to Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Zuver Jr. the Liesnoi island (PET-32) fur farm business and improvements; however, the house/home burned November 7, 1940 (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1940, 15(23):4). The local Petersburg newspaper reported the incident in their "Alaska Briefs" soon afterwards. "The house of Al Zuver, fox rancher on Liesnoi Island, was destroyed by fire on November 7, he reported last week on his arrival in town. Mrs. Zuver suffered burns while trying to save some personal effects but is recovering satisfactorily. The fire apparently started between the walls and all they were able to save was a bed and a meager supply of food. Their only means of transportation was an outboard, and rough weather prevented them from coming to town. They expect to fix up a cabin on the island for temporary living quarters" (Petersburg Press, December 6, 1940, 15(23):4). Alvah Zuver married Mrs. Alma L. Heindorf Preuschoff Zuver, April 22, 1941, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963), she's the widow of Frank Preuschoff (Petersburg Press, October 4, 1940, 15(14):1; Petersburg Press, April 25, 1941, 15(43):6). Following the fire, the Zuver's decided against purchasing the Liesnoi Island (PET-32) fur farm business and what improvements remained there. In 1940 the Forest Service reported the island's improvements were in poor condition and worth very little (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical sources state that Al Zuver Jr. owned and operated his wooden gasboat, "Myth". It was a 37-foot vessel that served as a gillnetter, troller, and long-liner (Blender 1999a). He also utilized the vessel "Priority" as a gillnetter. The Priority measures 35 feet in length, 10.5 feet beam, and a depth of 4.6 feet. It was powered by a Chrysler 110 engine (Blender 1999a). Mrs. Alma Hiendorf Preuschoff Zuver was born November 15, 1902, in Saginaw, Michigan. She moved to Petersburg in 1936. She is the widow of Frank Preuschoff. The latter couple were married between 1936-1941 (Petersburg Press, July 10, 1936, 11(1):1; Petersburg Press, October 4, 1940, 15(14):1; Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963). In the spring of 1941, following the fall 1940 Liesnoi Island (PET-32) structure fire, she and Al Zuver Jr. moved to the old Preuschoff home/residence on Sumner Strait, Lung Island (PET-20; PET-97) (Petersburg Press, April 25, 1941, 15(43):6). The couple appear to have utilized their Lung Island residence through at least 1952 (Petersburg Press, December 12, 1952, 27(23):4). They eventually transitioned to their permanent residence in the Scow Bay/Skylark City area of Mitkof Island (Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, Page 5). Mrs. Zuver lived between November 15, 1902, and January 1, 1973 (Petersburg Borough 2009; Petersburg Press, January 18, 1973, (10):5; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014).

Mr. Al Zuver Jr. and his wife provided lodging for the following individuals according to the 1940 U.S. Census: Harry Ivan Whitten, "Everend" Andersen, Pedro Pedersen, and Charles Arthur Erickson. All these individuals claimed to be commercial fishermen, but at least one (e.g., Harry I. Whitten) was an experienced and reasonably knowledgeable fur farmer, along with Mr. Zuver

and his family (Roberts 2014: 188). It is theorized that all or most of these individuals assisted the Zuver's in their fur farming duties/chores during their off-season of commercial fishing. Mr. Arthur B. Conover, a friend and their fur farm caretaker on Lung Island (PET-20, PET-79) between 1935-1941, passed away there June 6, 1941, at Mr. and Mrs. Alva Zuver's Lung Island (PET-20) home (Petersburg Press, June 13, 1941, 15(50):4). Mr. Al Zuver also served as the administer of his brother's, Bert Buchanan Zuver, estate (Petersburg Press, June 21, 1957, 32(51):7). See Arthur B. Conover, Frank Preuschoff, Benhart (Ben) and Nicholas N. Engdal, Bert Buchanan Zuver, Calvin Homer Zuver, and John James Zuver. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Zuver, Bert Buchanan: (PET-27; PET-34; PET-41). In the summer of 1927, an early reference to a "Bert Zerver" first appears within the local Petersburg newspaper (Petersburg Press July 8, 1927, 1(47):1 and 3). There are numerous and differing references for the one and the same Bert Buchanan and Bert Buchanan Zuver. He is one of the children of Levi and Bertha Zuver. The elder couple was married in 1891 (U.S. Census 1900). Bert B. Zuver was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), 1908 (U.S. Census 1930), or 1897 in California (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). He was actually born February 16, 1896, in Auburn, California (WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942; Petersburg Press, March 30, 1956, 31(40):1). His father, Levi Zuver died October 1, 1900, and his mother remarried one of her three brothers-in-law: Alvah Zuver Sr. It appears Bert Buchanan Zuver may have been estranged from his uncle and stepfather throughout much of his life. Earlier in life he went by the surname and was commonly referred to as "Bert Buchanan" (Alaska Game Commission 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He held a fur farming special use permit for his Clarence Strait, Level Island (PET-41), and was the on-site manager there between 1929 and 1932. Reference to his, and his brothers use of the island(s) is periodically chronicled within the local Petersburg newspaper between 1929-1941 (Petersburg Press, October 18, 1929, 4(10):4; Petersburg Press, January 17, 1930, 4(23):4; Petersburg Press, August 7, 1931, 5(51):8; Petersburg Press, July 29, 1932, 6(50):8). He also collaborated with his brothers in the Clarence Strait, Little Exchange, Echo, and Fire islands (PET-34) between November 1931 and March 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He appears to have relinquished the latter islands to his brothers Al and Calvin. Bert Buchanan Zuver oversaw the Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) fur farm between May 1933 and March 1935 (Petersburg Press, November 15, 1935, 10(19):8; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, in the summer of 1937, he was cited along with Al and Beatrice Zuver commuting from West Island fur farm to Petersburg for mail and supplies (Petersburg Press, June 11, 1937, 11(49):8). Historically, Mr. Bert B. Zuver was listed as single and he claimed to be primarily a hunting guide in the 1940 U.S. Census and beyond (Petersburg Press, August 31, 1951, 26(9):1). In the spring of 1956, many of his family, friends, and neighbors were concerned and reported he was missing from his Wrangell Narrows-Kupreanof island cabin. A search party was formed and for over a week searched for him (Petersburg Press, March 23, 1956, 31(39):1). His body was found by Frank Wooton, and a coroner's jury ruled his death was the result of an accidental drowning (Petersburg Press, March 30, 1956, 31(40):8). Bert Buchanan Zuver died March 20, 1956 (Petersburg Borough 2009; U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963; Petersburg Press, March 30, 1956, 21(40):1). His brother Al (Alva) Zuver Jr. served as the administrator of his brother's estate (Petersburg Press, June 21, 1957, 32(51):7). His military headstone chronicled his name (i.e., Bert B. Zuver), birth and death: February 16, 1896-March 20, 1956 (U.S. Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963; Petersburg Press, April 13, 1956, 31(42):3). He was interred within the Petersburg cemetery (Petersburg Borough 2009). Also see Alva (Al) Zuver, Bert Buchanan, Calvin Homer Zuver, and James John Zuver. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Zuver, C.H.: (PET-27, PET-34, PET-41). Calvin Homer Zuver was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910), 1895 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940), or March 21, 1894, in Auburn, California (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was listed as a son of Alvah Zuver Sr. (U.S. Census 1920). In the summer of 1929 Mr. Calvin H. Zuver appears to have arrived in Petersburg, Alaska (Petersburg Press, August 30, 1929, 4(3):1). He married Yvonne DeNayee Zuver July 22, 1937, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, July 23, 1937, 12(8):8). She was born about 1891 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). According to the 1940 U.S. Census the couple housed his mother (e.g., Bertha) and father (e.g., Alvah, Sr.) in their Ketchikan home. Throughout his life he practiced a wide range of vocations: miner (U.S. Census 1920, WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918), and fur farmer (U.S. Census 1930, 1940; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was also a noted southeast Alaska seine fisherman, trapper, and crab fisherman (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1940, the census notes that the father and son were both active and involved fur farmers (U.S. Census 1940). The “Zuver Brothers”: Calvin H., James J., Al Zuver, and Bert Buchanan Zuver were noted fur farmers throughout historical agency files, circulars, correspondence, and regional newspapers between 1929-1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The brothers collaborated and/or operated several island fur farms individually or cooperatively (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1931 the local Petersburg newspaper mistakenly referred to Calvin in a column as “Calvin Buchanan”. In early 1931 “Calvin Buchanan” was said to have spent some time collaborating with his brother, Bert Buchanan, on Level Island (PET-41) (Petersburg Press, January 9, 1931, 5(22):6). At that time, “Cal” Zuver was said to have assumed a leadership role in the fur farming enterprise. Calvin Zuver was also a fur farmer on the Clarence Strait, West (PET-27), and Fire, Echo, Little Exchange islands (PET-34) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In March 1933, Calvin and Al Zuver were issued their fur farming special use permit for the Little Exchange, Echo, and Fire Islands (PET-34), and it was transferred individually to Calvin Zuver in April 1938 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Calvin Zuver held the fur farming permit for these latter islands between April 1938 and May 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Al and James Zuver were collaborators in their West Island (PET-27) fur farm minimally between 1935 and 1939 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Calvin Zuver joined Al, and Bert in 1939 and continued with them until 1947 on West Island (PET-27) when it was converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In early 1938, Calvin Zuver and Frank Preuschoff were arrested and charged with the illegal killing of black-tailed deer fawns. Cal Zuver was in the possession of two fawns and was fined \$200. Both men’s weapons were confiscated. (Petersburg Press, January 28, 1938, 12(30):1). About 1940 Calvin Zuver moved his family to Ketchikan and passed away there in October 1978 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). He was said to have been interred within the Petersburg Cemetery (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). However, the Ketchikan, Alaska Bayview Cemetery lists his death as October 27, 1978, and internment there. Mrs. Yvonne Zuver is also listed there and reportedly lived between March 28, 1904, and March 29, 1967 (Bayview Cemetery Records, Ketchikan, Alaska). See Alva (Al) Zuver, Bert Buchanan, Bert Buchanan Zuver, and James John Zuver. Further research and reporting is recommended.

Zuver, James J.: (PET-16, PET-27, PET-33). John James Zuver was born about 1913 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1950). By 1940 he self-identified as James John Zuver and was said to have been born about 1914 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). Further research indicates he was more accurately born October 12, 1912 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942), or October 26, 1912, in Waldo, Oregon (WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947). He married Esther M. Moller Zuver October 8, 1938, in Petersburg, Alaska (Alaska, Vital Records, 1818-1963; Petersburg Press, October 21, 1938, 13(16):5). She was said to have been born about 1915 (U.S. Census 1940), or 1916 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1950). The pair raised two children: Barbara J. and Robert R. (U.S. Census 1940). James Zuver also housed his widowed father-in-

law: William J. Muller (i.e., Moller, Muller, or Moeller) (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Muller was a self-described retired seine fisherman and born about 1882 in California (U.S. Census 1940). In 1940 Mr. Zuver was self-described as a fur farmer with his family, mother and father on their Keku Strait, Skiff Island (PET-16) fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). However, in the fall of 1940, the family was said to be planning to relocate to Petersburg, Alaska (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). James Zuver was involved with his father (i.e., Alva W. Zuver Sr.) and three brothers (i.e., Alvah Jr., Calvin, and Bert) in three fur farms between March 1935 and August 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Between 1935 and 1939 Al and James were collaborators in their Clarence Strait, West Island (PET-27) fur farm. Calvin Zuver joined his brothers in 1939 and continued with them until 1947 on West Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The brothers also appear to hold special use fur farming permits for Skiff (PET-16), and Meadow (PET-33) islands. In March 1938, the Zuver brothers (i.e., Al and James J.) purchased the Skiff island (PET-16) livestock and improvements from John A. Hadland Sr. for \$2200, and in November 1938 the brothers moved the old livestock (i.e., fur bearers) from Skiff island (PET-16) to Meadow island (PET-33) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The two brothers formally abandoned Skiff Island in August 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; Alaska Game Commission 1945; Chipperfield 1945). Mrs. Esther Moller Zuver appears to have separated and divorced James Zuver. She then married Gordon E. Lampman June 22, 1952, in Tillamook, Oregon (Oregon, Marriage Index, 1906-2009; Oregon, State Marriages, 1906-1971). James J. Zuver then married Violet Jean Morrison Markuson Zuver October 31, 1959, in Washington (Washington, Marriage Records, 1854-2013). James Zuver passed away September 6, 1991, in Gig Harbor, Washington and is interred within the Greenwood Memorial Park, Renton, Washington (Find a Grave Index, 1600s-current). His second wife, Violet J. Zuver lived from November 8, 1923, and July 18, 1990. She is also interred within the same Renton, Washington cemetery (Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007; Washington, Death Index, 1940-2017). See Alvah (Al) Zuver Jr., Bert Buchanan, Bert Buchanan Zuver, and Calvin H. Zuver. Further research and reporting is recommended.

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- 1966 Money Crisis Faces Fur Farm. February 11. 53(28):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
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- 1966 C.E. Swanson Passes: Pioneer Petersburg Merchant. January 14. 53(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1965 Search On For McGilton. November 26. 53(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1965 M. Rayner Dies. October 29. 53(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1965 Funeral Held Wednesday For Guy C. Roundtree. April 16. 53(Apr.):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1965 Fur Farm to Close. January 22. 52(Jan.):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1965 Leekley to Juneau to Discuss Farm Fate. January 15. 52(Jan.):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1965 Fur Farm Funds Cut. January 8. 52(Jan.):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
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- 1964 Notice-Raymond Ross Brady. October 30. 52(Oct.):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1964 Reyburn Dies. October 2. 52(Oct.):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1964 From Nunivak. Leekley. September 11. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
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1926 Bass Thinks Fur Industry Is Improving. September 24. 1(5):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
1926 Kills Two Black Wolves. Campen. June 21, 1926, 1(5):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
1926 Tourists Are Made Welcome in Alaska Railroad Belt. Bell, Bowman. June 21. 1(5):5. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1926 Four New Appointments. Pryde. June 5. 1(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 At the Arctic. Fenswick, Parks. May 29. 1(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Old Pioneer Of Petersburg Dies: Mrs. Thomas Hadland Stricken in Ketchikan. May 29. 1(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 No Wildlife for This Fox. Bull, Harris, Tibbs. May 19. Page 5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 At the Arctic. Fels. May 19. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 New Print Shop For Petersburg. Charles. February 26. Page 2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Chamber of Commerce Meets. Adopted fox industry resolution. February 26. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Classified. Aurora Silver Fox Farms. Swanson. February 19. Page 4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Classified. Chinchilla Rabbits. Barnes. February 19. Page 4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Booze Cases. Magill. February 19. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Bert Miller Dead. February 12. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Seizures Of Illegal Furs Made In West. Brubaker, Kronmiller. January 29. Page 2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Jimmy Rhodes Injured. January 22. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Fur Farmers Convention Is Being Planned. January 1. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 No Hope For Recovery. Mrs. Minnie Alexander. December 25. 11(96):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Boy and Girl. Conn. December 25. 11(96):1 Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Sitka. Mills, Muheim. December 12. 11(94):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Heavy Jail Sentences. Rudy. December 11. 11(94):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Siberian Agent Receives Mail Four Years Old. Hunter. December 4. 11(93):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Fox Association In Kodiak Region Is Triving [Thriving] Is Reported. December 4. 11(93):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Behrs, Monson, Preuschoff, Reyburn, Sandan. November 20. 11(91):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Brings Foxes From Yakutat. Trefzger. November 20. (91):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Pacific Coast Fur Producers Effect Merger. Cline, Groth, Flanagan, Skotheim, Wheeler. November 13. 11(90):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Dahl, Elliott, York. November 13. 11(90):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Bass Tells Of Conditions; Well Known Oldtimer Passes Eight Month in Northland and Sees Much of the Country. Bass, Snodgrass. November 6. 11(89):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Owner of Ketchikan Restaurant Is Fined For Possessing Game. Hallson. November 6. 11(89): 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Notice Of Dissolution Of Partnership. Lehner, Nelson. October 30. 11(88):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Rocking Moon Company Is In Seattle, South. Barrett, Melford. October 30. 11(88):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Local. Alston. October 16. 11(86):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Another Picture To Be Filmed Soon In Alaska. Barrett, Melford. September 25. 11(83):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Abbes. September 25. 11(83):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Here On Business. Engdahl. September 18. 11(82):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Current Events. Dahl. September 18. 11(82):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Buchamp Recovering. Beauchamp. September 18. 11(82):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Aadland, Allen, Vestal. September 11. 11(81):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Current Events. Cunningham. September 4. 11(80):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Mohr. September 4. 11(80):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1925 Anderson Makes Another Shipment Of His Blue Foxes. Anderson, McDonald, Reamer. August 28. 11(79):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 From Fox Farm. Metz, Moore (i.e., Mohr), Perkins. August 28. 11(79):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Laundgren Says Bureau Method All Wrong. Kooney, Lundgren. August 28. 11(79):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Sales Inn Is Ready and To Open Saturday. Sales. August 21. 11(78):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Advertisement: Silver Fox Sale-Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm. Waller. July 30. 11(75):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 U.S. General Land Office. Colp. July 31. 11(75):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Current Events. Goldstein. July 31. 11(75):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Notice to Fox Farmers. Bennett. July 24. 11(74):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Advertisement: Silver Fox Sale-Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm. Waller. July 24. 11(74):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 White Foxes Being Raised In The Arctic; Blue Foxes Are Doing Well There Says Government Official. Blatchford, Goshaw. July 24. 11(74):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Rabbits Form New Industry For Northland. Barnes. July 24. 11(74):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Brackney. July 17. 11(73):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Japanese Is Hurt. Nakamoto. July 10. 11(73):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Notice to Creditors. Dedrickson. June 26. 11(72):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Mink Useful in Feeding Blue Foxes. Willard. June 26. 11(72):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Taken To Juneau. Smith. June 26. 11(72):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Current Events. Coulter. June 19. 11(71):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Arrests Are Made By MacGregor For Killing Of Deer. Nakamoto, Kooney, Mills, Twist. June 19. 11(71):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Wanted. Howe. June 12. 11(70):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 San Juan New Boat Is In Harbor And Of Cruiser Type. Smith. June 12. 11(70):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Holm. June 5. 11(69):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Hadland, Ramstead, Tveten. June 5. 11(69):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1925. Locals. Jackson. May 29. 11(68):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Inn To Soon Open. Sales. May 22. 11(67):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Here On Business. Nelson. May 22. 11(67):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Pretty Launching Planned For Boat Owned By Smith. May 15. 11(66):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Locals. Hadland, Hansen, Neilson. May 15. 11(66):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Rayners Will Go On Fox Farm For Summer Months. May 15. 11(66):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Brock Under Treatment. Brock. May 8. 11(65):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Poto Killed By Jean Owens At Sum Dum. Bacon. Sumdum Charlie, Paine. May 8. 11(65):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Ramstead Family Thinks Petersburg Town Has A Future. May 8. 11(65):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Summer Logging Camp. Gill, McDonald. March 20. 11(58):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Here On Business. Reyburn, Ripley. March 20. 11(58):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Bass Is Well Known Old Timer North. March 13. 11(57):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Has Returned Home. Jensen. March 6. 11(56):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Fox Pelts Shipped To London Market. Hill. February 27. 11(55):3. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1925 Double Sales Reported By Fur Exchange. Named Officials elected. February 13. 11(53):5). Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Notice to Creditors. Lomen. February 13. 11(53):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Is Clearing Boats. T.S. Elsemore. February 13. 11(53):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Fox Farmers Of Farragut Are In Town. Jorgensen, Nooney, Wandve. February 6. 11(52):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Light House Tender Picks Up Boat. Rise. January 30. 11(51):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Goes Outside For Trip. Jorgensen. January 16. 11(49):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Prize Fox Is Bought By Dr. V.R. Cline. Woodward, West, Cline. January 9. 11(49):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Alaska Blue Fox Industry Is Growing: Rapid Expansion Fur Farms Well Described By Dr. V.R. Cline, Animal Expert. January 9. 11(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1925 Cleary Buys Foxes From Farragut Bay. Cleary, Donahue, Healy, Heaney, Hunter, and Flannigan. January 2. 11(47):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Miss Mae Mills On Her Way To Spend Holidays. December 26. 11(49):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Protection of Shrimp Beds Provided For. Ohmer, Osten. December 19/ 11(48):1 Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Perkins Is To Fox Farm Near Shakan. Mohr, Perkins. December 19. 11(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 First Mail Trip On Fox Route Will Be Jan. 15. Fryer. December 12. 11(47):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Forest Fryer Gets Contract For Fox Route. December 5. 11(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Deserter Is Arrested By Neil MacGregor. Laurie. November 28. 11(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Attend Fox Meeting. November 14. 11(43):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Jorgensen In Britain. November 14. 11(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Locals. Patten. October 30. 11(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Bill Casey Died. October 24. 11(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 More Stock Sold. Abbess; Silver Gray Fox Farm. October 17. 11(39):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Fox Farmer Tells About Best Method. Colp. October 17. 11(39):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Mrs. Martin Returns. October 3. 11(37):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 McGilton Takes Up Homestead. Hausness, Kayler, McGilton. October 3. 11(37):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Bernard Hirst Sells Business In Sitka Town. Mills. October 3. 11(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Greenaa Takes Over Sanitary Meat Market. Greenaa, Jorgensen. October 3. 11(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 More Foxes Shipped From Storm Island. Patten. October 3. 11(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Classified. Aurora Silver Fox Farms. Swanson. September 26. 11(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 On Business Trip. Patten. September 26. 11(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Sells Choice Stock. Smith, Sanders, Willard. September 26. 11(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 New Fox Ranch. Wheeler and Smith. September 19. 11(35):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Elliott's Are Making Trip to Jungles. September 19. 11(35):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Choice Foxes Shipped Out On Alameda. Cleary, Goshaw. September 12. 11(34):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Some Fine Potatoes. Nelson. September 12. 11(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1924 Proposed Fox Meeting for Petersburg. September 12. 11(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Fur Farming. Abbess, Allen, Ames, Campbell, Cleary, Davis, Goshaw, Hadland, Hildebrand, Howe, Mathis, Olsen, Patten, Peterson, Preuschoff, Smith, etc. September 5. 11(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Wright Wenrich III. August 29. 11(321/2):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 On Fox Farm. Cecil Allen. August 29. 11(321/2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Goshaw Favors Experimental Fox Farming. August 29. 11(321/2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Blue Fox Men Will Meet In Juneau Soon. August 29. 11(321/2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 We Stock Holders. Roger, Tveten. August 22. 11(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 New Postal Route For Fox Farmers Is To Be Established. August 22. 11(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Largest Fox Farm Of Interior Alaska Started Hot Springs. Woolard. August 15. 11(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Locals. Johansen, Martins. August 15. 11(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Geo. Goshaw Makes Visit To Fox Farms. August 15. 11(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Fox Expert Makes Talk To Ranchers. Buckingham. August 15. 11(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Ships Blue Foxes. Treen. August 8. 11(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Mrs. J. Smith Visiting.... Son and Husband. August 1. 11(30):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Local Briefs. Frank and Francis Preuschoff. July 25. 11(29):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Fur Farming. Snow Pass Fox Company; Kletsch, Alaska Blue Fox Co. July 25. 11(29):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Local Briefs. McKay. July 18. 11(28):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 For Silver Fox Men. C. Dahl. July 18. 11(28):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Current Events. Armstrong. July 11. 11(27):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Current Events. Chas. McCallum. July 11. 11(27):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Local Briefs. Allen, Cleary, Frederickson, Georgson [i.e., Jorgensen], Preuschoff, Smith, etc. July 11. 11(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Advertisement. Conrad Dahl. June 27. 11(25):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Local Briefs. Mills, Pavloff. June 27. 11(25):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Walderhaug-Engdal. June 20. 11(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Local Briefs. Holst, Schlosser. June 20. 11(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Local Briefs. McCauley, Streeter. June 13. 11(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Was After Supplies. Ames, Johansen. June 13. 11(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Wilson Tells About Pen Bred Foxes. May 30. 11(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Johnson. May 30. 11(21):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Russian Government Will Exploit Fur. Swenson. May 30. 11(21):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Victims of Storm. Agripina Bay. Benson. May 30. 11(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Wilson Tells About Pen Bred Foxes. Wilson. May 30. 11(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Marten Schlosser and F.W. Perkin. May 23. 11(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Good Returns From London Market For Blue Fox Pelt. Allen, Mathis. May 23. 11(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Tractor For Farming Land Is Received. Wallace. May 23. 11(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Heimdahl Is the new Manager of the Trading Union. Ames, Olsen. May 9. 11(18):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Can Furnish Mink. Leith. May 9. 11(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Mathis. May 2. 11(17):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Papke. May 2. 11(17):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Should Be Careful. Haynes. April 18. 11(16):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Charles Skuse: The Pioneer Farmer. April 18. 11(16):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Former Publisher To Cultivate Foxes. Perkins. April 18. 11(16):2. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1924 Pioneer Farmer. Skuse. April 18. 11(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Evans Recovers Stolen Furs By Offer Reward. Evans, Sheehan. April 11. 11(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Mathis, Pederson. April 11. 11(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Larson, Lang. April 4. 11(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Robinson. March 28. 11(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Alaska Lambs Are Frisking In Hot Sun Shine Of March. Swanson. March 21. 11(11):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Native Women In Sail Boat Reach Farm In Distress. Leach, Smith. March 21. 11(11):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Fox Rancher Trying Artificial Dens For His Youngest Foxes. Gomoll. March 21. 11(11):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Bacon, Harvey, Nelson. March 21. 11(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Advertisement. Jacob Otness. March 14. 11(10):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Current Events. Moore. March 14. 11(10):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Our New Citizens. Strench. March 14. 11(10):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Captain Louis Martins. March 14. 11(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Hildebrand, Mills. March 14. 11(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Ole Haynes Exonerated By Jury For Killing Native. March 14. 11(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Native Killed By Fox Rancher At Pybus Bay. Grey. March 14. 11(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Winter Radishes Grown In Open Near Petersburg. Olsen. March 7. 11(9):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Leaves for the South. Perkins. March 7. 11(9):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1924 Items of the Town. Cleary. March 7. 11(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

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- 2023 Obituary: William Colyn Lyons. August 10. 49(32):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2023 Obituary for Colleen Nicholson. February 2. 49(5):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2021 Artifact Archive. Hildebrand, Eagles. October 21. 47(42):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2021 USFS Lease of Fur Farm Land Ends Next Summer. June 24. 47(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2021 Artifact Archive. Hildebrand. May 20. 47(20):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2021 Obituary for Angelette "Angie" Hofstad. February 18. 47(7):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2020 Obituary for David Allen Peterson. February 13.
- 2018 Obituary for Jimmie Wayne Thompson. November 8. 44(45):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2017 Obituary for Shirley Ann (White) Stephenson. December 21. 43(51):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2017 Obituary for Ingvald Ask. October 26. 43(43):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2017 Fisherman celebrates 100th birthday. Bahovec. January 5. 42(1):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2016 Obituary for Lesley Croxton. May 26. 42(21):21. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2015 Yesterday's News. November 12. 41(46): 2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2015 Obituary for John Johnson. April 9. 41(15):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2014 Obituary for Dolores Ramstead Lund. January 30. 40(5):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2014 Obituary for Robert William (Bud) Peterson. June 5. 40(23):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2014 Death Notice for Robert William (Bud) Peterson. May 15. 40(20):22. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2013 Obituary for Jon Arthur Stephen. April 25. 39(17):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2013 Obituary for Henry William (Bill) Hansen. February 21. 39(8):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2011 Obituary for Loren William Croxton. March 31. 38(13):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2010 Obituary for Dorothy Johann Ingle. June 3. 37(23):13. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 2010 Obituary for Virginia Elizabeth Colp. March 4. 37(9):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2009 Obituary for Verner Louis Israelson. September 3. 35(37):16. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2009 Retirement Party for William Bergmann. June 4. 35(23):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2008 Obituary for Arnold J. Israelson. July 31. 36(31):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2008 Obituary for Theodore Hasbrouck Sr. July 17. 34(29):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2008 Obituary for Patricia Anne Stolpe. June 12. 34(24):18. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2007 Obituary for Jeanne Augusta Bacot Thynes. September 27. 33(39):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2007 Obituary for Erling Thynes. March 15. 33(11):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2005 Obituary for Anne Catherine Leekley. 31(45):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2005 Storm brewing on horizon as local fishing fleet 'grays'. Mathisen. By Klas Stolpe. October 13. 31(41):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2004 Obituary for Cora Johnson. November 11. 30(45):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2004 Obituary for Alice Harvie Stokes. October 21. 30(43):15. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2004 Old warehouse gets a second lease on life. August 12. 30(33):11,14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2004 Obituary for Margaret (Marnee) Mary Israelson. June 17. 30(25):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2004 Obituary for Edward H. Young. January 15. 30(3):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2002 Boom in Fur sales boost demand, prices for wild game pelts. By Joel Gay. December 12. 28(50):15. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2002 Recollections from a Point Agassiz Homesteader. Lund, Ramstead. October 31. 28(44):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2002 Obituary for Geraldine "Jerry" Frink, 94. January 24, 2002, 28(4):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2001 A Slice of Saturday Morning American Apple Pie Passes. Bergmann. November 8. 27(45):1 Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2001 Obituary for Judy L. (Allen) Peterson. June 14. 27(24):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2000 Obituary for Hugh Alexander Harris. May 25. 26(21):21. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2000 Obituary for Birdie Doris Jensen. April 13. 26(15):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 2000 Obituary for Jerome Francis (Jerry) Wooton. March 23. 26(12):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1999 Obituary for Ethel Bergmann. October 28. 25(43):22. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1999 Photograph. Geri Frink is pictured in 1928 on Pearl Island. September 9. 25(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1999 Obituary - Leif Loseth. April 8. 25(14):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1998 Obituary- Courtney H. Lyons. February 12. 24(7):16. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1997 Obituary - Beulah Haltiner. November 6. 23(45):15. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1997 Obituary- Myron Leroy Lyons. August 14. 23(33):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1997 New address for Dahl. Barbara Dahl. January 23. 23(4):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1996 Obituary - Hanna Benitz. September 5. 22(36):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1995 Obituary - Franz Schneuer. June 1. 21(22):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1994 Obituary of a Hotel. Scandia House. December 22. 20(51):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1994 Obituary - Marvin F. Israelson. March 24. 20(12):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1994 Obituary - Peter J. Philbin. March 3. 20(9):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1993 Obituary - Margaret Marie "Sis" Whitethorn Slack. December 23. 19(51):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1993 Obituary - Norma J. Tenfjord. December 23. 19(51):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1993 Obituary - Harold Axel Stolpe. April 29. 19(17):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1993 Obituary - Arthur Peterson. March 18. 19(10):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1993 Bergmann's Celebrate 50 Years of Love. Bergmann. January 21. 19(3):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1992 Obituary - Willie McGilton. December 31. 18(53):6. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1992 Alaska Fur Farms: A life of few frills and lots of freedom. April 16. 18(16):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1991 Obituary- Howard Hunter Conn. January 17. 17(3):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1990 Obituary - Earl Benitz Sr. November 8. 16(45):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1990 Obituary – Richard I. Miller. September 13. 16(37):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1989 Obituary - Nina Dahl. May 11. 14(19):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1989 Obituary- Carol Elevena Gallup Hungerford. April 27. 14(17):15. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1988 Correction. Alexandra Hall. September 8. 13(36):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1988 Obituary - Alexandra Hall. September 1. 13(35):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1988 Amended Obituary- Renee Muskavage. March 24. 13(12):17. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1988 Obituary- James Russell Leekley. March 24. 13(12): 6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1988 Obituary- Renee Muskavage. March 17. 13(11):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1988 Obituary - Charles Richard Harris. May 19. 13(20):16. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1987 Obituary- Mary Frances Lyons. October 15. 12(42):16. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1987 Viking Visitors Guide. Johnson, Roberts. May 14. 12(20):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1987 Obituary- Agnes Rosella Birch Deveney. January 22. 13(4):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1986 Obituary - Dagmar Ames. May 8. 12(19):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Obituary - Frank J. Wooton. December 20. 10(51):17. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Services Saturday. Frank J. Wooton. December 13. 10(50):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Obituary-Emma Jewl Hildebrand Griffin Beal-68. August 23. 10(34):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Obituary - Alva H.W. Zuver. August 2. 10(31):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Five local attend Folklife exhibition in Washington. July 26. 10(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Maybel Kayler: the kids all loved her-and the love continues. July 12. 10(28):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Hasbrouck Heals Ailing Men Back to Health. April 12. 10(15):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Newspaper was 'rush, rush' operation. Katy Tichenor. February 9. 10(06):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1984 Before the Pilot: Petersburg's Newspaper History. February 9. 10(06):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1983 Obituary - Alvina McKee. November 3. page 11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1983 Obituary- Sam Idem. September 14. 9(37):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1983 The Folks Next Door: A People Feature Series. By Katy Tichenor. July 27. 9(30):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1983 Obituary - Eunice M. Wooton. July 27. 9(30):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1983 On the Move. Lyons. March 2. 9(9):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1982 Obituary - Kurt G. Nordgren. September 29. 8(38):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1982 Obituary - Jacob M. "Jack" Olsen. May 5. 8(18):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1982 Obituary – Charles H. Fitzgerald. March 3. 8(9):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1982 Obituary - Joseph E. Johnson. January 6. 8(1):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1981 Obituary – Beulah Kinnear Owsley. October 28. 7(42):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1980 U.S.F.S. Tree Nursery To Be Dedicated May 16. May 14. 7(20):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1980 Graveside Services- Birch. March 5. 7(10):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1980 Oscar E. Sandvik Passes. January 30. 7(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1980 Alice Swanson dies in Tucson. January 9. 7(2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1979 Pioneer logger, fisherman, and hunter passes away. Birch. July 5. 6(26):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1979 Norwegian pioneer moves away to avoid troublemakers. Sandvik. May 23. 6(20):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1979 Former Resident Dies in Little Italy, Arkansas. Idem, Owens, Tenfjord. March 21. 6(11):11. Petersburg, Alaska.

1979 Obituary - Elmer Clarence Whitethorn Sr. March 7. 6(9):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1978 Did You Know. Archbold. November 15. 5(45):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1978 Obituary -Elizabeth Kristina Roger. August 24. 5(33):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1978 New Names Listed For Stikine Area Spots. August 24. 5(33):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1978 Services held for Marion Leslie Frink. January 25. 5(4):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1977 Services Held for Loyla Ohmer Wikan. December 28. 4(50):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1977 Classified Ads-For Sale. Harder. September 27. 4(37):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1977 Dora Loseth Passes. June 1. 4(21):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1977 Did You Know? Birch. April 6. 4(13):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1977 Obituary - Charles Orem Parks. March 23. 4(11):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1976 Petersburg Pioneer Passes; Andrew Johansen Wikan. November 17. 3(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1976 Mary Parks Dies. July 21. 3(27):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1975 Bergmann Kupreanof Mayor. Bergmann. December 17. 2(45):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1975 The Rayner Family, Petersburg Pioneers. October 31. 2(39):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1975 Haines Honors Past Resident. Fenn. June 20. 2(20):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1975 Did You Know? Colp. March 10. 3(9):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1974 Did You Know That? Hasbrouck. September 6. 1(31):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1974 Former Resident Dies in Seattle. Elstad. September 6. 1(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1974 Bjarne Peterson, Oldtimer Here, Dies at Sitka. March 27. Page 2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1974 Newspapers' Histories Related. February 27, Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1974 'Cat Man" J.H. Wheeler Dies at 101. February 8. Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.

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1974 Services Held In Seattle For Andrew Ask. January 10. (8):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1973 Services Held For Rose Olsen. May 24. (28):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1973 Mrs. Ingrid Ask Former Resident Dies. April 26. (23):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1973 Scow Bay News. Skylark City. Zuver. January 18. (10):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1973 Jerry, Marion Share Fishing Duties. January 18. (10):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1973 Services Held For Alma Zuver. January 18. (10):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1973 Fisherman-Prospector Albert Jorgensen. January 11. (9):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1973 Mrs. Carl Roger. January 4. (8):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1972 Ed Nelson-Carpenter and Fisherman. December 28. (7):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1972 Minnie Colp Recounts History. November 16. No. 1. Page 3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1972 Fur Farm Closes Dec. 31. November 9. No. 52: 12. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1972 58-Year Alaskan Fred Birch. September 28. (46):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1972 'Jack' Olsen Looks Back. August 24. (41):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1972 Agnes Erickson Passes. July 27. (37):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1972 Louis Tenfjord Services. Tenfjord. July 13. (35):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1971 Ingrid Peterson Dies At Pioneers Home. December 30. (7):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1971 Pioneer Birthdays. Edna Price. November 4. 58(51):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1971 Myrtle Cornelius, Longtime Resident, Dies Here. September 23. 58(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1971 Classified. For Sale. Matusavage. September 16. 58(44):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1971 Classified. For Sale. Matusavage. September 9. 58(43):9. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1971 Frederick Haltiner, Sr. Longtime Resident, Passes. June 10, (30):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1970 Born in Finland; Annie Behrs dies in Sitka. November 25. (2):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1970 Raymond Smith, ex-dentist here, dies in Oregon. November 18. (1):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1970 Alice Brady Dead At 78. Nakamoto. November 4. (52):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1970 Mink Hear The Boom. Leekley. May 13. 57(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1969 John Blair Stephen, fisherman, dies at 67. December 31. 57(8):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1969 A Visit With Two Oldtimers. McGilton, Sandvik. September 17. 56(45):17. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1969 Obituary-Jack DeZordo. July 9, 1969, 56, Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1969 Memorial Rites For Ex-Resident. Hildebrand. June 25. 56(33):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1969 Card of Thanks. McKee. January 22. #12. page 11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1969 Mark McKee Dead at 76. January 22. #12, page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1968 Bert Cornelius Funeral. December 4. 56(6):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1968 L.J. Israelson, Pioneer Here, Is Dead at 84. November 13. 56(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1968 Rites Held For George M. Lyons, Petersburg Oldtimer. Lyons, July 24. 55(39):13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1968 Chris Dahl Building New Cannery in Bristol Bay. June 12. 55(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1968 Public Notice. Lyons. January 10. 55:13. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1967 Of the Bernice A and Her Lady Skipper. Frink. October 27. 55(52):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1967 Peter Behrs Funeral Rites Here. September 8. 55:4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1964 Wrangell Pioneer. E. Campbell. May 1. 50(27):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1964 Port Soundings. Hildebrand, Frink. May 1. 50(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1964 Brady Services This Afternoon. Brady. January 3. 50(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1963 For Sale-gasboat Hicks. Behrs. October 18. 50(25):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1963 Alaska Guide Leaves For Wash. Wooton. September 13. 50(25):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1963 Did You Know? June 28. 50(25):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1963 Cold Storage Engineer Lee Steear Dies. May 10. 50(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1963 Oscar Wikan's Funeral Yesterday. May 10. 50(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1963 Canneryman Brueger Dies in Arizona. Brueger. March 8. 50(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 Dies in Ketchikan. Charles Demmert. November 30. 50(11):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 To Move South. November 2. 50(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 Notice: Anthony Muskavage. October 12. 50(11):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 Gregory Hildebrande Dies In Olympia. September 21. 50(11):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 As You Know It. Mrs. Wilde. September 14. 50(11):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 Fur Farm Testing Meat of Fur Seal. Leekley. September 14. 50(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 Dies In Tacoma. Allen. August 31. 50(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 Greenaa Ends 50 Years Of Local Business. August 10. 49(21):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1962 Fitzgerald-White Vows Said. July 6. 49(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Weddings Highlight Holiday Season. Nordgren, Thompson. December 22. 49(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Married in Juneau. Philbin. October 6. 49(3):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Mrs. Anna McGilton Funeral Monday. July 7. 49(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Late Flash. Dean Kayler. July 7. 49(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Salmon Tagging At 2 Locations. June 30. 48(34):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Dies In Wrangell. MacDonald. June 16. 48(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Back From Kodiak. Bennett, Knudsen, Leekley. June 2. 48(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Hospital Notes. Schneuer. May 26. 48(34):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Pioneer's Birthdays. Campen. April 28. 48(34):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Did You Know That? Young Croman. April 21. 48(34):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1961 Louis Israelson Moves To Sitka. March 3. 48(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Did You Know? Langley-Kramer. December 30. 48(18):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Funeral Tomorrow For Pioneer Businessman. Dahl. December 30. 48(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Greetings From 90 Club. Campen. December 23. 48(18):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 At The Fur Farm. Leekley. October 14. 48(6):2. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1960 Funeral Services Held For Mrs. Harris. 48(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Olaf Tenfjord Died Last Night. June 17. 47(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Renowned Sourdough Is Suicide Victim. Ibach. June 24. 47(46):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Former Resident Dies. Allen. June 3. 47(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Town Founded By Peter Thomas Buschmann. Norberg. May 13. 47(46):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 \$200 Gift Made By John Hadland March 25. 47(22):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Sig Mathisen Funeral Last Week. January 29. 47(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1960 Sig Mathisen Funeral Held Today. January 22. 47(22):1 Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1959 Newly Weds Return. Stolpe. July 3. 46:1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1959 Ames At School Reunion. Ames, Bergmann. May 15. 46(45):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1959 Pioneer Petersburg Fisherman Dies. Loseth. February 6. 46(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1959 Pedar Lund Funeral Held Today. January 9. 46(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1958 Petersburg Hotel and Restaurant Pioneer Dies. Roger. December 26. 46(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1958 Mrs. Rayner Passes. March 28. 45(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1958 Picture of ten Southeastern Alaska's mayors. Mallott. January 24. 45(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1958 Father and Son Die At 93, and 70. Rayner. January 3. 45(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1957 Swanson Death Learned Here. Swanson. October 18. 33(16):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1957 Notice Is Hereby Given. Ernest Gomoll estate. September 27. 33(13):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1957 Legal Notice. Zuver. June 21. 32(51):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1957 Rozich Back. Rozich. July 5. 33(1):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1957 John Allen Dies. May 24. 32(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1957 Rozich Leave To Live In States. January 11. 32(28):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Remember Residents At Pioneers Home For Christmas. Carlson. December 7. 32(23):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Fitzgerald's Buy Colp's Grocery. November 2. 32(18):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Gustave Westerlund Funeral Tomorrow. October 19, 1956, 32(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Bert Burgess Services Held This Afternoon. September 7. 32(10):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Former Resident Visits. Johnson. August 17. 32(7):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Don Philbin Funeral Services Wednesday. Philbin. May 18. 31(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Card of Thanks. Zuver. April 13. 31(42):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Bert Zuver Found Monday Morning. March 30. 31(40):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Funeral Services For Zuver Thursday. March 30. 31(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1956 Burt Zuver Last Seen on Monday. March 23. 31(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Death Takes David Housel. November 11. 31(20):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Earl N. Ohmer; Ohmer Services Sat. Afternoon. November 4. 31(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Community Mourns Death of Earl Ohmer. October 28. 31(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Legal Notices-Notice to Creditors. Knutsen. August 12. 31(7):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Former Petersburgite Sells First Book. Young Croman. August 12. 31(7):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Otness Memorial Service. Otness. July 22. 31(4):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Kirberger Services In Seattle Friday. Kirberger. July 15. 31(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Several Fur Buyers. Kirberger, Kaye, Reidman, and Lewis. January 21. 30(29):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1955 Want Ads-For Sale. Gomoll, Nordgren. January 7. 30(27):7. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1954 Want Ads-For Sale. Olsen. December 17. 30(24):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 John Allen Now At St. Vincent Home. November 12. 30(19):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Memorial Services for Mr. and Mrs. Loren Johnson. November 5. 30(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Homicide, Suicide Is Jury's Verdict. Johnson. November 5. 30(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Two Married Here Recently. Brady, Nakamoto. October 29. 30(17):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Services Held For Thomas Olsen. September 24. 30(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Want Ads. Langley. August 27. 30(8):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Bud Peterson's Marriage Revealed. July 23. 30(3):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Alaska Booth One of Highlights At Rotary Convention in Seattle. Knudsen. July 9. 30(1):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Want Ads-For Sale. Knutsen. July 2. 29(52):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Want Ads-For Sale. Langley. June 18. 29(50):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Notice of Homesite Application. Nakamoto. June 18. 29(50):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Douglas Has Close Call. Douglas. May 28. 29(47):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Notice of Homesite Application. Birch, Nakamoto. May 7. 29(44):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Gary Young Croman Awarded Scholarship. April 30. 29(43):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Notice To Creditors. Stuck [Sztuk]. March 26. 29(38):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Old Time Resident Passes. Sztuk. February 19. 28(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1954 Former Resident Now Story Writer. Young. January 15. 28(28):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 News From Norway; Fur Farming Slumps. October 30. 36(17):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 Petersburg In Years Gone By. Olsen. September 25. 31(12):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 Jack Mitchell Succumbs. August 21. 28(7):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 Fifty Year Resident Dies. Hadland. August 14. 28(6):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 Death Comes To Oldtimer. Knutsen. July 3. 27(52):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 Scow Bay News. Nilsen. June 19. 27(50):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 Eastern Couple Moves to Fanshaw. Cole, DeLong. May 22. 27(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1953 For Sale. Amazone, Nordgren. April 10. 27(40):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1952 Along The Waterfront. Zuver. December 12, 1952. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1952 Services Saturday For P.J. Jorgensen. September 26. 27(12):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1952 Peter Jorgensen Pioneer Citizen Passes Away Here. September 19. 27(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1952 Wrangell Couple Is Married Here. Hansen, Nore. August 1. 27(4):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1952 Roy Peterson Dies Thursday. June 20. 26(50):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1952 Boy To Minnesota. Langley. February 1. 26(30):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1952 Along the Waterfront. Kirberger. January 25. 26(29):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Married Sept. 7. Hallingstad, McCullough. September 21. 26(12):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Successful Results At Experimental Farm On Fish Offal Use. September 7. 26(10):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Oregon Fur Farmers Look Over Farms Here. Paul Autio, Andrew Waris. August 31. 26(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Hunting Parties Ready To Go As Season Opens. Zuver. August 31. 26(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Services Tuesday In Ketchikan For Amelia Gundersen. August 17. 26(7):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Former Schoolmate Visits Ann McDonald. Brixner. July 20. 26(3):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Visitors Taken On Outing To Glacier. Hasbrouck. July 13. 26(2):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Acquires Sunburn While On Vacation. Swanson. July 13. 26(2):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1951 Wooton is owner of yacht Radar. June 29. 25(52):2. Petersburg, Alaska.

1951 Personals. Frank Langley. June 8. 25(49):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1951 Charlie Elliot At Pioneer Home. June 8. 25(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1951 Vitamin E Halts Mink Kit Disease. May 11. 25(45):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1951 Langley's Speak At Auxiliary Program. April 20. 25(42):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1951 Jim Leekley Visits Experimental Farms. March 9. 25(36):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1951 Notice. OK Radio Repair Co. Strandburg. February 2. 25(31):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1951 Funeral Services for Grace Sztuk. February 2. 25(31):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Two Oldtimers Die in States. Campbell. December 1. 25(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Personals. Frances Shimondle. November 3. 25(18):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Notice-Probate. Jensen. October 20. 25(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Johnnie Sales Has Broken Hip. September 29. 25(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Know Your University. Reeb. September 15. 25(11):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Notice-Langley. August 18, 1950. 25(7):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Bob Allen's Friends Visit Here Monday. June 30. 24(51):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Harry Colp Dies At Hospital Monday. June 9. 24(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Charlie Carlson In From Fanshaw. March 31. 24(39):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Roy Dahl Passes Last Night In Seattle. March 24. 24(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1950 Notice-homesite application. Fitzgerald. February 10. 24(32):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Louis Matusavage, Arthur Thieberg. December 2. 24(22):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Art Thieberg, Louis Matusavage. December 2. 24(22):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Farnums Visiting Here. Theberge. October 7. 24(14):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 West Petersburg. Porter. September 16. 24(11):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Scow Bay. Shimondle. September 9. 24(10):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 C.E. Swanson South On Alaska Today. August 26. 24(8):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Grow Pastel Minks On Fur Farms Now. August 19. 24(7):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Funeral Rite Held For Mrs. Peterson. May 20. 23(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Rhodes Resigns As Chief of Police. Rhodes. May 6. 23(44):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1949 Old Time Resident Dies In Seattle. Patten. February 11. 23(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Former Residents Get Together in California. Anderson, Hadland, Miller. November 12. 23(20):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 For Sale. Birch. October 22. 23(17):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Mr. and Mrs. Swanson Outside For Winter. October 8. 23(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Mrs. Hansen Passes Early Sat. Morning. October 1. 23(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Interesting Film to Be Presented Here. Goldstein. September 24. 23(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Mr. Philbin Passes Suddenly Monday. Philbin Sr. August 13. 23(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Bertha French Bride of Donald Philbin. July 23. 23(4):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Classified Ads. Kawashima. July 9. 23(2):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Pioneer Resident Passes Sunday. Peterson. July 9. 23(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Bob Gay Guest At Langley Home. Langley, Theberge, Wright. July 2. 23(1):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Former Resident Here For Summer Vacation. Allen. June 18. 22(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Mrs. Stephen Dies In Seattle Sunday. June 11, 22(50):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Classified Ads. Shimondle. May 14. 22(46):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Classified Ads. Shimondle. April 30. 22(44):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Fred Birch Sells Mink Business. March 19. 22(38):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1948 Former Resident Dies In States. Hadland. January 9. 21(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1947 Mr. and Mrs. Ingar Nore. December 26. 21(26):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1947 For Sale. Robert Island, Apple. November 21. 21(21):5. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1947 Special Letters of administration of Partnership Assets. Dahl. November 21, 1947. 21(21):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Liquor Store Open For Brackney Estate. October 17. 21(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Notice To Creditors. Hans Preuschoff estate. October 3. 21(14):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Lindsley. Fisheries Hearing Here Next Week. September 19. 22(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Final Rites For Hans Preuschoff. September 12. 22(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Death Comes to Hans Preuschoff. September 5. 22(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Funeral Services For Abe Brackney. August 29. 22(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Long-Time Resident Passes Away. Brackney. August 22. 22(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Bound To Grand Jury On Robbery Charge. Freel, Harshman, Schneuer. July 25. 22(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Porter Apple Dies on Roberts Island. Apple, King, Mitchell. . July 25. 22(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Lindsley. Fisheries Agent Is Here On Business. June 27. 11(52):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Iowa Mink Farmer Now in Petersburg. Gothier. June 13. 21(50):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Former Residents Back This Week. Fenn. April 25. 21(43):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 ADB Issues Booklet On Fur Farming. April 11. 21(41):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Hasbrouck Boat Is Launched Saturday. March 14, 21(37):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 I.M. Dahl Dies At Home Here. Dahl. January 24. 21(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Services Thursday For Thomas Garner. January 24. 21(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1947 Leekley and Rosich Back From Ketchikan. January 3. 21(27):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 Former Petersburg Man Dies in States. Mann. December 15. 21(24):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 Last Rites for Anton Rasmussen. November 29. 21(22):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 Former Resident Dies In Oregon. Charles C. Craig. November 1. 16(18):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 New Owner of Cab Company. Fenn. October 4. 21(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 Herve Jorgensen Passes Away Today. September 6. 21(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 Notice-Patten. May 10. 20(45):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 Reyburns Leave For Stay In South. March 29. 20(39):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 James Allen Dies Here Tuesday. April 5. 20(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1946 Chicago Man Buys Green Rocks. Allen, Kirk. February 1. 20(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Apples Bring News of Large Wolf Killed. Apple, King. December 7. 20(23):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Mrs. John Allen Laid to Rest. December 7. 20(23):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Mrs. J. Haltiner Back to Bellingham. October 12. 20(15):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Vandenberg To Live At Green Rocks. July 27. 20(4):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Wyant Appeals Court Decision. Tenfjord, Wyant. June 29. 19(52):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Tenfjord Injured In Assault. Tenfjord, Wyant. June 1. 19(48):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Wildlife Biologist Visits Fur Farm. Hynes, O'Connor, Kellogg, Leekley. April 27. 19(43):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 How Conservation Affects Alaska. Leekley. April 20. 19(42):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Fishermen Return After Winter In South. Roy Dahl. March 2. 19(35):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Classified Ads. Varness. February 23. 19(34):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1945 Personals. DeLong. February 9. 19(32):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Millers On Way To Fanshaw. December 29. 19(26):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Notice to Creditors. Ross. October 6. 19(14):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Patented Lands Not Excluded From Indian Claims. Gomoll. September 29, 19(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1944 New Owners of Storm Island. Abbess, Langley. September 1. 19(9):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Frank Rozich Buys Chris Dahl Plant. August 25. 19(8):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 New Packing Plant May Be Built Here. Dahl. August 18. 19(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Services Held For Mrs. Pearl Ross. June 9. 19(3):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Personals. Petticrew. April 21. 18(48):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Former Petersburg Resident Doing War Work. Hildebrand. February 25. 18(40):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Ed Young Writes From East Coast. February 18. 18(39):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1944 Andrew Roald Buried Here. February 12. 18(38):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Andrew Todal Passes At Hospital Wednesday. December 17. 18(30):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Abbess Stormbound In Petersburg. Abbess, Philbin Sr. October 8. 18(15):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Hammer-Stephen Wedding Saturday. September 24. 18(13):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Young-Croman Nuptials Sunday. August 6. 18(6):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Charles McKee Is Buried Today. June 18. 17(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Duncan Neil MacDonald. June 18. 17(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 U.S. General Land Office. Rozich. May 14. 17(46):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 For Sale. Patten. May 14. 17(46):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Too Much Wind In California. Hildebrand. April 30. 17(44):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Mrs. Rayburn To Move To West Petersburg. March 12. 17(37):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Conrad Dahl Buried Monday by Masons. January 29. 17(31):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 Classified Ads. Young. January 15. 17(29):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1943 R.O. Parks Dies At Point Agassiz. January 1. 17(27):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Classified Ads. Young. December 18. 17(25):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Mr. and Mrs. Allen Honored at Reception For Golden Wedding. November 20. 17(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Classified Ads. Rayner. September 18. 17(12):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Personals. Fitzgerald. September 11. 17(11):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hasbrouck. September 11. 17(11):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Classified Ads. Arthur C. Carlson. September 11. 17(11):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Rasmus Enge, Pioneer Resident, Passes Away Monday. June 26. 16(52): 2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Housewarming For Mr. and Mrs. Patten. May 22. 16(47):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Former Merchant Passes in California. Stoff. April 24. 16(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Tragedy Revealed In Kodiak Area. Kiukpalik Island. April 10. 16(41):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Apples Buy Boat This Week. March 27. 16(39):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Sam Allen Visits On Monday Evening. March 13. 16(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Personals. Brixner, Davis, Haltiner. February 20. 16(34):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Application Notice. Yukon Fur Farms. February 6. 16(32):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Black Bear Brings Foxes from Juneau. Leekley. January 30. 16(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1942 Funeral Services For Louis Martins. January 2. 16(27):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1941 Louis Martins Dies At Home Here. December 26. 16(26):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1941 Mrs. Rasmus Enge Passes Away Today. November 7. 16(19):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1941 Fifth Grade Teacher Marries. Dahl, Ullman. October 31. 16(18):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1941 Classified Ads. Chris Dahl. September 26. 16(13):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1941 Brown Bear Brings Four Blue Foxes. September 26. 16(13):5. Petersburg, Alaska.

1941 Alaskan Briefs-Joe L. Hill, September 12. 16(11):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Notice of Sale. Hausness. August 22. 16(8):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Leekley Has Charge of Fur Farm Here. August 1. 16(5):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Fur Farm May Get More Funds. August 1. 16(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Edmund Preuschoff Buried Thursday. July 25. 16(4):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Notice to Creditors. Hausness. July 4. 16(1):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Friday, June 13, Ed Young Jr. of Petersburg. Young. June 20. 15(51):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Wrangell. Campen. June 20. 15(51):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Dorothy Young Moves Across the Bay. June 13. 15(50):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Captain Conover Taken By Death. Allen, Conover. June 13. 15(50):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 For Sale. Zimmerman. May 30. 15(48):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Man Kills Self By Shooting. Hausness. May 30. 15(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Tenfjords Spend Some Time In Town. Tenfjord. May 16. 15(46):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Haltiner Return Their Home, Rocky Pass. Haltiner. May 16. 15(46):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Leon Hasbrouck. May 9. 15(45):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Classified Ads. Willard. May 9. 15(45):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Fred Patten Loses Home on Akusha Island. May 9. 15(45):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Personals. Haltiner. May 2. 15(44):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Personals. Preuschoff, Zuver. April 25. 15(43):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Whitey Olson Dies Tuesday Night. Roald. April 25. 15(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Classified Ads. Willard. April 18. 15(42):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Personals. Stephen. April 18, 15(42):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Mrs. Philbin Dies, Paralytic Stroke. April 18. 15(42):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 District Court. Olsen. April 11. 15(41):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Personals. Wold, Young. March 14. 15(37):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Funeral Services Held for Grigsby. January 31. 15(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Accident Causes Death, Fanshaw Man. Schneider. January 10, 1941, 15(28):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1941 Personals. Zimmerman. January 3. 15(27):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Alaska Briefs. Barnes, Zuver. December 6. 15(23):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Personals. Johnson, Ross, Senior. November 29. 15(22):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Alaska Briefs-Ketchikan. Daymond, Scott. November 15. 10(15):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Christian Tveten Passes Away. Norberg, Tveten. November 15. 10(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Personals. Davis, Halterman, Kelly, Nore. November 1. 15(18):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Forest Service-Fanshaw. October 18. 15(16):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Barnes Mangled By Big Grizzly. October 11. 15(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Personals. Roy O. Dahl. October 4. 15(14):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Preuschoff Funeral Services Saturday. October 4. 15(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Personals. Preuschoff and Shimondle. September 27. 15(13):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Personals. Starkenburg. September 13. 15(11):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Town Talk. Brady, Ladely, Nelson, Senior, Starkenburg, Tenfjord. August 2. 15(5):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Ethel B. Fined. Willard, Starkenburg. August 2. 15(5):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Seiner Lois W Fined \$500. Whitten. August 2. 15(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Auction Sales Dates Announced. July 26. 15(4):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Personals. Johansen. July 12. 15(2):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1940 Legals. Mrs. Elsemore. July 12. 15(2):7. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1940 Personals. Wold. June 28. 14(52):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Personals. Terry Olson Tveit. June 14. 14(50):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 T.S. Elsemore Dies In Seattle Hospital. May 31. 14(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Bernard Shimondle Returns with Bride. May 17. 14(46):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 CCC Anniversary Dance Huge Success. Johnson, King. April 19. 14(42):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Legals. Yukon Fur Farm. March 29. 14(39):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Personals. Chapman. March 15. 14(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Personals. Young. March 8. 14(36):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Personals. Hansen. March 1. 14(35):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Edna Crocker To Wed Herman Pederson. February 16. 15(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Personals. Elkins. February 9. 14(32):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1940 Oldtimer Dies From Paralytic Stroke; William Stafford Passes Away Saturday Morning. January 5. 14(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Shimondle. December 15, 1939. 14(24):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Ramstead, Shimondle, Young. December 8. 14(23):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Alaska Briefs-Urata. December 8. 14(23):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Wrangell. Pat Kelly. November 17. 14(20):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Milnes. November 3. 14(18):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Legals. Harry Kinnear. November 3. 14(18):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Market for Mink and Blue Fox. October 27. 14(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Hadland, and Zimmerman. September 29. 14(13):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Town Talk. Wilde. September 22. 14(12):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Ramstead. September 8. 14(10):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Alaska Briefs. Bohlke, Elstad, Rayner. September 8. 14(10):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 City Council Taxes Slot Machines. Kinnear. September 8. 14(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Ketchikan Fair to be held Sept. 1-4: Is sponsored by the American Legion. Archbold, Giese. August 25. 14(8):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Hungerford, McGilton, Nore, Young, Ullerick, Willard. July 21. 14(3):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Zimmerman. July 28. 14(4):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Classified Ads. Patten. July 7. 14(1):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Patten, Powell. June 30. 13(52):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 City Council Takes Up Many Matters. Nilsen. June 9. 13(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Alaska Briefs-Wrangell. Urata. June 2. 13(48):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Alaska Briefs-Ketchikan. Charles. June 2. 13(48):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Chapman, Nordgren, Olsen. May 19. 13(46):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Benitz, Chapman, Hildebrand, Scott. May 12. 13(45):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Alaska Briefs. Danielson, Engdal. May 12. 13(45):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Jacob Hadland Sells Song Hollywood Co. May 5. 13(44):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Other Murders Are Recalled by Nelson Charles Case in Ketchikan. Krause. April 28. 13(43):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Local Youth Found Dead on Hare Island. Lyons, Owens. April 7. 13(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Porter Apple Married To Marian Stitt. March 31. 13(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Young. March 24. 13(38):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Funds for Local Fur Farm Station. USDA appropriations. March 24. 13(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personals. Starkenburg, Whitten, Willard. March 17. 13(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personal. Stafford, Wooton. March 3. 13(35):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Stubbs Passes Away. Stubbs. February 10. 13(32):7. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1939 Local Boat Hits Point Mitchell. McGilton, Porter. February 10. 13(32):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Juneau Building Is Destroyed Wed. Goldstein. February 10, 13(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Anchorage Invites Ohmer, Mr. Loftus. Bennett, Loftus, Ohmer. January 20. 13(29):1 Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Classified Ads. Johnson. January 13. 13(28):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1939 Personal. Philbin, Stafford. January 6. 13(27):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Fur Farm residence-office. December 30. 13(26):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Advertisement. Webstad. November 11. 13(19):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Hansen, Tenfjord, Young. October 28. 13(17):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 58 Homesites Opened on Mitkof Highway. Pen raising encouraged. October 21. 13(16):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Moller, Zuver. October 21. 13(16):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Loftus. September 30. 13(13):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Construction on Fur Farm Begins. Loftus, Shimondle. September 30. 13(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Fur Farm Bids Are Opened Here. Berry, Foss. September 9. 13(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 The Mail Route Mix-Up. Mailboats. August 19. Page 4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 CCC Crew To Fix Local Ski Jump. Loftus. August 19. 13(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Sammy Nakamoto Passes Away Quietly. August 19. 13(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Christensen, Patten, Stafford, Willard. July 22. 13(3):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Classified Ads. Patten. July 22. 13(3):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals; hospital notes. Nelson. July 15. 13(2):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Nelson, Smith. July 8. 13(1):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Covering the Waterfront. Birch. July 8. 13(1):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Mrs. Conrad Dahl Succumbs to Illness. Dahl. June 24. 12(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Classified Ads. Fur Farm bids. June 10. 12(49):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Wilde. May 27. 12(47):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Frank Johnson, Ray Brixner Unreported. May 13. 12(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 John Hadland and Family Leave town: Old time residents move to Juneau. Hadland. April 15. 12(41):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Alaska Briefs. Loftus. April 1. 12(39):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Haltiner. March 25. 12(38):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Impressions. Young. March 25. 12(38):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Nelson. March 4. 12(35):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Hadland, Nordgren, Stolpe. February 25. 12(34):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Covering the Waterfront. Birch. February 18. 12(33):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Alaska Briefs-Wrangell. Urata. February 11. 12(32):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Officials Enthuse Over Fur Industry. Loftus. February 4. 12(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Two Fox Farmers Fined in Court. Preuschoff, Zuver. January 28. 12(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Personals. Hibbs. January 21. 12(29):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Covering the Waterfront. Nordgren. January 21. 12(29):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Mrs. Pearl Ross. January 14. 12(28):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1938 Mail Route Bids Are Opened. Dahl, Olin. January 7. 12(27):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Golden Wedding Anniversary For Conrad Dahls. December 10. 12(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Ed Young Returns. Boeger, Young. November 5. 12(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1937 Fur Farms to Move Close to Town. Birch, Christensen, Dahl, Johnson, McKee, Preuschoff, Rozich. November 19. 12(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Old Timer Dies Aboard His Boat. Mooney. October 29. 12(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Married...Hansen, Olsen. October 29. 12(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Alaska Briefs. Apple. October 22. 12(16):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Exp. Fur Farm Site To Be Cleared. Loftus. October 22. 12(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 1937 Tax Payments Now Being Made. Fenn. October 8. 12(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Classified Ads. Christensen. September 17. 12(11):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Ohmer, Young. September 10. 12(10):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Obituary. Ole Nelson Opsal. September 10, 12(10):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 New Bulletin Available for Fur Farmers; Contains Information on the Prevention and Control of Disease. Dr. J.E. Schillinger. September 10. 12(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Porter. August 13. 12(6):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Yukon Fur Farms Appeals Land Purchase Denial. Ames, Ohmer. August 13. 12(6):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. DeNayee, Zuver. July 23. 12(8):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 20 Years Ago. Barkdull, Willard. July 16. 12(2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Port Alexander News. Martin. July 16. 12(2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Joe Williams Dies Very Suddenly. July 16. 12(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Fur Farm to be started July 1: Dr. J.B. Loftus to be in charge. June 25. 11(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Legals. Brackney, Catt, Norberg. June 18. 11(50):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Zuver. June 11. 11(49):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Obituary-Ulysses Grant Doble. June 11. 11(49):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Local Fur Farm Site Endorsed; Territorial Committee Picks Mitkof Island. June 11. 11(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Conn. June 4. 11(48):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Probate Court. Estate of Cyrus Catt. June 4. 11(48):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Ed Ramstead Passes Away. June 4. 11(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Starkenburg. May 21. 11(46):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Harvey, Haynes, Nordgren, Starkenburg. April 30. 11(43):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Alaska Briefs-Ketchikan. Giese. April 30. 11(43):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Peter Peterson Services Tuesday. April 30. 11(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Papke, Porter, Wilde. April 23. 11(42):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Shamley. April 16. 11(41):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Christensen, Mitchell, Papke, Rayner, Zuver. April 9. 11(40):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Two Oldtimers Pass Away. Catt. April 9. 11(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Carlson. March 26. 11(38):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Davis. March 19. 11(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Allen, Campbell, Miller, Patten, Philbin, Stephen. March 12. 11(36):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 20 Years Ago. Refling. March 12. 11(36):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Fur Farm Bill Passes Legis. Ohmer, Campbell. March 12. 11(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Christensen, Patten, Shamley, Stephen. February 26. 11(34):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Hospital Notes. Doble. February 19. 11(33):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 C.C.C. Crew Aids In Feeding Deer. February 19. 11(33):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Chapman, Hadland, Harris. February 12. 11(32):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Personals. Porter, Whitten. January 15. 11(28):8. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1937 Fur Shipments For Territory in 1936 Listed. January 15. 11(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Stormy Weather Hits Fanshaw. Abbess, Miller, Patten. January 15. 11(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 Exp. Fur Farm Bill Is Being Drafted. Ohmer, Roden. January 15. 11(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1937 General Gorgas Takes Mink, Mail. Catt. January 8. 11(27):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Eric Larson's Boat Wrecked. Kimmel, Larson. December 4. 11(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Personals. Allen, Behrs, Christensen, Philbin, Reyburn, Stafford. December 24. 11(25):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Xmas Sportsman Now on Sale. Ames, Ohmer. November 27. 11(21):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Alaska Briefs-Ketchikan. Mustard. November 27. 11(21):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Classified Ads. Young. November 20. 11(20):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Exp. Fur Farm Receives Backing. November 20. 11(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Babblings. Ames, Young. November 6. 11(18):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Fur Farmers are Circularized. November 6, Page 4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Personals. Behrs, Patten, Shamley, Stafford, Yukon Mink Farm. October 30. 11(17):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Paul Vernon to Raise Chickens. October 23. 11(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Lindsley. One Third Small Harbor Dredge: operations divided into three phases. October 16. 11(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Personals. Allen, Conover. October 2. 11(13):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Chris Dahl. September 18. 11(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Emil P. Refling Dies In Seattle. August 21. 11(7):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Survey made of Fur Farms. August 7, Page 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Advertisement. Mitkof Beer Parlor. July 17. 11(2):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Wrangell. Pat Kelly. July 10. 11(1):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Alfred Fraser, Fredk Huth Merge. July 10. 11(1):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 F. Preuschoff to Marry Sunday. July 10. 11(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Personals. DeZardo. June 12. 10(49):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Swimming Classes Being Organized: Dorothy Young Takes Group to Fall Creek. Young. June 12. 10(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Stackpole. Climate of Alaska Highly Overrated. May 15. 10(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Classified ads. May 8. 10(44):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Classified ads. May 1. 10(43):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Classified ads. April 24. 10(42):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Personals. Boutelle, Stafford. April 3. 10(39):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Herman Hanson appointed Fanshaw Postmaster. March 6. 10(35):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Alaska Briefs-Wrangell. Urata. March 6. 10(35):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Town Talk. Hadland, Miller. January 31. 10(30):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1936 Personals. Gomoll, Senior. January 24. 10(29):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Wiebe. December 27. 10(25):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Fur Industry Is Very Active. December 27. 10(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Behrs, Nordgren, Stolpe, Whitten, Willard. December 20. 10(24):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Pt. Agassiz News. Ask. December 20. 10(24):11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Johnson. December 6. 10(22):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Henrietta Dahl and Trygve Strom Marry. Dahl, Strom. December 6. 10(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1935 Personals. Goldstein. November 29. 10(21):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Point Agassiz News. Goldstein. November 29. 10(21):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Alaska Briefs. Hotovitsky. November 29. 10(21):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Whitten, Willard. December 20. 10(24):12. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Want Ads. Lane. November 22. 10(20):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Buchanan, Greenaa, Tvete. November 15. 10(19):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Impressions. Ohmer. November 8. 10(18):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 15 Years Ago. Zuber. November 8. 10(18):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Lane. November 1. 10(17):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Alaska Briefs. Harvie. November 1. 10(17):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Letter Box. Gomoll. November 1. 10(17):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Hadland. Wallace. October 25. 10(16):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personals. Whitten. October 11. 10(14):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Advertisement. Papke. October 11. 10(14):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 New Laws For Alaska; Private 81. D.E. Stubbs. September 20. 10(11):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Fur Farmers Enthusiastic. Ohmer. September 20. 10(11):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Clam Industry Being Revived. Preuschoff. September 13. 10(10):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Personal. Moy, Robinson. September 6. 10(9):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Town Talk. Young. August 2. 10(4):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 From the Mailbox-Letter to the Editor. Letter stresses the need for an experimental fur farm. Ohmer. July 26. 10(3):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 From the Mailbox-editorial. Introduction to a letter to the editor from Earl Ohmer. H. Brough. July 26. 10(3):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Mrs. James Allen Dies This Morning. Allen. July 26. 10(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Card of Thanks. Anderson. July 19. 10(2):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Dorothy Noreide-Arnold Israelson Wed Yesterday. July 19. 10(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Mrs. A. Anderson Dies Last Monday. July 19. 10(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Ketchikan. Walter Cowan. June 28. 9(51):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 10 Years Ago. Nakamoto, Tveten. June 21. 9(50):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 10 Years Ago. Hadland, Tveten. June 14. 9(49):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Impressions. Harris and Hadland. June 14. 9(49):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Town Talk. Harris and Gomoll. June 7. 9(48):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Paul R. Vernon Witness In Court Case. June 7. 9(48):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 15 Years Ago. Hadland. May 31. 9(47):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 For Sale. Olsen. May 31. 9(47):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Classified Ads. Knudsen. May 31. 9(47):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Martin, Olsen. May 10. 9(44):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Mrs. Paul Vernon Dies Suddenly. May 10. 9(44):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Frederick Miller and Hazel Anderson Married Saturday. May 3. 9(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Two Pay \$750 for Smuggling Furs. DeStaffany, Dorbandt, Pierce. May 3. 9(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Local News. Hasbrouck. April 26. 9(42):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Cornelius Jacobsen Commits Suicide. April 19. 9(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Daughter of Former Petersburg People Dies In Juneau. Yorke. March 29. 9(38):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Chamber of Commerce Meets Wed. Dufresne, Ohmer. March 29. 9(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Local News. Young. March 22. 9(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1935 Yukon Fur Farms Receive High Price. Ames, Ohmer. March 22. 9(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Local News. Hibbs, Nakamoto, Starkenburg, Vernon. March 15. 9(36):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Gus Lundgren Falls Dead on Street Thursday. March 8. 9(35):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Town Talk. Compton, Knudsen. March 1. 9(34):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Jacob Hadland To Start Oyster Ranch. Hadland. February 22. 9(33):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Man Drowned Near Turnabout Island. Kerns. February 15. 9(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Notice. Abbess. February 1. 9(30):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Local News. Young. January 25. 9(29):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Local News. Christensen, Jensen, Olsen, Ross, Stout, Wooton. January 11. 9(27):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Bob Robinson Makes Change At His Island. Compton, Fitzgerald, Knudsen, Robinson. January 11. 9(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Paine, Pioneer Alaskan, Dies. January 11. 9(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Local News. Compton, Frink, Rayner, Tenfjord. January 4. 9(26):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1935 Mink Breeders and Pelts Are Being Shipped. Catt, McKee, Ohmer, Rozich. January 4. 9(26):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Behrs, Peterson. December 28. 9(25):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Pybus Bay Couple Married Xmas Eve. Philbin, Wooton. December 28. 9(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Mrs. J. Roald Dies From Bronchial Pneumonia. December 28. 9(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Rayner, Robinson. December 14. 9(23):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 15 Years Ago. Gillette, Rozich. December 14. 9(23):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Troller Is Mauled By Brown Bear, Sitka. Mattila. December 7. 9(22):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Mr. and Mrs. James Allen Celebrate 25th Wedding Anniversary. December 7. 9(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Gomoll, Hibbs, Philbin, Wiebe. November 28. 9(21):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Situation Wanted. Strandburg. November 28. 9(21):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Wrangell Couple Wed in Municipal Chapel in City of New York. Brueger. November 28. 9(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Charlie Greenaa and Wife Given Large Surprise Party Sat. November 28. 9(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Webstad. November 23. 9(20):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Petersburg Blue Fox Co., November 23. 9(20):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 15 Years Ago. Hadland. November 16. 9(19):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Town Talk. M.L. Frink. November 16. 9(19):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Dan Alston. November 16. 9(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Charlie Greenaa Married Tuesday, Return Northland. November 9. 9(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Alston, Reyburn. November 2. 9(17):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 15 Years Ago. Willard. November 2. 9(17):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Mrs. Jorgensen Died Wednesday. October 12. 9(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Roald. October 5, 1934, 9(14):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Anderson, Carlson, Hadland. September 28. 9(13):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Former Petersburg Girl Dies In Wrangell. Louth. September 28. 9(13):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 15 Years Ago. Allen, Preuschoff, Olson. September 21. 9(12):6. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1934 Couple Married Here Last Night. Roald, Glover. September 21, 1934, 9(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Ray Compton Passed Away Early Sunday. September 21. 9(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Bert Burgess. Johnson, Kerr. August 31. 9(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Postal Clerk Of Anchorage Is Sentenced. Marsh. August 31. 9(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Town Talk. Campbell. August 24. 9(8):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Much Business Transacted At Council Meeting. Jensen. August 24. 9(8):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 15 Years Ago. Nelson. August 24. 9(8):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Wilde. August 17. 9(7):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 15 Years Ago. Hadland, Howe. August 17. 9(7):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Naze, Patten, Watson. August 10. 9(6):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Jorgensen. July 27. 9(4):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Mukluk Trail. D.E. Stubbs. July 13. 9(2):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Hadland. July 6. 9(1):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Alaska Jorgenson Becomes Bride of John Varness Here. July 6. 9(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Wilde Jr. June 15. 8(50):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Notice. Elliott. June 15. 8(50):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Elliott. May 18. 8(46):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Tom Garner. May 11. 8(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Mills. April 27. 8(43):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Harry Kinnear. April 6. 8(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Hadland, Starkenburg. March 23. 8(38):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Wheeler-Robinson Nuptials Held Here Sunday. March 23. 8(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Hadland. March 16. 8(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Scott. February 16. 8(33):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Northern Sea Food Company Sells Plant. Kayler, Otness. February 16. 8(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Robinson. February 2. 8(31):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 New Marshal, Commissioner, Take Office. Christensen, Dawes. February 2. 8(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Couple Are Married Here Last Friday. Christensen, Erwin, Morrow. January 26. 8(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Behrs, Hansen, Hildebrand. January 12. 8(28):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Five Wrangell Men Are Missing; Left Wrangell December First For Fox Ranch; Believed Lost In Severe Storm. January 12. 8(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Local News. Fenswick, Peterson, Tenfjord. January 5. 8(27):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Card of Thanks. Anderson. January 5. 8(27):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Alaska Indians For Game Work Will Be Hired. January 5. 8(27):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1934 Otto Welde Walks From Papke's to Petersburg. Allen, Welde. January 5. 8(27):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Anton (Andy) Andersen Dies After Accident. Anderson, Olsen. December 29. 8(26):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Petersburg Man Found Dead Last Wednesday. Conners, Hadland. December 22. 8(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local News. Robinson. December 15. 8(24):10. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 M. McKee Starts Work As Radio Repair Man Here. McKee. December 15. 8(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local News. Johansen. December 1. 8(22):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local News. Dahl. November 24. 8(21):8. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1933 Fox Farmer Was first To Sell Halibut. Tenfjord. November 24. 8(21):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 15 Years Ago. Campbell. November 24. 8(21):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Olaf Tenfjord Brings Bride from Ketchikan. Tenfjord. November 10. 8(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local News. Allen, Hollingstead. October 27. 8(17):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 15 Years Ago. Zimmerman. October 27. 8(17):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Pt. Agassiz News. Ask, Hollingstead, Israelson, Swanson. October 27. 8(17):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Harris, Johnson, Willard. October 20. 8(16):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Burgess. October 13. 8(15):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Fisherman Dies As Result of Gunshot Wound. Dugdell. October 13. 8(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Patten, Young. September 29. 8(13):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 15 Years Ago. Willard. September 22. 8(12):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 In Town. Harris, Johnson, Willard. September 22. 8(12):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Alaskan Robbed. Truman A. Horton. September 22. 8(12):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local News. Senor. September 15. 8(11):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 District Court, Marshal Sale. West. September 15. 8(11):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local News. Allen, Chapman. September 8, 1933, 8(10):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Leon Hasbrouck Has Harrowing Experience. Hasbrouck. August 25. 8(8):1.
- 1933 Local News. Barrows, Stedman. August 18. 8(7):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Harry Ekoos. August 11. 8(6):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Mrs. L.F. Magoon Passes Away at Her Home, Tues. August 4. 8(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 15 Years Ago. Anderson, Hausness. July 14. 8(2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Critical Period On Mink Ranchers. Loftus. July 7. 8(1):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 15 Years Ago. Allen, Refling. July 7. 8(1):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 District Court. West vs. Bank of Petersburg. June 30. 7(53):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Iceberg Strikes and Sinks Boat At Tracy Arm. Garner. June 23. 7(52):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Apple, Knudsen, Mathisen, Mitchell, Robinson. June 2. 7(49):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Northland. Philbin. June 2. 7(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Dr. Loftus In Vicinity Now. Loftus. June 2. 7(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Burgess, Fenswick, Stephen, Willard. May 19. 7(47):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Natives of Alaska. Big Eyes. May 19. 7(47):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Burgess, Nelson, Rayner, Rhodes, Willard. May 12. 7(46):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Wanted Ads. Starkenburg. May 12. 7(46):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local Postmaster Tenders Resignation. Jacob Otness. May 12. 7(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 15 Years Ago. Chastek, Green, Todal. May 5. 7(45):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Want Ads. Garner, Starkenburg. May 5. 7(45):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Pt. Agassiz News. Ramstead. April 21. 7(43):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Burgess, Chapman, Dyr Dahl, Rayner, Reyburn. April 21. 7(43):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Fox Island Attached By Marshal Wed. Hadland. April 21. 7(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Mitchell, Mathisen. April 7. 7(41):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Sell Fox Ranch Leaving For South Sunday. Abbess, Lutro. April 7. 7(41):4. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1933 Henry Hasbrouck Body Found In Slough Yesterday. April 7. 7(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Hildebrand, Johnson, Patten, Preuschoff, Ramstead, Rayner, Robinson, Tenfjord, Zimmerman. March 31. 7(40):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 George Onofrey, Fox Rancher, Disappears. March 31. 7(40):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 15 Years Ago. Nelson. March 31. 7(40):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Stafford. March 24. 7(39):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 A.W. Willard's Boat "Tum-Tum" Complete Loss. March 24. 7(39):1 Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Mrs. E. Gomoll died Monday Morning at 11. March 24. 7(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Mrs. L. Christensen. March 17. 7(38):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Couple Married in Wrangell Last Week. Hadland, Turner. March 17. 7(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Wm. B. Chapman Receives High Fur Price, Petersburg. Chapman. March 17. 7(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Hadland, Grigsby, Kayler. March 10. 7(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Ketchikan Fur Dealer Convicted. Selness. March 10. 7(37):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 \$63.30 Paid For Petersburg Blue Fox Skin. Elsemore. March 10. 7(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Russell York Passes Away Early Yesterday. March 10. 7(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Mickey Goldstein And Pilot Meet Death. March 3. 7(36):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local News. Albott, Michaelson, Rayner. February 24. 7(35):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Boat Sinks Near Five Finger Light House Wednesday. Larson. February 24. 7(35):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Hibbs. February 17. 7(34):8, Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Burgess, Cleary, Rayner. February 10. 7(33):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Cleary, Rayner. February 3. 7(32):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Otto Wilde Jr. February 3. 7(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Knudsen. January 27. 7(31):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Kimberg. January 20. 7(30):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Local Man Dies Here This Week. Hansen. January 20. 7(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Town Talk. Hadland, Hasbrouck, Knudsen, Ross. January 13. 7(29):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Engel Rice Is Committed Insane. January 13. 7(29):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1933 Hasbrouck Still Lost In Woods. January 6. 7(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Parks, Reyburn. December 30. 7(27):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Cleary, Rayner. December 23. 7(26):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Point Agassiz News. Gunderson, Swanson. December 23. 7(26):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Wanted To Trade. Wandve. December 16. 7(25):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Many Black Mink Now Available. Ohmer. December 9. 7(24):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 John H. Wandve Violin Hobbyist Visits Petersburg. December 9. 7(24):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Cleary, Rayner, Varness. December 9. 7(24):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Aadland, Elliott, Kimberg, Swanson. December 2. 7(23):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Chester Martin Now in Texas. December 2. 7(22):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Cleary, Cooper, Rayner. November 25. 7(22):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Point Agassiz News. Gundersen, Swanson. November 18. 7(21):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Notice To Creditors. Bell, Paine. November 18. 7(21):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Fenswick. November 11. 7(20):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Point Agassiz News. Loseth. November 4. 7(18):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Advertisement. Binkley. November 4. 7(18):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Fox Ranchers Rentals Still On Low Basis. November 4. 7(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1932 Petersburg Blue Fox Co. Restocks Sunset Island. Anderson, Price. October 28. 7(17):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 C.R. Bell Dies at Seattle Hospital Sept. 19th. October 28. 7(17):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Nakamoto. October 21. 7(16):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Cupid Loses No Time With Fox Rancher. Compton. October 21. 7(16):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Thorwald Peterson Shot Accidentally Near Ketchikan. October 21. 7(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Hadland, Mathisen, Mitchell. September 30. 7(14):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Behrs, Hadland. September 16. 7(12):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Local News. Cooper. September 9. 7(11):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Young Couple Married Here Tuesday Evening. Petticrew, West. September 9. 7(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Miss Lois Dwyer Becomes Bride of Harry Whitten. September 9. 7(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 15 Years Ago. Rozich. September 2. 7(10):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Bob Allen. August 12. 7(7):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 15 Years Ago. Norberg. August 12. 7(7):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Burgess, Colp, Mathisen. August 5. 7(6):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Zuver. July 29. 6(50):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 15 Years Ago. Green. July 29. 6(50):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Fanshaw News. Apple, Burgess, Hanson. July 22. 6(49):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Local News. Johnson, Sherenoff. July 22. 6(49):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 15 Years Ago. Hadland. July 15. 6(48):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Rayner To Occupy Sukoi First Of Year. Cleary, Rayner. July 15. 6(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Garner, Tenfjord. July 1. 6(46):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Wanted. Gomoll. July 1. 6(46):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Johnson, Elstad, Rayner, Hadland, Behr, Stolpe, Nordgren, Wilde Jr., Schonacker, Preuschoff, York, June 17. 6(44):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Local News. Apple. June 17. 6(44):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Apple, Mathisen. June 10. 6(43):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 15 Years Ago. Preuschoff. June 3. 6(42):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Jack Mitchell. May 27. 6(41):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 15 Years Ago. Pitsenberger, Rozich. May 27. 6(41):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Grover Cleary Passes Away; Was Recovering. May 27. 6(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Council Appoints John Jensen as City Marshal. May 20. 6(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Frank Rayner Takes Over Sukoi Fox Island Soon. May 20. 6(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 15 Years Ago. Johnson, Willard. May 13. 6(39):7. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Sullivan. April 29. 6(37):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Ruby E. Hudson and Charlie C. Craig Wed Saturday. April 22. 6(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Red Hanson Not At His Camp On January 8th. April 22. 6(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Garner. April 8. 6(34):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Fox Farmer Dies At Home: Tenakee. Michael Stanton, April 1. 6(33):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Richard R. Hanson Missing From Fur Island Two Months. March 25. 6(32):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Might Change Post Office To Only Fanshaw. Abbess, Hanson. March 25. 6(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Chapman. March 18. 6(31):8. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1932 Town Talk. Cleary. March 11. 6(30):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Abbess. February 26. 6(28):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 List of Boats Fishing During the Strike of 1931. Eastman, Wandve. February 26. 6(28):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Birch. February 19. 6(27):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Pete Michaelson. February 19. 6(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Knutsen and Robinson. January 29. 6(24):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 List of Boats Fishing During the Strike of 1931. Eastman, Wandve. January 29. 6(24):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Andy Anderson Reports Quality Fur Very High. January 29. 6(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 House Burns To Ground When Husband Away. Skinner. January 22. 6(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Behrs, Hadland, Patten, Rege. January 22. 6(23):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Hadland, Mitchell, Rege. January 15. 6(22):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Early Days. Colp. January 15. 6(22):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Florence Nelson Dies In Wyoming Yesterday. January 15. 6(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Johnny Sales. January 8. 6(21):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Cupid Plays Leading Role Over the Holidays. Kayler. January 8. 6(21):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Herrmann Returns on Evans Today. Dr. and Mrs. A.B. Jones. January 8. 6(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Pete Michaelson. January 1. 6(20):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Early Days; Settlers in the Early Days. Enge. January 1. 6(20):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 Town Talk. Jackson, Ohmer. January 1. 6(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1932 McKee House Burns to the Ground Monday. McKee. January 1. 6(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Lutheran Church History; Petersburg Hospital. December 25. 6(19):19. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 A Tribute to Peter T. Buschmann. December 25. 6(19):18. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Alaskan Glacier Sea Food Pioneering Shrimp Industry; Cold Storage; The Trading Union; Tom S. Elsemore; Past and Present Marshal. December 25. 6(19):15. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Jacob Hadland. December 25. 6(19):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Early Days in Petersburg. December 25. 6(19):10-11. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Carl E. Swanson; I.M. Dahl. December 25. 6(19):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Kayler-Otness Married In Wrangell Tues. December 25. 6(19):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Blue Fox Raising Industry. December 25. 6(19):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Indian Couple Abandon Three Young Tots. Mason. December 18. 6(18):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Pete Knutsen Married in Seattle. Knutsen, Nelson. December 18. 6(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Local News. Knutsen. December 4. 6(16):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 John Yorke Fined For Illegal Hunting. Yorke, York. December 4. 6(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Local News. Eckoes. November 27. 6(15):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Bert Evans Shot By Hunter This Morning; Dies. Yorke. November 20. 6(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Dr Loftus Urges Ranchers to Have Foxes Examined. November 20. 6(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Frank Hudson Pioneer of Alaska, Dies. November 13. 6(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1931 Jimmy Rhodes To Tend Lights In Wrangell Narrows. November 6. 6(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Hadland. October 30. 6(11):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Campbell. October 23. 6(10):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Harry Koos. October 9. 6(8):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Want ads. Yorke. October 9. 6(8):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Wilde. September 18. 6(5):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Wheeler Brings Law Suit Against White. September 18. 6(5):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Mrs. C. Craig Passed Away Last Friday. Craig. September 18. 6(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Chapman, Norberg, Preuschoff, Garner, Wiebe, Mitchell, Apple, Behrs, Abbess, Starkenburg, Patten, Rayner. September 11. 6(4):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Are They Married? Kayler, Otness. September 11. 6(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Williams, Starkenburg, Rayner, Gomoll. September 4, 1931, 6(3):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Personals. Garner. September 4, 1931, 6(3):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Deer Hunter Found Dying on Dall Island. Scott. September 4, 1931, 6(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Fur Farming Industry In & Near Petersburg. Ames. August 28. 6(2):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Cleary. August 21. 6(1):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Buchanan. August 7. 5(51):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 District director of Immigration Transferred to Calif. Strench. July 31. 5(50):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Archbold. July 17. 5(48):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Alaska Newspapers; Who Would Kill A Mother? Borton, Willard. July 17. 5(48):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Kayler. July 10. 5(47):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 15 Years Ago In Petersburg. Royden. July 3. 5(46):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Knudsen and Compton. June 5. 5(42):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Arnold Schneider Died Suddenly at His Home Wed. June 5. 5(42):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Advertisement. Pitsenberger. May 29. 5(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 T.E. Schaffner. May 15. 5(40):8. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Captain of Monroe Taken From Island. Brown, Pederson. May 15. 5(40):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Personals. Abbess. April 17. 5(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Aadland, Hadland, Hanson, and Willard. April 3. 5(34):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Borton, and Willard. March 27. 5(33):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Fox Ranch to Have Feed Road And Use Ford. Abbess. March 27. 5(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Guests at Arctic Hotel: Zimmerman, Stephen. March 13. 5(31):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Locals. Blodgett. March 13. 5(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Gov. Reception Very Elaborate. Benjamin. March 13. 5(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Boats Arriving From South. Stevens. March 13. 5(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Personals. Fanning, Starkenburg. March 6. 5(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Bill Abbess. February 27. 5(29):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Notice. Harry Magoon. February 27. 5(29):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 John Yorke. February 27. 5(29):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Anderson, Compton, Hansen, Rayner. February 20. 5(28):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Cyrus Catt. February 13. 5(27):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Ed Johncke. February 13. 5(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Herve Jorgenson is a patient. February 13. 5(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1931 Archbold, Bell, Compton, Hadland, Stedman. February 6. 5(26):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Mysteries May Be Solved by Arrests Last Week. Farrow and Davis. February 6. 5(26):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Personals. Rhodes. February 6. 5(26):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Catt, Compton, DeSarto, Jorgensen, Reyburn. January 30. 5(25):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Jack Mitchell Has Accident With His Boat. Abbess, Apple, Mitchell. January 30. 5(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Anderson, Campbell, Jorgenson, Paine, Preuschoff, Rayner, Rhodes, Willard. January 23. 5(24):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Alaska Mink Show Wonderful Record At Chicago Show. Ames, Ohmer. January 23. 5(24):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Behrs, Compton, Norberg. January 16. 5(23):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Charles Norberg Pelts Silver Foxes. January 16. 5(23):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Elsemore Sells Interest in Sisters Island. Elsemore, Jahnke. January 16. 5(23):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Trappers Lost Leaving Here Nov. 16th. Farrow and Davis. January 16. 5(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Henry Lutro. January 16. 5(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Buchanan, Hibbs, Zuver. January 9. 5(22):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Owner Found For Wrecked Trolling Boat. Buchanan. January 9. 5(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Allen, Hildebrand, Kayler, Reyburn, Willard. January 2. 5(21):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1931 Notice to Poachers. A.G. Williams. January 2. 5(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Allen, Chapman, December 26. 5(20):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Loftus Shows Film of Fox Raising Here. Loftus. December 26. 5(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Stokke and Todal Sell Fox Island Near Wrangell. Stokke, Todal, and Engdal. December 19. 5(19):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Personals. Carlson, Monson, Loftus, Peterson. December 19. 5(19):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 M. Kimberg. December 5. 5(17):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 John L. Gill's Place At Fanshaw To Be Sold By Fox Rancher's. December 5. 5(17):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Want Ads. Schaffner. December 5. 5(17):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Carl Rege. November 28. 5(16):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Dinner, Dance, & Bazaar Big Hit Saturday Night. Fosland. November 28. 5(16):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 New Dressmaking Shoppe In Full Swing This Week At Campbell's Store. Patten. November 21. 5(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 J. Rhodes, November 14. 5(14):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 C.O. Parks, John L. Gill. November 14. 5(14):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Starting in Fur Farming. Kayler. November 7. 5(13):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Cupid Busy This Week. Hadland, Angus, Anderson, Mathisen. November 7. 5(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Democratic Rally Interrupted Mon. Evening by Voter. Parks. October 31. 5(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Advertisement. West. October 24. 5(11):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Mink Agencies Being Started In Norway. Ames. October 24. 5(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Loftus Finds Mink Ranchers Here Progress. October 24. 5(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Personals. Christensen, Roger October 17. 5(10):6. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1930 Jess Ames and Dagmar Johansen Married and Sail. Ames, Johansen. October 17. 5(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Want Ads. Alaska Blue Fox Co. Hadland. October 10. 5(9):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Personals. Hadland. October 10. 5(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Personals. Hadland, Hasbrouck, Hildebrand, Kimberg. October 3. 5(8):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Want Ads. Hadland. September 26. 5(7):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Items of the Town. Hadland, Kimberg. September 19. 5(6):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Want Ads. Alaska Blue Fox Co. Hadland. September 5. 5(4):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Items of the Town. Bruin, Cleary, Naze, Patten, Starkenburg. September 5. 5(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Items of the Town. Hadland, Kimberg. August 22. 5(2):6 Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Petersburg To Have Modernly Equipped Shoe Repair Shop. Schaffner. August 22. 5(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 W. Blodgett, Wilde. August 8. 4(52):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Survey Now Being Made For Road In West Petersburg. August 8. 4(52):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 L.A. Olin fish buyer. July 25. 4(50):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Mrs. Bert Cornelius. July 18. 4(49):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Large Mink Increase. Christensen. July 18. 4(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 W. Blodgett, M. Kimberg, Apple, Wilde. July 11. 4(48):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 M. Kimberg. July 4. 4(47):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Items of the Town. McGoone, Norberg. June 27. 4(46):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 U.S. General Land Office. Olsen. June 20. 4(45):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Items of the Town. Boytsof. June 20. 4(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 For Sale. Paine. June 13. 4(44):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Items of the Town. Barclay, Preuschoff. June 13. 4(44):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Fox Rancher Dies of Tuberculosis In Local Hospital. Brown, Willard. June 6. 4(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Andrew Bjorgen, Bert Burgess, Thor Hadland, R.R. Naze. May 30. 4(42):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Personals. R.R. Naze. May 23. 4(41):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Bob McCracken. May 23. 4(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Ray Lyons. April 18. 4(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Personals. Buchanan, Davis, Tenfjord. April 11. 4(35):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Blackington, Burgess. March 28. 4(33):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Apple, Cleary, Compton, Elstad, Martins. March 21. 4(32):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Davis, Farrow, Preuschoff, Rayner, Reyburn. March 14. 4(31):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 For Sale. Patten. March 14. 4(31):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Personals. Buchanan. March 14. 4(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 C.R. Bell Has Narrow Escape In High Fall. March 14. 4(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Hadland and Harris. March 7. 4(30):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Notice. Allen. March 7. 4(30):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 For Sale. Nelson. March 7. 4(30):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Stedman, Tenfjord. February 28. 4(29):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 The Grand Café To Open Under New Management. Greenaa, Tenfjord. February 28. 4(29):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Apple, Compton, Davis, Farrow, Reyburn, Schonacker. February 21. 4(28):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 C.R. Lyon. February 21. 4(28):3. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1930 Popular Couple Wed February 9 In Wrangell. Jakways, Rhodes. February 21. 4(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Buchanan. January 17. 4(23):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Reyburn Brothers Buy Island. Nelson, Reyburn. February 7. 4(26):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Kayler, Schaffner. January 31. 4(25):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Small Fur Catch. Goldstein. January 31. 4(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Buchanan, Chapman, Zuver. January 17. 4(23):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Wedding Bells Ring Out For Local Couple. Porter. January 17. 4(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 Locals. Apple, Johnke, Lutro. January 10. 4(22):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1930 A.W. Willard. January 3. 4(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Blinzler, Elstad, Preuschoff, Reyburn. December 20. 4(19):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Buchanan, Wiebe. December 20. 4(19):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Chapman, Gomoll, Preuschoff, Wiebe. December 13. 4(18):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Leaving for the Holidays. Kayler. December 13, 1929. 4(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Local Man Will Be President Of Mink Ranchers. Ames, Brown, Cameron, Rudy. December 13. 4(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Compton, Magoon, Rayner. December 6. 4(17):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Crew Of Seabird On Way Outside; Kanatak Mystery. (Continued from page 1). Hendenstrand. December 6. 4(17):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Ames Leaving To Aid In Forming New Association. Ames. November 29. 4(16):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Eileson Lost In Siberian Flight Searchers Busy. Swenson. November 22. 4(15):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. W.S. Binkley. November 22. 4(15):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Local Mink Get Prizes at Show Held in States. Ames, Ohmer, Porter, and Craig. November 22. 4(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Boytsoff, Malkovitch. November 15. 4(14):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Hadland. November 8. 4(13):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Yorke. November 1. 4(12):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Binkley, Boitsoff, Buchanan, Malcovich, Magoon. October 18. 4(10):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Mrs. Emil Winkler. October 11. 4(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Scientists From Russian School Studying Foxes. Boitsoff, Hadland, Malcovich. October 4. 4(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Carlson, Christensen, Hadland, Malcovich. September 27. 4(7):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. P.R. McGuire. September 20. 4(6):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. A.E. Rayner. September 13. 4(5):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Alex Wiebe. September 13. 4(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. A.E. Rayner. September 6. 4(4):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Yorke. August 23. 4(2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 E.A. Winkler Dies as Result of Odd Accident. August 16. 4(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Buchanan, Elstad, Pointer, Rayner. August 9. 3(52):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 U.S. General Land Office. Homestead. Israelson. July 19. 3(49):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Card of Thanks. Hill, Nelson. July 19. 3(49):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Popular Pioneer Passes Suddenly from Operation. Nelson. July 5. 3(47):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Wilde, Woodring. June 14. 3(44):6. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1929 Locals. McKee, McKee, Roald, Roald, Williams. June 7. 3(43):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Ernest Gomoll, Sumner Id. fur farmer, was in town for a few days this week on business. June 7. 3(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Conclusion island has been leased by the Alaska Blue Fox Co. Hadland. May 27. 3(42):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Parks. May 24. 3(41):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Conclusion island has been leased by the Alaska Blue Fox Co. Hadland. May 24. 3(41):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Behrs. May 17. 3(40):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Preuschoff. May 10. 3(39):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Rhodes. May 3. 3(38):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Smith. April 19. 3(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals Nels Nelson. April 12. 3(35):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Binkley, McKee, Preuschoff, Williams. April 5. 3(34):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Man Burned To Death In Blaze In Ketchikan. Alexander, Hadland. April 5. 3(34):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Lyon, Steear. March 15. 3(31):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Former Local Teacher Coach Seattle School. Ames. March 15. 3(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Letter to the Editor. Nelson. February 8. 3(26):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Experimental Farm Needed For Work In Fox Industry. Graves. February 1. 3(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Arrest Two On Illegal Trapping Charge Thursday. Nickerson. January 25. 3(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Elliott Loses Valuable Furs In Boat Blaze. Elliott. January 25. 3(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Fur Production Reaches Big Sum; Local Fur Shipments During Three Weeks More Than \$100,000; Year's Total Large. January 25. 3(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1929 Locals. Harry Kinnear. January 11. 3(22):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Fox Ranch For Sale. Kletsch. December 28. 3(20):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Stewart and Jim Rhodes Lose Ship During Bad Blow. December 28. 3(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 News Briefs. Albert C. Ross. December 21. 3(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Rayner, Winkler. December 7. 3(17):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Round-up Of Wild Cattle Scheduled For Chirakoff Id. November 30. 3(16):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Hadland, Behrs, Harris. November 9. 3(13):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Standing of Candidates; First Judicial Division. Winn. November 9. 3(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Hadland, Thormodsater. November 2. 3(12):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Nelson. October 19. 3(10):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Fur Raisers Ask Present Laws Be Changed. September 28. 3(7):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Big Fur Man In Petersburg For Few Hours Visit. Maeser. September 28. 3(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Canneries At Klawock Have Fair Pack. Demmert. September 21. 3(6):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 E. Kirberger and Miss Burgh Wed In Juneau. Burgh, Kirberger. September 7. 3(4):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Bert Cornelius and Ohmer Not Officers of New Association. August 24. 3(2):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Ohmer. August 17. 3(1):6. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1928 Forest Examiner To Make Surveys of Local Areas. Garner. August 17. 3(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Rayner, Woodring. August 10. 2(52):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Will Establish "Dude Ranch" In Lower Narrows. Clouse, Cornelius, Ohmer. August 10. 2(52):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Rayner-Elstad Nuptials Take Place Tonight. August 3. 2(51):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Notice of Dissolution of Partnership. Lein, Rayner. August 3. 2(51):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Lien Purchases Rayner Interest In Star Bakery. Rayner. August 3. 2(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Admiral Rogers On Way North: Seven For Here. Woodring, York. July 27. 2(50):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Hadland, Reyburn, Wiebe. July 20. 2(49):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Williams, Ohmer. June 29. 2(46):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Hansen. June 15. 2(44):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Says Fur Raisers Not Earning All That Is Possible. Graves. June 15. 2(44):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Heimdahl Leaves Today As Manager of the Trading Union. June 1. 2(42):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Ball. May 18. 2(40):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Ed Nilsen To Be New Marshal Here Decided. May 11. 2(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Fur Farms Will Favor New Rule Branding Furs. May 11. 2(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Ball. May 4. 2(38):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Ball, Martin, Starkenburg. April 27. 2(37):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 U.S. General Land Office. Holst. April 27. 2(37):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Gas Boat Went Adrift Monday; Recovered O.K. Olsen, Stuck. April 27. 2(37):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Will Put Light On Klockchef Island In July. Klokachef Island. April 27. 2(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Rogers Sail With Four For Petersburg. Starkenburg. April 20. 2(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Benjamin, Cleary, Elsmore, Starkenburg. April 20. 2(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 All Officers Of Fire Department To Serve Again. Dahl, Elsemore. April 20. 2(36):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 West Coast Fur Organized From Grocery Business. April 13. 2(35):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Local Man Passes Suddenly Visiting In Arizona Town. Smith. April 13. 2(35):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Local Woman Dies Of Gunshot Wound: Funeral Thursday. Thompson. March 23. 2(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Transportation An Important Topic At Club Meeting. Ames. March 9. 2(30):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Preuschoff, Reyburn. March 2. 2(29):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Johnansen. February 24. 2(28):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Olsen Expects Fur Prices To Average High This Season. February 24. 2(28):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Olsen. February 17. 2(27):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Compton, Rayner. February 3. 2(25):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Locals. Compton, Rayner. January 27. 2(24):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Kinnear and Allen Joint Owners New Transfer Co. Here. January 27. 2(24):3. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1928 Jorgenson Is New Owner of Transfer Co. January 6. 2(21):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1928 Funeral Services For Edwin T. Haynes Were Held Here Wednesday. January 6. 2(21):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Youngster Dies Here Thursday Of Pneumonia. Haynes, Tenfjord. December 30, 1927. 2(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Big Shipment Of Alaskan Blue Fox Reaches Norway. Belenheim, Hadland. December 9. 2(17):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Submerged Piling Wrecks Gas Boat. Loeth, Swanson. December 9. 2(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Strench. December 2. 2(16):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Schonacker. November 25. 2(15):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Advertisement. Sales Inn. November 18. 2(14):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. P.R. McGuire. November 18. 2(14):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. A. Wiebe. October 28. 2(11):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Local Man Ships 20 Pair of Blue Foxes To Norway. Hadland. October 21. 2(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Two Places Open Along Narrows To Care For Hunters. Allen, Cornelius. October 14. 2(9):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Veterinarian To Furnish Advise To Fox Farmers. Graves. October 7. 2(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Anchorage Fur Farmers Seeking Experiment Man. September 30. 2(7):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Nelson. September 9. 2(4):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Green Rocks Will Be Tourist Resort. Allen. September 2. 2(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Popular Visitor Be Wed Tonight To Local Young Man. Jorgensen. September 2. 2(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Barkdull Plans Make Apartment of Old Hotel. Barkdull, Sales. August 12. 1(52):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. Cleary. July 15. 1(48):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Classified. Smith. July 15. 1(48):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 First Hotel In City Condemned. Barkdull. July 8. 1(47):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 News Briefs. Bert Zuver. July 8. 1(47):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Seattle. Lamar, McKendle. July 8. 1(47):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. E.A. Winkler. July 1. 1(46):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 W.H. Cochran Passes Away; Heart Failure. June 3. 1(42):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Anderson. May 27. 1(41):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 New Restaurant To be Opened Here In Coming Week. Tenfjord. May 27, 1927, 1(41);3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Sensational Increase In Prices Reported At Recent London Sale. Benson, Mathisen, Jacobsen. May 20. 1(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Find Body Of Missing Kanaga Island Rancher. Phillip H. Munro. May 20. 1(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Plans To Open New Drug Store In Petersburg. Dahl. May 6. 1(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 U.S. General Land Office. Wallace. April 29. 1(37):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Legals. Notice of Withdrawal from Partnership. Anderson, Carlson, Rayner. April 29. 1(37):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. Allen, Greenaa, Hadland, McGuire, Olsen, Smith. April 15. 1(35):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. Hadland, Hasbrouck. April 8. 1(34):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. Conner, Jensen, Tenfjord. April 1. 1(33):6. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1927 Point Agassiz Farmers Given Encouragement. Alberts. April 1. 1(33):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. Ripley. March 18. 1(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Carl Wold To Have Store In Port Alexander. March 18. 1(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Many Attending Commercial Club Weekly Meetings. Alberts. March 11. 1(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Fisherman Two Weeks Marooned On Fox Island. Larson. March 11. 1(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. H. Remer. March 4. 1(29):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 U.S. General Land Office. Wallace. March 4. 1(29):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Personals. Haynes. February 25. 1(28):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 More About City's Future. Howe. February 25. 1(28):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Krinklebotten, Stuck. February 11. 1(26):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Patten, Nelson. February 4. 1(25):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Lundquist. January 28. 1(24):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 H.S. Remer and Son Grateful for Kindness Shown. January 28. 1(24):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1927 Locals. Jensen, Tenfjord. January 14. 1(22):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Personals. Alston, Cleary, Hirsch, Parks, Perkins, Wold. December 31. 1(20):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Court News. Parks. December 31. 1(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Valuable Fur Shipment Sent Out Wednesday. Tenfjord, Jensen, and numerous others. December 24. 1(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 C. Jacobsen and Anna Samuelson Married Sunday. Jacobsen. December 24. 1(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Locals. Peterson, Bass, Borlesky. December 10. 1(17):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Club Urges Employing Of Veterinarian. Buckingham. December 10. 1(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Locals. Hadland, Hausness, Campbell, Mathisen, Jorgensen, Larson, Parks. December 3. 1(16):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Locals. Jorgensen, Wallace. November 19. 1(14):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Local. Winkler. November 12. 1(13):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Locals. A.B. Conner. November 5. 1(12):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Locals. Dedrickson, Winkler. October 15. 1(8):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Extend Period Registering Of Breeding Foxes. Williamson. October 15. 1(8):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Big Fox Show Be Held Soon In Portland. October 15. 1(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Local Men To Try Fishing In Montana Lake. Hadland, Hansen, Woll. October 1. 1(6):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 USDI-General Land Office. Loseth. September 24. 1(5):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Bass Thinks Fur Industry Is Improving. September 24, 1926. 1(5):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Kake Village Destroyed By Fire. September 17. 1(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Locals. Nakamoto. September 10. 1(3):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 H.S. Graves. Cleary, Graves. September 3. 1(2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 The A.L. Ball family visited W.K. Ball. August 27. 1(1):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Fred Patten. August 27. 1(1):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Stenslid Leases Bakery Business. Rayner. August 27. 1(1):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1926 Post Office Wants Bids on Mail Route. Mailboats. May 19. Page 4. Petersburg, Alaska.

Petersburg Public Library; Listening Project.

2010b Dorothy "Dot" Otness oral history. July 31. Petersburg, Alaska.

2010a Dorothy Ingle oral history. April 7. Petersburg, Alaska.
2009 Angie Hofstad oral history. December 3 and 10. Petersburg, Alaska.

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- 1924 Worth While Article. T.S. Elsemore. February 29. 11(8):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Items of the Town. Bear, Feller, Greenaa, Jorgensen, McKay, Kennedy, Nelson. February 29. 11(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Mrs. Allen Is Capsized Two Times. Allen, McKee. February 29. 11(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 What Stroller Says. Charles, Perkins. February 15. 11(7):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Items of the Town. Allen, Larson, Olsen, Peterson, Todal. February 15. 11(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Items of the Town. Mann. February 8. 11(6):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 New Officers Chosen For Level Island Company. McKee, Wheeler, Ames, Olsen, Smith. February 8. 11(6):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Ketchikan Man Dies Suddenly. N. Martin, Ellis. February 1. 11(5):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Cole For Governor. Cole. February 1. 11(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Fur Farmers' Bulletin. January 18. 11(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Fox Association Is Fully Organized. Graves, Elsmore, McCoy, Ptack, Wheeler, Winn, Hansen. January 11. 11(2):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Marten And Cat Cross-New Fur. Morgan. January 4. 11(1):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 Much Bounty Paid. Eagles. January 4. 11(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1924 For Sale-frame store. Lange. January 4. 11(1):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Fox Man Is Drowned. Mills, Sholin. December 28. 10(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Locals. Allen, Cleary. December 21. 10(48):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Walker Is Elected Secretary The Fox Association. December 21. 10(48):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Late News By Cable. Lindquest. December 21. 10(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Fox Board Will Organize At Juneau. Graves. December 21. 10(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 For Sale. Nelson. December 14. 10(47):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Mr. & Mrs. Toralf Hadland who have been located on a fox ranch near Ketchikan for the past two years. December 14. 10(47):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 New Windham Bay Trail To Rich Part. Howard. December 7. 10(461/2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Thirty thousand sheep. Moore. December 7. 10(461/2):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 McCoy Gets Eighteen Months Jail. McCoy, Reck. December 7. 10(461/2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Control of Fox Association Is Given To Juneau. Graves, Holzheimer, Ptack, Walker, Wheeler, Winn. November 30. 10(46):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Wanted-Man to take working interest in fox ranch. Hudson. November 30. 10(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Fox Poacher Is Guilty Say Jury. McCoy. November 30. 10(46):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Two Days Lashed To Trap Capping. Burgin, Leonard, and Patterson. November 23. 10(45):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 In a Short Naturalization Session. Pederson. November 23. 10(45):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Seattle, Nov. 12. Morgan. November 23. 10(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Items of Interest. McBride, Todal, Wheeler. November 23. 10(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Fox Men Move Offices to Juneau. November 23, 1923. 10(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
1923 Building Is Sold. Dawes, Refling, Stoft. November 16. 10(44):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1923 Items of Interest. McClanahan, Meyers. November 16. 10(44):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 A shipment of 24 foxes.... Wheeler. November 9. 10(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Notice To Members of Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Assoc. Dawes. November 2. 10(47):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Good Sale Foxes Reported By Smith. Behrs, Haynes, Lorraine, Stedman, Tenfjord. November 2. 10(47):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Seventy Pair Foxes Are Being Shipped. Morgan. October 19. 10(45):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Greenhagen, Ripley, Young. October 19. 10(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Search For Miller Without Results. Darrell, Miller. October 12. 10(44):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Petersburg Man Is Missing At Snow Pass For 16 Days. Darrell, Miller. October 5. 10(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Furs Confiscated By The Territory. Kee. September 28. 10(42):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Interesting Items. Coulter. September 21. 10(41):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Notice To Fox Men. Perkins. September 21. 10(41):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Ohmer Has Fast Boat For Cruising. Hildebrand, Miller, Ohmer. September 21. 10(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Cleary. September 21. 10(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Quiet Wedding is Held at Wrangell. Gomoll. September 21. 10(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Anderson, Colp. September 14. 10(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Wylie Hemphill. September 7. 10(39):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Late News By Cable. Barry. September 7. 10(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Old Timer Drowned. W.E. Ross. August 31. 10(38):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Fox Ranch Has Loss from Fire. Parks, Raeburn (Reyburn). August 31. 10(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Kennedy. August 17. 10(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Quiet Wedding Is Consummated Here. Anderson, Gomoll. August 17. 10(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Activities At Kake. Hansen, Kirberger, Lorraine, Stedman. August 10. 10(35):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Mrs. Schlosser. August 3. 10(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 York Fox Farms Sold to Company. List of officials and shareholders. July 27. 10(33):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Fur Farm Act As Passed By Territorial Legislature Last Session. July 20. 10(32): 4, 5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Juneau Men Form Fur Farming Company. July 20. 10(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Bill Passed Regulating & Protecting Fox Farmers. July 20. 10(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Two Boats Added To Local Fleet. Larson, Peterson. July 13. 10(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Abbott (i.e., Abbess), Allen, Patten, Preuschoff, Olson. July 13. 10(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Two Boats Added To Local Fleet. July 13. 10(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Creek Trail Built. Schlosser. June 22. 10(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Sitka Man Missing. Bill Fritz. June 15. 10(27):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Petersburg Man Quietly Married. Pitsenberger. June 8. 10(26):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 A Native was found guilty... McDonald, Stewart. May 11. 10(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 McCoy Jury Disagrees on Verdict. May 4. 10(21):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Dressmaking. Mrs. Schlosser. April 27. 10(20):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. John Krinklebotten. April 20. 10(19):6. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1923 Advertisement. Raw Furs Bought. Seattle Fur Exchange. April 13. 10(18):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Capt. Con Gallagher, pioneer resident and veteran cannery man of Southeastern Alaska. April 13. 10(18):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. John Fanning. April 13. 10(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Holm, Nilsen, Wyant. April 6. 10(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Kemp. March 30. 10(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Famous Gas Boat Wrecked On Sukoi. Lou. March 30. 10(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Fox Farmers Will Be Protected By Bureau of Fisheries if Southeast Reserve Created. March 30. 10(16):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Hume Is On Trial. Ole Lomen. March 23. 10(15):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Judge Stackpole Is Dead. March 16. 10(14):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Territorial Notes. W. McMayburn. March 16. 10(14):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Ames. March 16. 10(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Ames, Schlosser. March 16. 10(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Petersburg Igloo of Pioneers in Heart of Rich Territory. Ketchison. March 2. 10(12):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Kake Man Brings Bride. Hungerford. March 2. 10(12):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Valdez Man Gets Five Years For Fox Poaching. February 23. 10(11):4. Petersburg Weekly Report, 10(11):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Fur Farmers Magazine Now Being Published. Barkdull, and others. February 23. 10(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Greenaa, Peterson. February 23. 10(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Roundtree Brothers Buy West Transfer Business. Roundtree, West. February 23. 10(11):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Territorial Notes. McCaughey; Northwestern Alaska Fur, Fish, and Game Protective Association. February 16. 10(10):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Wanted. Carl Swanson. February 16. 10(10):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Territorial Notes. Royce DeLong. February 9. 10(9):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 T.J. McBride. February 9. 10(9):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Advertisement. Seattle Fur Exchange. February 2. 10(8):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Says Piling Business Good. McBride. February 2. 10(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Lumber Magazine Prints Story of Alaska Business. Looker Logging Co. January 19. 10(6):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Greenhagen Stocked Island. January 19. 10(6):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest About our town. Swanson. January 19. 10(6):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 History of Lumbering Industry in Alaska. Looker. January 12. 10(5):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Items of Interest. Martin, Parks. January 12. 10(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Fox Farmers Are Holding Meetings Here. January 12. 10(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Mark Twain Has Narrow Escape From Destruction. Apple. January 5. 10(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1923 Karl Karsten Accidentally Discharged His Rifle While Taking It From His Skiff and Died In Agony. Monte Carlo Island. January 5. 10(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 McCoy Bound Over On Two Bad Charges. December 29. 10(3):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Harry Naylor Dead From Lockjaw Recently From Accidental Shooting. December 29. 10(3):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Wilson and Schlosser. December 22. 10(2):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Patten. December 22. 10(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Harry Naylor Is Accidentally Shot In Upper Arm. December 22. 10(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1922 Items of Interest. Jorgensen. December 8. 9(42):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Fox Poacher Is Arrested At Sitka Get Quick Action. McCoy. December 8, 1922, 9(42):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Dahl, Strom. December 1. 9(41):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Department Says Fox Men Have Exclusive Rights to Islands. F. W. Williams, Solicitor. December 1. 9(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 May Have Found Fortune While Hunting Fox Feed. Sholin. November 24. 9(40):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Short News Items. C. Dahl. November 17. 9(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 By-Laws Adopted For Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association. November 17. 9(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Fox Farmers of Southeastern Alaska Form Permanent Organization for the Mutual Benefit of Whole Industry. November 17. 9(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Parks. November 10. 9(38):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Matt Mehlum. November 10. 9(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Native Woman Drowned In Wreck. Barclay. November 3. 9(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Fox Ranchers Will Meet Here On November 15th To Form Fur Farmers Association. November 3. 9(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Fox Raisers Buy Boat. Kletsch. October 20. 9(36):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Notes of General Interest. Ripley. October 20. 9(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Notes of General Interest. L.A. Woodward. October 6. 9(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Chas. Spurgeon Is Killed In Self Defense By McGee. October 6. 9(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Local Interest. Dahl. September 29. 9(33):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Removal of Watchman Before End of Run Causes Raid on Salmon. Rutzebeck. September 29. 9(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Allen, Ashbrook, Fels, Harvey. September 22. 9(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Local Interest. Green. September 22. 9(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Westward Fox Man Moves To Southeast Alaska With Ranch. Whelpley. September 15. 9(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 "Billy Fels" A Visitor. September 15. 9(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Meeting of Fox Men Will Be Held in Petersburg in November. September 15. 9(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Old Time Alaskan Dies At Juneau. Houger. September 1. 9(38):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Territorial Notes. Rudy. September 1. 9(38):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Territorial Notes. Prince William Sound Fox Farmers Association. September 1. 9(38):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Allen, Kemp, Stedman. September 1. 9(38):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Cook Inlet Fox Farming Is Described. Johnson. August 25. 9(37):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Andrew Grosvold Writes of Fox Farm Raising At Far Westward. August 25. 9(37):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Fox Farmers Will Hold Meeting On September 6th. August 25. 9(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 For Sale. Silver Pups. Swanson. August 18. 9(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Dr. Burgin. August 18. 9(36):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Advertisement. Kirberger. August 18. 9(36):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Westward Fox Raising. Wagner. August 18. 9(36):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Fur Farms Finance Company. Stockley, Williamson. August 18. 9(36):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Ketchikan Fox Men Form Association. August 11. 9(35):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest about town. Hadland, Kildall. August 4. 9(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1922 Fox Men Working Toward Formation of Organization. Perkins. July 27. 9(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Homestead Entry list and meets and bounds descriptions. July 21. 9(32):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Alaska Fox Industry Is Given Big Write Up In Fur Magazine. Cleary, Howard. July 21, 9(32):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Alaska Fox Industry Is Given Big Write Up In Fur Magazine. July 21, 9(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Brady. July 21. 9(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Allen, Fels, Harvey. July 14. 9(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Notice. Dahl. July 14. 9(31):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Native Boy Blown To Bits By Boiler. Willard. July 14. 9(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Reference to Hadland and Howe. July 14. 9(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Fox Raisers Will Organize Body For Own Benefit. Preuschoff, Perkins. July 14. 9(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Muskrat Farming Is Newest Venture In Alaska Fur Raising. Maycock. July 7. 9(30):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Petersburg Fox Man Interviewed. Cleary. July 7. 9(30):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Hadland. June 30. 9(29):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Seattle After Fur Business of North. June 23. 9(28):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Grover Cleary Married in KET. June 23. 9(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Allen, Greenhagen, Kirberger, Wyant. June 23. 9(28):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Petersburg Fox Man Written Up By One Juneau Paper. Smith. June 16. 9(27):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Rossich Arrested at Funter Bay Cannery. June 16. 9(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Big Joint Picnic Is Great Success. Ames. June 16. 9(27):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Franzen Held For Charge Of Perjury. June 9. 9(26):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Vachon. June 2. 9(25):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Road Work Started. West-Woodward. May 26. 9(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Thomas Garner. May 12. 9(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Woodward. May 12. 9(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 "MAC" Fixing Fox Ranch. McLaughlin. May 5. 9(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Items of Interest. Roselle, Propp, Mustard, Hennigan, Collins. April 28. 9(20):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Cleary Says Fox Raising Is One of the Coming Industries. April 21. 9(19):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Many Homesteads Will Be Eliminated From National Forest. Colp, Schneider. April 14. 9(18):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Hansen. April 14. 9(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Kennedy. April 7. 9(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 List of Islands Leased For Fox Ranches in Southeastern Alaska. March 17. 9(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 New Regulation Governing Fox Farm Permits Now. February 10. 9(8):14. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Hair Seal Skins Are Valuable Raw Product For Tannery. Howard. February 3. 9(7):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Kirberger, Refling. February 3. 9(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Narrow Escape From Horrible Death By Fire. Parks. February 3. 9(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 New Commissioner. LeFevre. January 27. 9(6):3. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1922 Gurr New City Clerk. Burford, Harri, Hunter, Maycock, Reck, Wilson. January 27. 9(6):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Thirty-Two Blue Fox Pelts Stolen Recently. Stanier, Van. January 27, 1922, 9(6):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Chastek, Kirberger, Refling. January 27. 9(6):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Mr. and Mrs. L.A. Woodward. January 20. 9(5):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Local Interest. Chastek, Clark. January 13. 9(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Willard Loses Boat. January 13. 9(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1922 Sukoi Island Fox Ranch Now Under New Management. Chastek, Clark, Cleary, McDonald. January 13. 9(4):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Kake Brevities. Hibbs. December 23. 9(1):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. Alhers. December 23. 9(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 San Juan Smith. December 23. 9(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Not All Clear Sailing For Treaty. Biorka Island. December 23. 9(1):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Territorial Tattle. Alaska Fur Farms, Inc. December 16. 8(52):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 John Ahlers. December 16. 8(52):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. Holm, Otness. December 9. 8(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Fox Man After Stock For Ranch. E. Sholin. December 9. 8(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Sidelights on the Blue Fox Industry and It's Future. Anderson. December 2. 7(50):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Kake Brevities. Paine, Kirberger. November 25. 7(49):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Hercules Wrecked. Hercules Fox Company. November 25. 7(49):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Fur Farm Applications Awaiting Action. November 18. 7(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 List of Fox Fur Farms Located in Tongass Forest. November 18. 7(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Kake Items. Brown, Cooday, Geishard, Hibbs, Kaser. November 11. 7(47):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Items of Interest. David G. Harner. November 11. 7(47):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Items. Cecil Allen. October 28. 7(45):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Items. Preuschoff, Woodward. October 21. 7(44):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Items. Allen, Woodward. October 14. 7(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Three Wrangell Men Organize Fox Farm. Behrs, Baker, Lutro. October 14. 7(43):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Items. Jim Allen. October 7. 7(42):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 New Marshals are required to File Bond. Pryde. September 30. 7(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Kake Items. Brown, West, Woodward. September 2, 1921, 7(37):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. Allen. September 2. 7(37):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Kake Items. Brown, West, Woodward. August 26. 7(36):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 He Has A Fox Ranch On Kupreanof Island. Allen. August 19. 7(35):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Items of Interest. Al Forsythe. August 12. 7(341/2):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Fred Patten Is New Benedict. August 5. 7(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Fox Ranchers And Fur Buyers Must Now Take Out License. August 5. 7(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 McLoughlin Retires From Signal Corps. McLaughlin. July 29. 7(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 First Visit to Town In Over Two Years. Anderson, Catt. July 29. 7(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Famous Fox Ranch Has Been Sold To A New Concern. Chastek. July 29. 7(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

- 1921 Items of Interest. Bergstrom, Olson. July 22. 7(32):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 General News Items. Hansen, Howard. July 22. 7(32):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. Anderson. July 22. 7(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. Cornelius. July 15. 7(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Road Work Started. Lanterman. July 1. 7(29):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Well Known People United in Marriage. Lanterman. June 10. 7(26):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local News. Mathis, Woodward, Mitchell, Winn. June 3. 7(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Three Men From Here Are Indicted. Naylor. June 3. 7(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Files for Divorce. Tenfjord. May 27. 7(24):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Fox Farmer Loses Home Through Fire. A. Schneider. May 27. 7(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Items of Interest. Newton. April 29. 7(20):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Items of Interest. Fleming, Liljren. April 22. 7(19):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Fox Rancher Hurt. James York. April 22. 7(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Louis Tenfjord Is Married. Tenfjord, Walters. April 15. 7(18):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Allen Leases Land For Fox Ranch. Allen. April 8. 7(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Items of Interest. Demmert. April 1. 7(16):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. McGee, Spurgeon. March 11. 7(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Goat Raising Will Be One Of Alaska's Industries. Bauer. February 25. 7(11):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Four Men Want Papers. Holms. February 18. 7(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 General News Items. Kirberger. February 4. 7(8):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. Stoft. February 4. 7(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Local Interest. Stoft. January 28. 7(7):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 West Appointed Alaska Steamship Agent. West. January 28. 7(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Olson Quits Mail Boat. Olsen. January 21. 7(7):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Alaska Industrial News. Sholin. January 14. 7(5):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 Items of Interest. Dugdale, Townsend. January 14. 7(5):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1921 General News. Stoft. January 14. 7(5):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Notice. Anderson, Catt. December 31. 7(3):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 For Sale. Commodore. December 31. 7(3):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 People of Kake. Hansen. December 24. 7(2):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 H.B. LaFavre Receives Commissioners Appointment. LeFevre. December 17, 7(1):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Local Interest. Vachon. December 17. 7(1):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Alaska Industrial News. Grary, Whipple. November 26. 6(50):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Items of Interest. Hill. November 26. 6(50):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Items of Interest. Morrison. November 19. 6(49):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Alaska Industrial News. Stockley, Williamson. November 12. 6(48):6. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Items of Interest. Milnes. November 12. 6(48):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Local Interest. Zuber. November 5. 6(47):5. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 A. Franzen. November 5, 1920, 6(47):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Fur Prices Drop. Perkins. November 5. 6(47):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Items of Interest. Rova. November 5. 6(47):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 New Fox Company. Henrikson, Lindgren, Moberg. October 29. 6(46):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Fox Farming Is Big Industry. October 22. 6(45):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1920 Many Live Foxes Shipped South. Anderson, Johnson, Larson, Robinson. October 1. 6(42):1. Petersburg, Alaska.

1920 Local Interest. Anderson, Larson. September 10. 6(39):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. McDonald, Stedman. August 6. 6(34):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 C.A. West and family. July 30. 6(33):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Garner. July 16. 6(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Raymond Mathis. July 16. 6(31):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Campbell, Preuschoff. July 2. 6(29):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 For Sale-gasboat. Hercules Fox Company. June 25. 6(28):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Of Local Interest. Swanson. June 4. 6(25):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Fishermen Will Ship Direct. Olin, Wahl, Cramer, Lee. June 4. 6(25):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Young Couple Married. Hadland. May 28. 6(24):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Petersburg Schools. Zuber. 6(23):1. 6(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Lyman Cook Dead. May 21. 6(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Stockley. May 14. 6(22):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Dyr Dahl. May 14. 6(22):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Marathon Fishing & Packing Company. May 7. 6(21):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Nelson. April 23. 6(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Lange, Ramstad. April 9. 6(17):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Christiansen. April 9. 6(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Stoft. April 2. 6(16):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Local Interest. Nelson. March 19. 6(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Czar Warden. Mailboats. February 20. 6(10):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 Isn't Life Just One Darn Thing After Another. Mailboats. February 13. 6(9):1
 1920 Switzer Indicted. Morgan, Sullivan. February 6. 6(8):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 We Mourn For Alaska. Mailboats. February 6. 6(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1920 The Population of Petersburg. Rozich, Gillette. January 23. 6(6):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Hibbs. December 26. 6(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Congratulations. Robinson. December 26. 6(2):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Rozich. December 12. 5(55):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Allen, Preuschoff, and Olsen. November 28. 5(53):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Allen, Anderson. November 28. 5(53): 1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Hadland. November 14. 5(51):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Willard. October 31. 5(49):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Nakamoto. October 17. 5(47): 2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. York. October 10. 5(46):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Advertisement. Anderson. October 3. 5(45):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Jorgensen, Nelson. September 26. 5(44):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Allen, Preuschoff, and Olson. September 19. 5(43):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Anderson. September 12. 5(42):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Mrs. Roden. September 5. 5(41):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Work Will Start On Cold Storage. Nelson. August 22. 5(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Local Interest. Miller. August 22. 5(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Dawes, Roden, Strench. August 8. 5(37):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Post Office Robbed. Allen. July 11. 5(23):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Marathon Fishing & Packing Company. July 4. 5(32):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Cape Fanshaw Fishing & Packing Company. June 27. 5(31):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Teachers Picked. W.H. Zuber. June 20. 5(30):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 For Charter. Hadland. June 6. 5(28):4. Petersburg, Alaska.

1919 Of Local Interest. Cleary, Swanson. May 30. 5(27): 4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. J.S. Chastek. May 23. 5(26): 4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. J. Allen, W.W. Laughlin. May 2. 5(23):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Mathis, Reck. April 25. 5(22):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Alaskans Honored. Beauchamp. April 25. 5(22):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Notice. Johnson. April 11. 5(20):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Greenaa, Hadland, Johnson, Kirberger. April 4. 5(19):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Busy Season On. Alaska Sanitary Packing Co. April 4. 5(19):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Notice. Johnson. March 21. 5(17):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Larson a Suicide. Larson. March 21. 5(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Burned By Gas. J.E. Sales, Marathon Fishing & Packing Company. March 21. 5(17):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Bargain. Anderson. March 14. 5(16):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Of Local Interest. Stokke and Todal. February 28. 5(14): 4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Is Commissioner. Perkins. February 28. 5(14):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Rogers Married. February 21. 5(13):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1919 Fishing Season On. Nelson. January 17. 5(8):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Of Local Interest. Wyandt, Zimmerman. November 22. 4(52):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Of Local Interest. Geddes. November 20. 5(4):2. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Republican Ticket; Winn. October 25. 4(48):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Of Local Interest. Nakamoto. November 15. 4(51):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Sad News Received. Tenfjord. November 15. 4(51):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Two Couple Joined. Ohmer. November 8. 4(50):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Of Local Interest. McDonald. October 11. 4(46):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 C.J. Mills. September 27. 4(44):3. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Of Local Interest. Wyant. August 30. 4(40):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
 1918 Of Local Interest. Mathis. August 23. 4(39):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
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- 1916 Of Local Interest. Zimmerman. April 15. 2(20):1. Petersburg, Alaska.
- 1916 Of Local Interest. Green, Smith. January 15. 2(7):4. Petersburg, Alaska.
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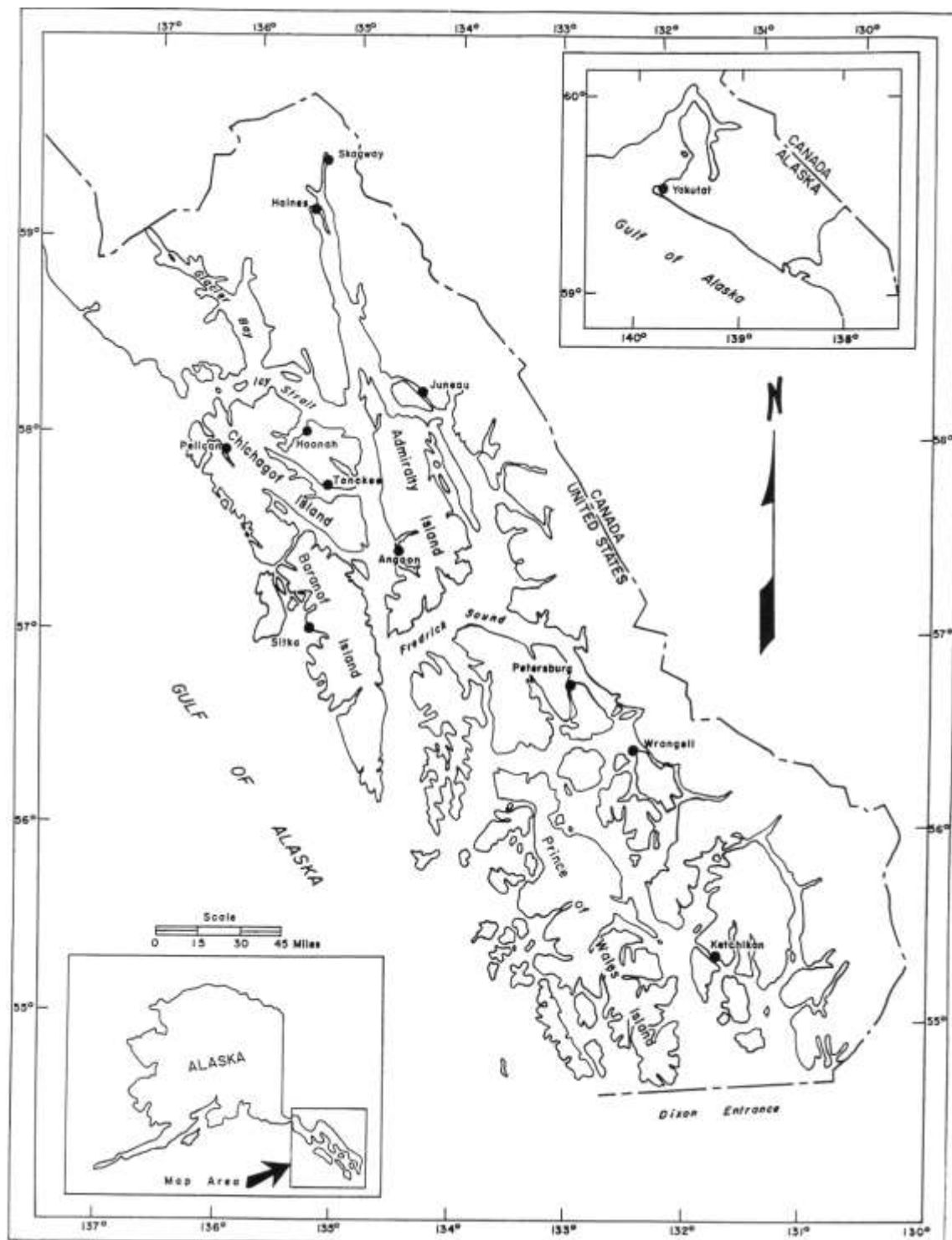
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Map 1



Appendix A

X	Bahovec, Fred	1983
	Benitz, Earl I., Jr.	1992
X	Bergmann, Ethel	1993
X	Bergmann, Harold	1993
X	Birch, Fred, Jr.	1983
X	Dahl, Nina Anderson	1983
X	Frink, Geraldine (Jeri) Hildebrand	1983
	Haaseth, Einar	2007
X	Haltiner, Beulah	1983
X	Ingle, Dorothy & Leonard	1997
X	Johnson, Cora	1983
	Johnson, John	1996
X	Leekley, James R.	1983
X	Loseth, Leif	1997
X	Lund, Dolores	1997
X	Marsh, Louise	1983
X	Mills, Russell	1983
X	McCay, Al	1984
X	Nore, Ingvald & Anna	1983
	Ohman, Lazzette	n.d.
	Rhodes, Lois Johnson	2014
	Stolpe, Harold	1982
	Sundberg, Harry	2007
	Tenfjord, Norma	1982
X	Ward, John (Jack)	1983
X	Wooton, Frank	1983

Interviews Concerning Southeast Alaska Fur Farming and Related Topics
X- Denotes audio cassette recording. Also see References Cited.

Appendix B

Southeast Alaska Fur Farming; Oral Histories **Compiled and recorded by Christine and/or Larry Roberts**

Fred Bahovec (1889-1989)

Ethel Bergmann (1919-1999)

Harold Bergmann (1917-2001)

Fred Birch, Jr. (1920-1992)

Nina Anderson Dahl (1901-1989)

Geraldine Hildebrand Frink (1906-2002)

Beulah Haltiner (1905-1997)

Dorothy Ingle (1944-2010) and Leonard Ingle

Cora Johnson (1908-2004)

James Leekley (1911-1988)

Leif Loseth (with Dorothy Ingle) (1914-1999)

Dolores Lund (1921- 2013)

Louise Marsh (1895-2000)

Russell Mills (1916-2006)

Al McCay (1922-1988)

Anna (1910-1990) and Ingvald Nore (1909-1995)

Lazzette Ohman (1919-2005)

Lois Johnson Rhodes (1938-)

John (Jack) Ward (1898-1984)

Frank Wooton (1902-1984)



1922 Aurora Swanson with Marten Kit (Kathren Munro Collection)



Sumdum Fur Farm (Kent Russell Collection)

Julius Heineman's 1930's



Ethel Bergmann Winter 1990-1991 (Larry D. Roberts)



Harold Bergmann April-May 1997 (Larry D. Roberts)



Ingvald & Anna Nore May 1983 (Christine Ruhsenberger Roberts)



Nore Mink Fur Farm May 1983 (Christine Ruhsenberger Roberts)



Yukon Fur Farm (Larry D. Roberts, 1996)



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