

**Companies and Individuals:
A Preliminary Biographical Index to Historic Southeast Alaska Fur Farming
Third Edition**

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The following is the third edition and updated attempt to summarize reported and confirmed companies and individuals involved in historic Southeast Alaska fur farming. Based on earlier work (Huston 1963; Isto 2012; Janson 1985; Roberts 2006, 2010, 2011, 2012), very little in-depth contemporary research focusing primarily on historic era Alaska fur farming has been accomplished or reported. These earlier authors explored the topic through the lens of their respective individual academic discipline (e.g., cultural geography, history, and anthropology). “These contemporary studies provide an introductory glimpse into potential research opportunities concerning this promising area of study (Roberts 2010:1).” At present there has been no interdisciplinary research work which focuses primarily on Alaska fur farming. Based on this author’s limited and sporadic research and reporting efforts into Southeast Alaska fur farming, it appears that the topic, and its subsets, deserve a much more thorough and comprehensive examination (Roberts 2006; 2010:1, 2011, 2012). Historic era Southeastern Alaskan fur farming cannot and should not be classified as merely a footnote in Alaskan cultural history.

Furthermore, it is suggested that historic era Alaskan fur farming was a culturally and economically significant enterprise. It functioned primarily throughout the Territory of Alaska near the close of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. The enterprise was supported, at varying degrees, at all levels by federal, territorial, and local government. Various agencies, bureaus, offices, and organizations contributed to its longevity (Roberts 2006, 2010:2, 2011, 2012).

Many, but not all of these early entrepreneurs commenced their business ventures on public lands controlled and managed by the federal government. A significant number of these enterprising individuals, families, and companies operated within or near established communities (Roberts 2006, 2010:2, 2011). In Southeast Alaska, federal public lands are managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Forest Service, and Department of Interior’s (DOI) National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management. The vast majority of these federal public lands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service under the 17 million acre Tongass National Forest. However, a number of fur farming sites were noted in what would become Glacier Bay and Klondike Gold Rush National Parks, as well as a number within incorporated and unincorporated communities and boroughs throughout the Southeast Alaska region. Furthermore, significant acreage is currently managed throughout the region by the State of Alaska, Sealaska Corporation and various village corporations under the Alaska Statehood Act (1958), Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971) and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (1980).

This revised paper attempts to document a total of 154 referenced Southeast Alaskan fur farming companies and more than 1100 individuals and their potential variants, directly or indirectly involved in this activity. These named companies and/or individuals are displayed alphabetically as they appear in historic documents and agency files, correspondence, reports and circulars. Following each company or named individual there is a limited biographical narrative. This information was gleaned from a wide range of source material. Standard anthropological citations are incorporated within the text for current and developing research opportunities.

Following the biographical narratives is a section devoted to individual site numbers from throughout Southeastern Alaska. Attached to each site number is a listing of all those currently listed here as having direct and/or indirect involvement in historic Southeast Alaska fur farming activities at that particular site or sites.

Earlier research on the topic (Roberts 2010:3) stressed that...“Inconsistent, inaccurate, and incomplete information often made the task challenging. Historic correspondence from permittees, agency representatives, and informants periodically and inconsistently shed some light on issues, insights, and tribulations”. It must be stressed here that this historic information is not always consistently recorded or accurate. Oral histories concerning the research topic were conducted many years ago and provide extremely valuable primary and supplemental information (Roberts 2010:36; Roberts 2011, 2012, 2014).

Acknowledgements

Special thanks continue go out to Karen McKee of the Grand Junction public library for her tireless and dedicated service and assistance to me and this ongoing project. I would also like to thank David Rak, Susan Wise-Eagle, and Nathan Stearns for provided supporting Geographic Information System (GIS) assistance and information concerning PET-31. Alaska USDA-Forest Service Archaeologists Jane Smith, Gina Esposito, Jay Kinsman, Rachel Myron, Tim Marshall, and Martin Stanford for sharing Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRs) and other specific site information for this project. However, AHRs numerical information was not incorporated within this text due to USDA-Forest Service concerns regarding site specific sensitivity, and a lack of agency documentation and heritage surveys concerning Southeast Alaska fur farming. There is also the concern expressed about the potential misuse of this information by relic collectors and their ilk (Bundy and Moss 2007). I would also like to thank Weber Greiser for sharing patent U.S. Survey information concerning several historic fur farming sites in the Petersburg area. High praise goes out to Cheryl (Cher) Easley and Einar Haaseth for providing important insights and information concerning their grandparent's and family friend's fur farming activities in and around Sitka and Wrangell. Gabe Emerson (2013, 2014) shared information and insights on historic activities along Icy Straits. Furthermore, Harry Sundberg provided invaluable insights and information on historic era fur farming and specific individuals in and around Wrangell. I am especially grateful to Robert W. (Bud) Peterson for sharing his wealth of fur farming knowledge, experiences and insights. Mr. Peterson is the last surviving employee of the University of Alaska's Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm (PET-05). Sarah Isto and Patricia Roppel shared information, insights, observations, reference materials, and encouragement. These numerous individual, selfless contributions thus made this effort timely, more useful and relevant for those who follow in our initial footsteps.

Methodology

Historic information concerning southeastern Alaskan fur farming was gleaned from multiple and varied sources (Roberts 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014). One of the many sources of site specific information came from USDA-Forest Service “closed” historic special use permit files and cards (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). These historic files incorporate a wide range of agency permitted activities on National Forest lands within Southeast Alaska. This historic data delimits specific areas under special use permit by various permittees and companies over time and space. In some cases, but not always, these files include a sketch map and photographs depicting improvements and activities by individuals, families, and/or companies.

It must be noted that during this data gathering, synthesis and reporting process some subjective interpretation was necessary. Every effort was made to accurately decipher, and sometimes interpret the faded, jumbled and crude hand written script by various individuals and agency representatives. Additionally, much of the typewritten material is via crude carbon copies or shop worn original correspondence and files. This third edition of this preliminary "index" is an attempt to demystify and hopefully to clarify the companies and individuals who were early players in historic southeastern Alaska fur farming. It is by no means an excuse for the early agency misspelling or my misinterpretation of that script, but an effort to bring to light some of the challenges faced in delving into this little reported research topic (Roberts 2010:3).

A conscious effort was made to not compound the research problem by using a heavy editorial pen to correct these "misspellings", "misinterpretations", and/or "errors". Instead, all names, information, and figures are alphabetically displayed as they appear in historical files, folders, articles, circulars, correspondence, books and various other documents and publications. This may temporarily add to some of the confusion and uncertainty of who, what, where, when, and how of studying and reporting on this bygone enterprise. In time, this will become a non-issue and quickly resolved. This index is merely a preliminary attempt to set that record straight from a twenty-first century perspective. Each individual narrative attempts to clarify currently available information concerning that person's historical relevance to historic Southeast Alaska fur farming. In time it could also assist in clarification of primary and/or ancillary activities performed by the individuals, family members, or business partners (e.g., pharmacists, dentists, lawyers, loggers; cannery/saltery workers and managers, commercial fishermen, road maintenance employees, etc.).

Many, but not all of the early company names and individuals referenced were similar or nearly duplicate. Some of the confusion was because permittees, officials and agency representatives were lacks or not sufficiently aware or knowledgeable in the legal ramifications of their shared information and responsibilities. Additionally, tracking these various entities through time and space was made challenging due to frequently incomplete, inaccurate, and missing information. Furthermore, it is safe to say that agency administration and documentation of special use permits for historic fur farming throughout this era appear to have been inconsistent at best. As one reviews the following text it will become self evident that permittees, territorial and federal agency representatives freely used interchangeably both given and nicknames, abbreviations, first names only, surnames only, phonetic spelling of names and geographic places. Incomplete and inconsistent files, records, and rumors were commonly an issue in attempting to unravel these bygone cultural activities.

Furthermore, federal agency long term tracking and monitoring of companies and individuals appear to have been subjective and inconsistent throughout much of this era. There are numerous and substantial lapses between agency representatives visit to individual fur farms. Agency representatives appear to have routinely incorporated in their reports and correspondence second hand information or rumors from neighboring fur farm entrepreneurs and others. In more than one instance a fur farm was abandoned several years before it was actually confirmed by an agency on-site representative (Roberts n.d.). This then calls into question the accuracy and reliability of agency recorded dates for many fur farms on federal public lands in Southeast Alaska during this era.

A conscious decision was made to not incorporate historic era Forest Service personnel in this revised preliminary "index". It was felt that these individuals did not consistently serve as on-site representatives at specific locations through time. However, there is one individual that does appear in this paper. He was born and raised in Alaska and served as a Forest Service

manager: C. M. Archbold. It appears Chester M. Archbold actively participated in Southeast Alaska fur farming at least during a portion of his tenure as an agency land and resource manager (Roberts n.d.). See “Archibald” (page 20).

During the initial course of this and other related projects a total of twenty-four personal interviews were accomplished with knowledgeable individuals and couples from throughout the study area (Roberts 2010:3, Appendix A; www.rockingr.com). In the intervening years several more focused interviews have been accomplished and are incorporated here and within the separate Alaska fur farm database and bibliography (Roberts n.d., 2014; www.rockingr.com). Additionally, lengthy personal visits, phone calls, and email to the reference staffs of the University of Alaska-Fairbanks Library, Alaska State Library, Alaska Historical Collection, and Alaska State Archives proved invaluable for this and related projects.

Mapped data was initially compiled on (DOI) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle sheets (1:250,000 feet scale) from throughout southeastern Alaska. Additional site specific information was gleaned from the USGS-Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). Individual maps utilized for this preliminary regional index 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 historic fur farm information or sites were noted or recorded on the Bradfield Canal (BFC) quadrangle. Each fur farm was given its own chronological site number based on its respective USGS quadrangle (Roberts 2010:3-4). It must be emphasized once again that these are not Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) site numbers.

The current inventory of historic Southeast Alaska fur farming sites (i.e., hard copy maps and electronic GIS digital version) is housed with the Tongass National Forest and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer. At least half the recorded data includes both general and specific latitude and longitude information. When specific information was not available a disclaimer with “Undetermined” was inserted in the relevant table of site specific information. ArcInfo, a fully functioning geographic information system (GIS), served as the medium for housing the current and future data. It also allows for ongoing GIS database development, geoprocessing and various input and output functions. Susan Wise Eagle, a retired Wrangell Ranger District employee, was initially in charge of inputting the fur farm data into the ArcInfo GIS database format. Nathan Stearns (2013), Wrangell Ranger District GIS specialist, took time away from his very busy schedule to provide GIS assistance and support concerning possible historic use of the Barrier Islands. And David Rak, Wrangell Ranger District, served as a liaison and go between for interviews and site specific information requests and informant interviews. Without them this effort would have been extremely difficult and time consuming.

At the outset it must be stressed that many of the fur farm sites demarcated in this study incorporate more than one island or location under the same site number. This may seem confusing and bewildering for some, but rationale for this classification or designation mirrors historic special use permits, documents, files, records, and circulars issued to individuals, families, and companies practicing this bygone enterprise throughout this era (Roberts 2010:4). The Forest Service, on federal public lands, mandated that permittees secure specific locations for a number of reasons. Most were to restrict the furbearers from swimming off or escaping to nearby reefs, islands or the mainland. Other explanations have been suggested to delimit suspicious or untrustworthy neighbors to concerns about potential fox poachers. In later years, several part-time fur farmers merely wanted to enjoy the privacy of their islands retreat without having any close neighbors.

The historic USDA-Forest Service files made explicit their view on the subject in correspondence to the various fur farmers throughout their management area (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). One example of such correspondence was prepared by Charles G. Burdick (Acting Assistant Regional Forester for Alaska) in a letter, dated January 31, 1936, to Mr. John A. Hadland. In the letter, Mr. Burdick clearly spells out the agencies policy. "The policy regarding the inclusion of two or more islands in a single permit is: where foxes can cross freely by sandspits or short swims a single permit should cover the entire area but where islands are so widely separated that there is little or no interchange of foxes between the islands then each island is a unit and a separate permit is required for each" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Site numbers and fur farm permits are thus mirrored within historic files and records held by individuals, companies and the various agencies who managed them over time,

The remainder of this paper will attempt to summarize currently available information collected, compiled, synthesized, and analyzed over the past thirty years (Roberts 2010). At this point in time it is assumed that this is not a complete or final tally of the regions' historic fur farming sites, individuals, and/or companies. Additional informant interviews, research and on-the-ground historical archaeological survey will undoubtedly confirm and clarify the breadth and scope of these fragile historic resources on the cultural landscape. This third edition, preliminary study, has the potential to portray the most basic vital statistics' for 154 companies and more than 1100 possible individuals or their variants involved, directly and indirectly, in historic Southeast Alaska fur farming (Roberts n.d.).

A significant number of these historic fur farm sites have been noted or referenced in earlier and ongoing efforts (Roberts 2010: 25 and Appendix C, 2011, 2013). However, there remain an equally significant number with coordinates yet to be delimited in print or on the ground (Roberts 2010: 25 and Appendix D). Earlier work noted that these locations remained "undetermined" (Roberts 2010: 4 and Appendix D). Furthermore, continuing communications, research, analysis, and review has refined currently available site specific location information. "Restricted Access" information here has been clarified and updated where possible.

The following is an attempt at a revised preliminary biographical summary of companies and individuals, and their related site number(s), as they appear in historical files and my bibliography and database (Roberts n.d., 2014; www.rockingr.com). However, there are numerous companies and individuals listed here which lack basic background information. Once again, company and individual names are presented as they appear in historical files, correspondence, folders, articles, books and various other circulars, documents and publications. I have attempted to clarify and/or highlight minor and major clerical/agency 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 more accurately portray these companies, individuals and families in time and space. This information is compiled and summarized from a variety of sources (Roberts n.d., 2010, 2013, 2014). The internet sites, Ancestry and Rootsweb Ancestry, provide substantial and general information on many, but not all of the individuals and families who were involved in Southeast Alaskan fur farming. Two important sources for this summary are my preliminary bibliography (Roberts 2014) and personal 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 Southeast Alaska fur farming. The majority of this paper is derived from the above research and reporting and could be classified as an "ongoing work in progress" (Roberts n.d., 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014). However, this is my

last iteration of this paper. It is now time for other interested individuals, agencies and/or institutions to step up and continue this biographical research, analysis and reporting.

A Preliminary list of Southeast Alaska fur farm companies and officials

Company Name, Roberts' Site Number(s), preliminary summary of company duration, and associated official(s) (Roberts n.d.).

Alaska Blue Fox Company: PET-16, PET-22, PET-24, PET-35. Duration indicates: 1922-1938. Henry Kletsch; John Hadland; Brown; and Fletcher.

Alaska Experimental Fur Farm: PET-05, PET-13. Duration: 1938-1972. Dr. James Leekley; and Dr. Jule B. Loftus.

Alaska Fur Bearers Syndicate: See the Black Fox Magazine 1925(9): 77; Huston, 1963:82. Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration.

Alaska Fur Farms Company, Inc.: CRG-08. Duration: 1920-1929. E.C. Howard.

Alaska Fur Farms Inc.: CRG-08. Duration: 1920-1929. E.C. Howard.

Alaska Insular Fur Farms Company: CRG-05. Duration: 1917-1928. Lewis Stockley.

Alaska Minkery: PET-15. Duration: 1938-1942. Fred B. Johnson; Minnie Johnson; and Loren Johnson.

Alaska Sumdum Fox Farm Inc.: SUM-07. Duration: 1924-1927. H.G. Magoon; and H.C. Magoon.

Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm: PET-72. Duration: 1924-? Chris Dahl; Nina Anderson Dahl, and J.L. Waller.

Anguilla Island Fur Company: CRG-11; CRG-20. Duration: 1921-1923.; H. H. Butler and Henry Mitchell.

Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company: PET-41; PET-46. Duration: 1924-1941. Jesse Ames; J. Johansen; Pedar Lund; Charles McKee; Johnas Olsen; Jack Smith; and James H. Wheeler.

Arctic Fur & Fox Company: PET-41. Duration: 1921-1923. Jesse Ames; J. Johansen; Pedar Lund; Charles McKee; Johnas Olsen; Jack Smith; and James H. Wheeler.

Aurora Silver Fox Farm: PET-89. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration. Carl A. Swanson; and Louis Israelson.

Barrier Island Fox Farm Inc.: PET-31. Duration: 1925-1928 B.T. Heaps

Behrs Fox Farm: PET-18; PET-23; PET-33. Duration: 1924-1942. Peter Behrs.

Benjamin Island Fox Farm: JUN-02. Duration: 1921-? John L. Alhers; Harry Chambers; Joe L. Hill; Martin Holst; and Hazel Weathers.

Benjamin Island Fur Co.: JUN-02. Duration: 1921-1926. John L. Alhers; Harry Chambers; Joe L. Hill; Martin Holst; and Hazel Weathers.

Bertelson Mink Ranch & Arctic Fur Farm: See Loftus 1931, 1932. Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration.

Biorka Fur Company: XPA-01. Duration: 1923-1935. Felix Beauchamp; Eiler Hansen; Adolf Thomson.

Blashke Island Fur Company: PET-29. Duration: 1923-1930. G.A. Lehner; Jack Nelson; Nels Nelson; and Ross Nelson.

Blue Bell Fox Co.: PET-12. Duration: 1919-1928. John Bremner; Amos P. Cole; Tom Elsinore; Ernest Kirberger; E.F. Refling; and J.W. Stoff.

Blue Bell Fox Ranch: PET-12. Duration: 1919-1928. John Bremner; Amos P. Cole; Tom Elsinore; Ernest Kirberger; E.F. Refling; and J.W. Stoff.

Blue Diamond Fur Farm: SIT-18. Duration: 1924-1930. E.A. Hickston; George T. Morgan; Edna J. Wilson; and V.H. Wilson.

Blue Fox Jack's Fur Farm: XMF-01. See Hilson 1976: 74. Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration. See John (Jack) Johnson.

Bold Island Fur Farm: KET-04. Duration: 1916-1929. Rufus Blakely; Tom McClanahan; and P.R. McGuire.

Brounty Brothers' & Jackson: KET-02. Duration: 1922-?

Burch Brothers Fur Farm: PET-91. Duration: early 1930's. Bill, Charley, and Frank Burch

Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation: KET-11. Duration: 1923-? Drake; R.T. Graham; Ingersoll; C.A. Schonacker; and VanZandt.

Chas. Spurgeon & Company: XPA-21. Duration: 1920-1922. Charles Spurgeon.

Chilkoot Fur Farm: SKG-05. Duration: 1929-? Frank Morris; and Arthur Stanfield.

Cleary Brothers: PET-12; PET-13; PET-40. Duration: 1916-1940. Ben, Fred, Grover, and John Cleary.

Coghlan Island Fur Farm: JUN-04. Duration: 1925-1931. John A and Susie Ptack.

Colpville Farms: PET-55. Duration: 1919-1927. Harry D. Colp.

Conclusion Island Fox Co.: PET-35. Duration: 1922-? Sigurd Hadland; and H.S. Graves

Conclusion Island Fur Farm: PET-35. Duration: 1921-1933. Sigurd Hadland.

Coney Island Fox Company: PET-31. Duration: 1922-1932. C.O. Parks; and Edward Reyburn.

Coney Island Fur Farm Company: PET-08. Duration: 1922-1938. C.O. Parks; and Edward Reyburn.

Demmert Brothers: CRG-01. Duration: 1924-?

Eagle Island Fur Fox Company: CRG-04; CRG-10. Duration: 1923-1931. William Markle; Catherine Nye; E.S. Earle; and F.E. Whelpley.

East Island Fox Farm: PET-36; PET-56. Duration: 1926-1928. R.C. Mathis

E.A. Adams: SKG-15. Duration: ?-1929. E.A. Adams

Eberly & Carlson: PET-83. Duration: 1923-1924. W.A. Eberly; and Albert Carlson.

Eberly Fur Farm: PET-83. Duration: 1922-1923. W.A. Eberly.

Ed Young Fur Farm: PET-85. Duration: ?-1941. Ed Young.

El Capitan Fur Farm: CRG-14. Duration: 1937-1949. A.R. Bruegle; and Louis Scott.

Elovoi Fur Company: XPA-11. Duration: 1925-1930. Claude D. Huff; and Seth A. Mills.

Elovoi Fur Farm: XPA-11. Duration: 1925-1930. Claude D. Huff; and Seth A. Mills.

Eyon Fur Farm: PET-73. Duration: 1933-1941. John and Jessie Eyon.

Fair Island Fox Farm: PET-04. Duration: 1920-1936. Gregory Hildebrand; and S.V.B. Miller.

Flynn Alaska Fur Company: CRG-07. Duration: 1930-1932. George R. Flynn.

Found Island Fur Farm: PET-37. Duration: 1920-1924. J. Wallace Hemphill.; Louis and George Scribner;

Fred Patten & Company: SUM-16. Duration: 1938-1941. Fred and Gertrude/Rose Patten.

Fur Farms Finance Company: CRG-05. Duration: 1917-1930. Lewis Stockley.

Galanikin Fur Company: SIT-04. Duration: 1923-1924. Mrs. Mae Mills; William Pavloff.

General Fur Farm Company: CRG-11, CRG-28. Duration: 1921-?.

General Fur Company: CRG-28. Duration: 1923-?. William S. Bleam; Robert Scott; and Henry Stickel.

Glacier Bay Fox Farm: XMF-06. Duration: 1925-1927. Gus Nelson; Lars Olson; and Carl Swanson.

Glacier Fur Farms: JUN-53. Duration: ?-1927. H.S. Graves.

Glacier Fur Farms Company: JUN-53. Duration: ?-1927. H.F. Dott; H.S. Graves; Dave A. Housel; and John Reck.

Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm: JUN-27. Duration: 1923-? Charles Goldstein.

Green Island Fur Company: CRG-32. Duration: ?-1927. This may refer to Archie Shelp?

Green Rocks Fur Farm: PET-65. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration. John O. Allen.

Grey's Island Fox Company: PET-07. Duration: 1922-1930. Oscar and Roy Peterson; and Rasmus Enge.

Handley-Lahey Fur Farm: SKG-09. Duration: 1913-1917. C.M. Handley; and Tom D. Lahey.

Harmony Island Fox Farms: CRG-15. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration.

Hercules Fox Company: PET-13. Duration: 1917-1922. Frank M. and John S. Chastek; Claude Green; C.D. Olsten; and unnamed Olsten's son.

Hoonah Fox Company: JUN-02; JUN-12. Duration: 1919-1930. C.J. Alexander; and John Makinen.

Hound Island Fox Company: PET-12. Duration: 1929-1934. Robert Barclay

Howkan Fur Company: XDE-01. Duration: 1924-1929. Henry G. Mitchell.

Huff & Mills Fox Farms: XPA-11. Duration: 1925-1930. Claude Huff; and Seth Mills.

Hump Island Fur Company: CRG-23. Duration: 1922-? A. Gunderson; F.W. Thompson.

Hunter Bay Cannery: XDE-04. Campbell n.d. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration and company officials.

Ibach & Company: XMF-04. Duration: 1920-1938. Joseph Ibach; C.S. Jillson; and H.C. Ross.

Ingvald and Anna Nore: PET-66. Duration: 1937-1972. Ingvald and Anna Nore.

Ilak Carlisle Fur Company: CRG-16. Duration: 1924-?

Interior Yukon Mink Company: PET-61. Duration: 1937-1940. Marc H. and Charles McKee.

Ivar P. Nore & Sons: PET-66. Duration: 1937-1940. Ivar P., Bert, and Ingvald Nore.

Ivey-Nichols: JUN-48. Duration: 1925-1926. B.H. Ivey; and Stanley J. Nichols.

Jack Urata Fur Farm: PET-86. Duration: 1939-1941. Jack Urata.

Jim Hoscroft & Company: XMF-03. Duration: 1925-1938. Jim Hoscroft; and E. Rognan.

Kasiana Fur Company: SIT-44. Duration: 1923-? Alfred and Thomas Tilson, Jr.

Keku Fur Farms: XPA-30. Duration: 1919-1935. Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Clark; Charles Kincaid; V.A. Paine.

Ketchikan Fox Farms Incorporated: XPR-04. Duration: 1922-? William Holzheimer; J.H. Mustard; and Hugh M. Sawyer.

Ketchikan Fur Farms Incorporated: XPR-04. Duration: 1922-? William Holzheimer; J.H. Mustard; and Hugh M. Sawyer.

Ketchikan Fur Syndicate Incorporated: KET-01, KET-12. Duration: 1922-1924. Harry R. Race.

Klokachef Fur Company: SIT-06. Duration: 1922-1929. Newell; and Ralph R. Young.

Larson & Company: SIT-25. Duration: 1921-1930. Eric Larson; Emil R. Lange; and Peterson.

Leonhardt Fur Farms Incorporated: SIT-35. Duration: 1923-1929. N.E. Bolshanin; Captain Herman; Elbert Leonhardt; M.S. Whittier; and Ralph R. Young.

Liesnoi Island Fox Company: PET-32. Duration: 1919-1930. Lars Stokke; Erick and Martin Todal.

Liesnoi Island Fox Ranch: PET-32. Duration: 1919-1930. Lars Stokke; Erick and Martin Todal.

Liesnoi Island Fur Company: PET-32. Duration: 1919-1930. Lars Stokke; Erick and Martin Todal.

Lincoln Fox Company: JUN-01. Duration: 1923-1932. Mrs. Frances Foster; Joe L. Hill; Gunnar Ingmann; Charles Jenne; John Pollack; and Grover C. Winn.

Long Island Fur Company: CRG-07. Duration: 1921-1928. Elliott; Robert L. Petty; Shaver; and Wellier.

Long Island Fur Company, Incorporated: CRG-07. Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d. Duration: 1921-1929. Elliott; Robert L. Petty; Shaver; and Wellier.

Lung Island Fox Farm: PET-20. Duration: 1919-1920. R. Campbell; and Frank Preuschoff.

Maeser Fur & Trading Company: XPA-17. Duration: 1927-1935. A. R. Maeser.

Mertz Fur Farm Association: XPA-29. Duration: 1921-1924. William P. and W.C. Mills.

Middle Island Fox Company: PET-36. Duration: 1924-1926. James Allen; Harry Kinnear; and R.C. Mathis.

Middle Island Fur Farm: SIT-15. Duration: 1922-1931. Otto and D.J. Dahl; Edward Dromnes; John Ottosen; Sivert Sivertsen; and G.E. Westerlund.

Midway Fox Company: SIT-31. Duration: 1921-1933. Chris Baker; Henry Lutro; and Al W. Rhymes.

Monte Carlo Fox and Fur Company: PET-17. Duration: 1924-1931. Jacob Hadland; Carl Rogers; Chris Tveten.

Moran & Company: KET-08. Duration: 1922-1924. J.T. Moran and his unnamed brother.

Mountain Point Fur Farm: KET-20. Duration: 1937-1957. Ernest Anderes

National Alaska Fur Farm, Juneau area: See Loftus 1930. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration.

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

Niblack Island Fox Company: PET-38. Duration: 1922-1927. Peter Peterson.

Nichols Island Blue Fox Company: CRG-22. Duration: 1921-1932. J.D. and T.D. Pitsenberger; and J.N. Hydaburg.

Northern Fox & Fur Company: PET-16, PET-17. Duration: 1921-1926. Jacob Hadland; Carl Roger; Chris Tveten.

Northern Fur & Fox Company: PET-16. Duration: 1921-1931. Jacob Hadland; Carl Roger; Chris Tveten.

Oregon-Alaska Fur Farm and Trading Company; XDE-02. Duration: 1924-1928. S.J. Claridge.

Pacific International Fur Company: XPA-17. Duration: 1927-1935. A.R. Maeser

Patterson Island Fox Ranch: CRG-08. Duration: 1918-? Mr. & Mrs. George Schove.

Percy Fur Company: XPR-02. See: Alaska Territorial Auditor. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration. Individuals currently remain unknown.

Petersburg Blue Fox Company: SUM-02, SUM-18. Duration: 1919-1953. Andy Anderson; Axel Carlson; Cyrus Catt; Fred Miller; Hazel Anderson Miller; A. Rasmussen; and Frank Raynor.

Pillar Bay (Silver) Fox Company: XPA-21. Duration: 1922-1926. George Barr; Howard McGee.

Port Frederick Fur Farms: JUN-22. Duration: 1929-1930. Frank and George Shotter; and Swanson.

Premier Fox Farms: KET-10. Duration: 1922-1932? Elmer Hadland; Howe; W.E. Strench.

Preuschoff Brothers: PET-20. Duration: 1920-1932? Ernest and Frank Preuschoff.

Pybus Bay Fox Company: SIT-10. Duration: 1920-1936. Leo and Lydia Christensen; H.A. Dahl; Elliot; and York.

Read Island Fur Company: SUM-05. Duration: 1921-1935. Charles Greenaa; Peter Peterson; and Harold Peterson.

Reyburn Brothers: PET-08, PET-29, PET-44. Duration: 1922-1938. Edwin and Don Reyburn

Rocking Moon Island Fur Farm: XPA-28. Duration: 1921-1936. Guy and Katherine Banvard.

Rudyerd Fur Farm Company: KET-06. Duration: 1922-1934. T.C. Eastman.

Ryotaro Urata Fur Farm: PET-74. Duration: 1927-1939. Ryotaro, Chiyo, Jack, and Robert Urata.

San Juan Fox Company: SIT-11. Duration: 1920-1941. Charles Craig; T.S. Elsinore; C. Frank Smith; Frank and Ralph Wooton; and Ed Yanke.

Sholin Brothers Fox Farm: SIT-19. Duration: 1920-1926. Edwin and Andrew Sholin.

Signaka Island Fox Farm: SIT-22. Duration: 1921-1930. William and P.M. Cook.

Sitka Fox Company: SIT-18. Duration: 1923-1924. John Reck.

Sitka Fur Farms: XPA-07. Duration: 1924-1927. Felix Beauchamp; C. Jay Mills; Len Carl Peterson; plus four unnamed friends.

Sitka Fur Farms Company: XPA-07. Duration: 1924-1928. Felix Beauchamp; C. Jay Mills; Len Carl Peterson; plus four unnamed friends.

Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated: XPA-07, XPA-09, XPA-13. Duration: 1924-1928. Felix Beauchamp; C. Jay Mills; Len Carl Peterson; plus four unnamed friends.

Smith Brothers Mink Ranch, Ketchikan area; See Loftus 1930. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration.

Snow Pass Fox Company: PET-27, PET-42. Duration: 1922-1927. Onofrey; R.C. Mathis; Millican; Frawley; Davidson; and Wing.

Sokolof Fox Company: PET-26. Duration: 1924-1928. Leonard, Ernest, Hiram Campbell; Al Noolard; Donald Wodlard; Wendell Woolard.

St. Elias Fur Farm: YAK-07. Duration: 1947-1950. Joseph Mallott; Carl and Victor Schlichtig.

Storm Island Fox Company: SUM-01. Duration: 1922-1944. William Abbess; Fred Patton and Frank Wooton.

Sukoi Island Fox Company: PET-13. Duration: 1922-1927. Grover Cleary; H.S. Graves; and E.H. Kaser.

Sumdum Island Fox Farm Incorporated: SUM-08. Duration: 1937-1940. Julius Heinemann; Charles Jenne; and Harold M. Tullis.

Sunset Island Fox Company: SUM-10. Duration: 1920-1924. Benson; and J.T. Lundgren

Walters Feed Mills Incorporated: SUM-11. Duration: 1939-1942. Charles Walters.

West Island Fur Company: PET-27. Duration: 1924-1928. Davidson; Frawley; Millican; Onofrey; and Wing.

West Island Fur Farm: PET-27. Duration: 1924-1928. Davidson; Frawley; Millican; Onofrey; and Wing.

Westhope Fur Company: PET-12. Duration: 1905-1917. Harry A. Pryde; and Jones.

White Cliff Fox Company. CRG-29. Duration: 1923-?. Harry Caldwell, F.B. Eylar, and Ed Mullen

Windy Bay, Coronation Island: CRG-03. See Hilson 1976:49. Duration: Currently this fur farm enterprise/company has an unknown duration.

Wikan Brothers & Company: PET-26. Duration: 1919-1921. Wikan Brothers; and W.H. Zuber.

Wizamas-Voelkl Fur Farm: SKG-07. Duration: 1915-? Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas; and Joseph Voelkl.

Woewodski Ranch Fur Farm: PET-92. Duration: 1920-1929. E. Edward Harvey; and James Allen.

York Fur Farms Inc. SUM-08. Duration: ?-1927. Julius Heinemann; H.B. LeFevre.

York Fur Farms Company, Incorporated: SUM-08. Duration: 1923-1937. Julius Heinemann; H.B. LeFevre.

Yukon Fur Farm: PET-50. Duration: 1920-1949: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames; Earl Ohmer; and Fred Porter; and 1959-1960's: Ethel, Harold, and William Bergmann.

Yukon Minkery: KET-26. Duration: 1927-1941. Alex Cameron.

Zimmerman Blue Fox Farm: SUM-03. Duration: 1918-1941. Charles Zimmerman; Henry L. Arnold; James Drake; Sigurd Hadland; and Fred Patten.

Zuver Brothers: PET-34. Duration: 1931-1940. Al Zuver Jr. and C.H. Zuver.

Individuals

A Preliminary Biographical sketch of individuals, families and companies directly and/or indirectly involved in historic Southeast Alaska Fur Farming and Roberts' Site Number(s)

Aason, Andrew: (JUN-22). There are two potential candidates for this individual. The first is Andrew Asson. He was born in Nova Scotia, Canada (McAlpine's Nova Scotia Directory, 1890-1897). The second possible person is Andrew Aase (Klondike Gold Rush National Park n.d.b). Mr. "Asson" was reportedly employed by the Port Frederick Fur Farms to construct and care for the blue fox in pens, 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 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). I believe the correct individual referenced here could be the latter individual. Also see the Anna Aase Lowell entry.

Abbes, William N.: (SIT-31, SUM-01, SUM-02). Mr. Abbess was born in Minnesota about 1891. His wife, G. Clara, was born in Washington about 1891. Mr. Abbes' sister-in-law, G. Florence "Osten", was born about 1893, lived with the couple (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Abbess, along with

his extended family, was directly and indirectly involved in fur farming from at least 1928 through 1945 (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1941; Alaska Sportsman 1944; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1 and 7; Loftus 1931, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932, 1938; Wooton 1983). SUM-01 was noted as an abandoned site under Storm Island Fox Company. The site was operated by W.N. Abbess, but he was reportedly in partnership with Fred Patton in the island fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1934; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). "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. 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. None of the pups had to venture more than 6 feet from a den to reach food and water". Reportedly he and his family abandoned direct Alaska fur farming in 1935. Rationale for the move to Seattle was to allow his daughter to attend high school there (Isto 2012:134).

Abrahamson, John: (XPA-03). John Abrahamson was born about 1882 in Finland. He emigrated 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 Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil 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 possible caretaker on the island fur farm. He was also working on the "Crow Islands" (across the bay) according to historical files (Roberts n.d.).

Adams, E.A. and P.A. Adams: (SKG-15). Both names appear on historical files and circulars and may be one and the same person. Additional clarification will be necessary in order to differentiate which name is correct. It appears this individual was born in Missouri about 1860. His wife, Susannah, was born in Canada about 1859 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Adams name appears on a list of fur farmers raising mink in the Haines area (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Ahlers, John L.: (JUN-02, JUN-10). The name Ahler and Ahlers appear on various reference materials. The differences appear to be merely a misinterpretation or clerical error. Mr. Ahlers was born in Illinois about 1888. His wife, "E. Larene" Ahlers, was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Ahlers was involved in individual and company fur farm businesses. It appears he was active in fur farming at least between 1921 and 1935 (Roberts n.d.).

Alexander, C.J., "Kinky": (JUN-02). Mr. Alexander was associated with the Hoonah Fox Company. It is assumed he was the on-site manager for the company at least during a portion of 1921 (Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Alexander, Nancy Lee: (SKG-04). Mr. Alexander was born in Ohio about 1876 (U.S. Census 1920). He is listed as a single, white male in the 1920 U.S. Census. He is believed to be the younger brother of Walter Alexander (Roberts n.d.). His name appears on the Alaska Game Commission (1941) list of individuals practicing blue fox fur farming within the territory (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Alexander, Walter: (SKG-04). Walter Alexander was born about 1871 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920). He is believed to be the older brother of Nancy L. Alexander. He reportedly died of a heart attack on the fur farm island (Ward 1983). Mr. Alexander's name appears throughout the 1920's and 1930's in various agency documents and circulars listing active fur farmers within

the territory (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976: 80; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Allaine: (CRG-34). This individual's name appears throughout the early 1920's and in partnership with a "Martin" at this one location (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.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). His surname is apparently misspelled, Allain (USDA-Forest Service 1924c).

Allen, Alexander: (KET-03). Alexander Stewart Allen was born May 12, 1880 in Scotland (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He reportedly arrived in the U.S. in October 1911 (Alaska Alien Arrivals, 1906-1956). His fur farm special use permit was reportedly issued in May 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c). However, there is conflicting information suggesting possible transition or new partnership arrangements with Tom McClanahan and P.R. McGuire (Roberts n.d.).

Allen, James: (PET-36, PET-47, PET-48, PET-92). James Elias Allen was born October 30, 1879 in Bellingham, Washington (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Allen is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with this individual. His wife, Marie, was born about 1891 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). She is also interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Her life spanned from 1890 to 1935. Jim Allen was primarily employed by the U.S. Forest Service and was active in both local and regional civic and business ventures (Forrest 1984:4). Mr. James E. Allen was involved in fur farming via individual and company ventures throughout the mid-1920's and early 1930's (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, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). James and John Allen were brothers in and around the Petersburg area throughout this era. Mr. James Allen was also in partnership with E. E. Harvey in PET-92 according to Roppel (2011). In late 1920, the latter partners purchased in a pair of silver fox used as breeding stock. The partners appear to have ceased their fur farm operations sometime in 1929 (Roppel 2011).

Allen, James C.: (PET-65). There is some confusion as to the accuracy of this citation. It appears that agency administrators and field personnel routinely confused the brothers, John and James Allen, in their files and documents. The fur farm special use permit for this specific site location was correctly under John Allen, and not James Allen (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.). Again, John and James Allen were brothers in and around the Petersburg area throughout this era.

Allen, John James: (PET-65). There is once again some agency confusion as to the accuracy of this citation. It appears that agency administrators and field personnel routinely confused John and James Allen in files and circulars. This particular site should be listed under John O. Allen. Mr. Allen was born about 1866 in Washington. His wife, A. Minnie, was born about 1866 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). She is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery and listed as having been born in 1863 and died in 1945. The couple raised at least two children: Mary Cecelia and Charles Herbert (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Petersburg Public Library 2010b; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). John O. Allen is the brother of James E. Allen (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. John O. Allen served as the Deputy Marshall, Postmaster, U.S. Commissioner and City Clerk in Petersburg (Forrest 1984:4), and eventually acquired this fur farm site south of Petersburg along the Wrangell Narrows. The fur farm was recognized as the Green Rocks fur farm (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924) and Anchor Point

Ranch (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f). It was also referred to as the "Silver & Blue Fox Ranch" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, n.d.e)

Allen, Robert M: (PET-30, SUM-04). Mr. Allen was born in Kentucky about 1880. His wife, Helen W., was born about 1884. They raised at least one son: Robert W. Allen (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Allen was involved in blue fox farming from at least 1919 until late 1929 (Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Allen applied for PET-30 in August 1919 and relinquished it in October 1919. Mr. Allen appears to have been in partnership with Thomas Olson in the fur farming venture (Petersburg Weekly Report 1919c). He reportedly was concerned about reports the channel around the island freezes up in winter (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). This possibility would thus limit year round access, and potentially allow fur farming livestock to escape. Mr. Allen also stocked the fur farm on SUM-04. He reportedly was issued his fur farm permit for SUM-04 in October 1919 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Petersburg Weekly Report 9(39):1). Mr. Allen eventually sold his interest and improvements in SUM-04 to his partner, Otto Wilde Sr. (Roberts n.d.).

Alstan, Dan: (XPA-05). Permittee complained that his fur farming losses were due to floating waste from the nearby cannery. Agency representatives stated that his losses were due to his own lack of care and improper feeding practices of his blue foxes. Historical files indicate that his fur farm was in operation from 1934 to at least 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Alvah, C.H. Jr. (AI): (PET-27). There is an agency clerical or managerial error in historical Forest Service files for this entry. These files should correctly refer to Mr. AI (Alvah) Zuver Jr. All the Zuver family at one time or another appears to have been involved directly or indirectly in the management of this particular fur farm site. There is also the possibility that agency managers meant to say the site was under the management of the "Zuver Brothers": Alvah W. Jr. and Calvin H. Zuver.

Alvah, C.H. Sr.: (PET-27). There is an agency clerical or managerial error in historical Forest Service files for this entry. These agency files most probably should refer to Mr. Alvah Zuver Sr. There is no C.H. Alvah Sr. However; there is a C. (Calvin) H. Zuver. All the Zuver family at one time or another appears to have been involved directly or indirectly in the management of this particular fur farm. There is also the possibility that agency managers meant to say the site was under the management of the "Zuver Brothers": Alvah W. Jr. and Calvin H. Zuver.

Ames, Dagmar: (PET-50). Mrs. Dagmar Sophie Johannsen Ames was born and raised in Petersburg, Alaska. Mrs. Ames was born September 1, 1902 and died April 15, 1986 at the Sitka Pioneer's Home (Harold Bergmann 1993, Clausen Memorial Museum n.d.b; Social Security Death Index). Mrs. Ames' widowed mother reportedly lived with the couple until her mother's death in the 1950's (Harold Bergmann 1993). Mrs. Ames' husband, Jesse Ames, sold their 20 acre West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) homestead property to Ethel and Harold Bergmann in the late 1950's (Ethel and Harold Bergmann 1993). See James (Jesse) Edward Ames.

Ames, James Edward (Jesse): (PET-41, PET-46, PET-50). Mr. Ames was a noted and prolific Alaska fur farmer. He and his partners established the Yukon Fur Farm and other ventures throughout Southeast Alaska. Jesse Edward Ames was born January 31, 1892 in Helena, Montana (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. His wife, Dagmar Sophie Johannsen Ames, was born and raised in Petersburg, Alaska. Mrs. Ames was born September 1, 1902 and died April 15, 1986 at the Alaska Pioneer's Home in Sitka (Harold Bergmann 1993, Social Security Death Index). Mr. and Mrs. Ames formed their initial Yukon Fur Farm partnership with Earl Ohmer and Fred Porter (Alaska Game Commission 1929; American Fur Breeder 1944; Ames 1947; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The site 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 his partners in 1947 (American Fur Breeder 1947) and continued operations until at least the late 1940's. Mr. Ames sold their 20 acre West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) homestead property to Ethel and Harold Bergmann in the late 1950's (Ethel and Harold Bergmann 1993; Foster 1994). Mr. Ames was also involved in other fur farm projects throughout this era (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923). He and others formed the Arctic Blue Fox & Fur Company. The company was issued its fur farm permit for PET-41 in May 1924 and it appears to have closed in December 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d). Additionally, he was involved with the same company in PET-46 between May 1924 and May 1925 when it was abandoned (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a).

Anderes, Ernest: (KET-20). Mr. Anderes was a noted and successful Saxman/Ketchikan area mink farmer/rancher. He was born July 9, 1894 and died October 1, 1977 (Social Security Death Index). His wife, Lina, was born February 23, 1903 and died March 11, 1992 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Anderes reportedly commenced his fur farm business in 1937 and it closed in late 1957. At one time the fur farm housed more than 3000 mink. He reportedly raised natural dark, Black cross, Steel blue, and Blue Frost mink (Alaska Game Commission 1941; American Fur Breeder 1942; Anderes 1947: 90; Roberts n.d.).

Anderson, Albert: (SIT-09, SIT-25). Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden about 1873 (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that Albert L. Anderson was born August 10, 1906 and died May 5, 1985 (Social Security Death Index, U.S. Veterans Gravesites n.d.a). He was married to Lois Annie Anderson. She was born February 18, 1914 and died November 29, 1984 (Social Security Death Index, U.S. Veterans Gravesites n.d.a). Historical files indicate that the permittee was not actively involved in fur farming and is only mentioned between 1938 and 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Anderson, Andy: (SUM-02, SUM-10, SUM-18). Anton (Andy) Anderson was born about 1887 in Vermont (U.S. Census 1930). He reportedly died in 1933 (Roberts n.d.). The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) lists Andy Anderson as being interred there. According to his grave marker he was born December 2, 1886 and died December 26, 1933. His wife, Hazel L., was born about 1895 in Washington. The couple raised at least one child: Kaith or Keith (U.S. Census 1930). Hazel L. Anderson continued as an active partner in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company following her husband's death. She later married Fred Miller, a shareholder within the company (Roberts n.d.). (Also see Hazel Anderson Miller and Mrs. Fred Miller). Historical files indicate that Mr. Andy Anderson commenced his involvement in fur farming around 1919 and continued until his death in 1933. (Alaska Game Commission 1929; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1932).

Anderson, Carl N.: (JUN-01). There are two possible individuals who may be the correct fur farmer referenced here. Both are referred to as Carl Anderson. One was born about 1898 in

Denmark (U.S. Census 1930). The second was born about 1876 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Permittee, Mr. Anderson, requested that the special use permit lease be cancelled. It was reportedly cancelled in 1936 because the island was "too large to handle properly". A Mr. Jorgenson was to have served as the on-site manager after construction of improvements there (Roberts n.d.). There is also the possibility that there is another Carl Anderson. This latter individual was reportedly born December 9, 1885 and died May 1, 1966. His last known residence was Tenakee Springs (Yakutat Borough n.d.).

Anderson, Charles: (SIT-33). There are two possible individuals who may be the correct fur farmer. Both are referred to as Charles Anderson. One was born about 1858 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). A second was born about 1870 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1930). There is conflicting dates and individuals for this leased island fur farm. There is a Charles Anderson interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Also see L.B. McCoy (Roberts n.d.). The Petersburg Weekly Report (1921) reports the Charles Anderson resided in Hawk Inlet, and his fur farming special use permit for SIT-33 was issued to him on December 15, 1920.

Anderson, Jack: (PET-51). Jack Hardin Anderson was born May 10, 1888 in Kentucky (WWII Draft Registration, 1942). It appears this fur farm may not have actually ever operated. Historical literature and files indicate the special use permit was issued and then abandoned. The enterprise spanned portions of 1921-1922 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.).

Anderson, John B: (CRG-35). John B. Anderson was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). He emigrated to the U.S. in 1909 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was reportedly a partner with Emil Hegdahl, Harold E. Ericksen, and Peter Erstad (U.S. Census 1930). However, the Meyers Chuck area mink fur farm permit was listed under Emil Hegdahl (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934).

Anderson, Joseph: (PET-17, PET-43, PET-62). Historical files commonly referred to Mr. Anderson as "Hemlock Joe". In 1940, Mr. Anderson was reportedly single and 49 years of age. Mr. Anderson was also referred to as a "lodger", along with Ray and Eleanor Palmer, in the Oscar B. Peterson residence in 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). He reportedly died in Petersburg in 1945 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Joe Anderson is reportedly interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). There is no grave marker associated with the site. Agency historical files indicate that he was involved 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 1945). Mr. Anderson was also noted as a commercial fisherman and trapper (Roberts n.d.).

Anderson, Mons: (JUN-33). Mons Anderson was born October 20, 1887 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Historical files indicate Mr. Anderson was active in mink fur farming at least during the late 1920's and early 1930's (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Anderson, O.J.: (JUN-21). Mr. Anderson was in partnership with George Johnson. The two men held a special use permit for Beardslee Island prior to the establishment of Glacier Bay National Monument (Roberts n.d.). They operated their island fur farm from at least January 1933 until May 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). See George Johnson.

Anderson, W.F.: (JUN-28). There may be an error in interpreting the correct spelling of this individual's given name. Agency circulars note the name as W. F. Anderson (Alaska Game Commission 1933) and Walter F. Anderson (Alaska Game Commission 1936). The name may

refer to William T. Anderson. If this is correct, Mr. Anderson was born about 1897 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Anderson was referenced as a hired-hand or caretaker on the Mendenhall Valley fox and mink farm. No specific dates are currently available for this individual (Roberts n.d.).

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 1920). He died December 14, 1949 in Juneau and was interred in the Evergreen Cemetery. During his life, Mr. Anway was a miner, surveyor, carpenter, fur farmer, and local horticulturalist. He “raised goats, mink, and rabbits” (Sheldon Museum & Cultural Center n.d.: 2). He was noted in various reference citations for his mink fur farming (Alaska Game Commission 1929). His home in Haines is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Apple, Lawrence Porter: (SUM-03, SUM-17). The 1930 U.S. Census misnames him as “Laxince P. Apple.” At that time he was reportedly in partnership with Ray E. Compton. Both men were said to have been born about 1894. Mr. Apple was born in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1930). Another name is mentioned within historical files: Brisson. It is assumed that this latter individual was a later caretaker or business partner with Mr. Apple. The island blue fox fur farm (SUM-17) was reportedly in operation from August 1925 until Mr. Apple’s passing in 1947. Mr. Apple is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). The fur farm permit was closed by the Forest Service in December 1947 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:159; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 5; Loftus 1931, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). Additionally, Mr. Apple worked as an early caretaker on SUM-03. Mr. Apple wanted the on-site experience and to acquire breeding stock for his own island fur farm on Robert Island (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see Ray E. Compton.

Archibald: See Loftus 1931. Mr. Archibald was reportedly at least a part time mink rancher in the Petersburg area (Roberts n.d.). I believe that this reference refers to Chester M. Archbold. Mr. Archbold initially served as a Forest Service division supervisor and was put in charge of cruising timber throughout Southeast Alaska during the 1920’s and 1930’s (Rakestraw 1981: 121). He was born about 1896 in Alaska. He wife, Honorah M. was born about 1904 (U. S. Census 1930). Additional information specifies that Mr. Archibald was born August 26, 1897 and died in October 1978. His wife, Honorah, was born November 12, 1902 and died in August 1979 (Social Security Death Index).

Armstrong, J.J.: (SIT-05). Joseph J. Armstrong was born July 20, 1880 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was reportedly in partnership with F. K. Sutherland on the island fur farm from 1921 through 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Armstrong, T.M.: (SIT-39). Thomas Armstrong was born about 1886 in California (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Armstrong was reportedly in partnership with George Hargin in their short lived fur farm business between 1926 and 1927 (Roberts n.d.).

Arnold, Henry L.: (SUM-03). Mr. Arnold was born in South Dakota about 1892. He was married to “Frssi” Arnold. She was born about 1895. They raised at least one child: “Hildred” (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Arnold was reportedly a partner in the fur farm between 1924 and 1926 (Roberts n.d.).

Ask, Andrew: (PET-67). Mr. Ask was born in Norway about 1883. His wife, Ingram, was born in Norway about 1889. The couple raised at least five children: "Beata, Andrew, Rita, Ingvald, and Ostrid" (U.S. Census 1920, Lund 1997). Mr. Ask purchased the 160 acre Point Agassiz homestead property from I.M. Dahl and his partner, John Vahl (Lund 1997). 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 (Roberts n.d.).

Axelson, Rev. Elof M.: (YAK-07). Reverend Axelson was born in Sweden about 1880. His wife, Willie, was born about 1887. They raised at least three sons: "Amensden, Clifford, and Wayne" (U. S. Census 1930). The Reverend died August 17, 1962 (deArmond 1995). Historical files indicate that the Reverend was an active fur farmer at least between 1921 and 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924c, 1932).

Babe, Peter S.: (PET-38). Mr. Babe is a native of Switzerland and born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1910). He was reportedly in partnership with Albert Carlson in 1910 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Bacon, Walter H.: (SUM-07, SUM-17). Walter Bacon was born about 1893 in California. His wife, Sybil J., was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Bacon appears to have had only a brief involvement in fur farming during a five month period in 1928 (Roberts n.d.).

Bagan: (XPA-09). This person appears to have been an on-site caretaker or laborer on the fur farm. Based on reference material this surname may be correctly spelled "Baggen". Further research is necessary in order to determine the correct spelling and history for the individual and/or family. A "Baggen" family lived in and around the Goddard Warm Springs area south of Sitka during this historic era (Easley 2010, 2011; Mills 1983; Myron and Pasternak 1998; Roberts n.d.).

Bahovec, Fred: (SIT-28, SIT-41, XPA-14). Fred Bahovec's name is misspelled Bahover in the Alaska Game Commission (1929, 1933, 1934). Mr. Bahovec was born July 15, 1889 in Austria (Social Security Death Index, WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He died December 31, 1989 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Bahovec discusses his life story in his oral history (Bahovec 1983; Roberts 2010: 36) and his self published autobiography (Bahovec 1989). He was married at least three times over the years. His first wife was a Wrangell Island Tlingit. The couple reportedly had three children (Elliot 1988). His second wife was Grace Bahovec. The couple reportedly was married for thirty years before they divorced (Elliot 1988). A third wife, Clothilde, remained with him until his passing. Mr. Bahovec appears to have been an active Alaska fur farmer at least between 1925 and 1947 (Elliot 1988; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Hilson (1976:67) notes that "otter and pet mink dens" were located at SIT-41 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1941). Mr. Bahovec also operated on islands within Kelp Bay (SIT-28) (Alaska Game Commission 1936), and lost some of his foxes there to poachers (Hilson 1976:67). Theel (1949:28) refers to his lapidary skills, and his wife Grace as the postmistress of Baronof Warm Springs.

Bahovec, Grace: (SIT-28). Mrs. Grace Bahovec is the divorced spouse of Fred Bahovec. The couple was reportedly married for 30 years (Elliot 1988). Mrs. Bahovec was born about 1902 in Montana (U.S. Census 1930). She was granted the island fur farm in the divorce settlement (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Bahovec 1983). She reportedly abandoned the fur farming site, and her island fur farm lease was terminated by the Forest Service near the close of 1942 (Roberts n.d.). Mrs. Bahovec was featured in an article (i.e., Alaska Lady) in the December

1948 edition of Ebony magazine. The article features her rock collecting along the shoreline of Baronof Island.

Bailey, C.D.: (XPR-01). Clarence D. Bailey was born about 1887 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). In 1920 he was reportedly in partnership with Clarence N. Myers (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Myers was born about 1895 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). Historical files and materials reference their fur farm at least in 1924 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.).

Baker, Chris M.: (SIT-31). Chris Monroe Baker was born February 1, 1880 (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was issued his fur farming special use permit for the islands in September 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). Mr. Baker was ready to sell or abandon the fur farm by 1926 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical references also refer to his partners: Lutro and Rhymes (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Banvard, G.E.: (SIT-15, XPA-28). Guy Edgar Banvard was born February 21, 1892 and died September 14, 1944 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites n.d.a). A second 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 Banvard, daughter of John H. and Wilma Peterson (U.S. Census 1940). Mills (1983) mentions Mr. Banvard's sites in nonspecific terms. Sarah Isto (2011) theorizes that Dr. Earl Graves misinterpreted Banvard as Banbard. According to her account from Dr. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Banbard "ran a blue fox ranch on Rocking Moon Island near Sitka". 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." The fur farms were active at least between 1921 and 1932 according to historical files (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Barclay, Robert: (JUN-09; PET-12). Robert C. Barclay was born in California about 1877. He was married to Nelly Barclay. She was born about 1882 in California (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Barclay appears to have been an active fur farmer at least between 1924 and 1934 (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Barclay was in partnership with John C. Lund in their island fur farm (JUN-09) (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:77; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924c). The Bureau of Biological Survey (1923, 1924) and USDA-Forest Service (1923) spell his name "Barkley". Their fur farm permit was issued in August 1924 and closed in February 1930. There is some conflicting information citing both abandonment and transfer of the same permit. Questions persisted about where and how Mr. Barclay procured the foxes for the island fur farm. In January 1930 Mr. Barclay reportedly trapped all the foxes on JUN-09 and moved to PET-12 the previous spring. He also deeded his interest in JUN-09 to Mr. Lund (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1932).

Barkdull, Calvin H.: (PET-13; SUM-18). Early literature misspells his name, Barkdahl (Bower & Aller 1918:64). Mr. Barkdull was born about 1873 in California (U.S. Census 1910). He reportedly commenced his island fur farm activities in 1906 (Forrest 1984:9 and 40; The Progressive 1913a). A second source states that he commenced his business in 1904 and it was closed by 1917 (Bower & Aller 1918:64; Petersburg Weekly Report 1916c; The Progressive 1913a.). However, Mr. Barkdull and Claude Greene reported having a successful 1917 season (Petersburg Weekly Report 1917a). Personal accounts of his early island fur farming

experiences appear in a 1956 magazine article (Barkdull 1956). Also see Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3. Mr. Barkdull was an early partner with Cyrus (Simon) Catt and Andy Anderson in island fur farms (Bower & Aller 1918:64).

Barnes: (XDE-02). Mr. Barnes may be in reference to Joseph Barnes. He is a Native American from Canada. He was reportedly born about 1884. Barnes had at least one son, William, born in Alaska about 1897 (U.S. Census 1920). Very little information currently exists concerning this individual and his fur farm. It appears that his fur farm permit was issued in August 1923 (Roberts n.d.). Roppel (2012b) and Roberts (n.d.) report that J.W. Barnes was employed by the Lighthouse Service and was also in partnership with H.M. Broadwell in the island fur farm (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Barnes was on leave from the Service and spent much of 1923 on the islands making necessary fur farming improvements. In March 1924 he traveled south and soon died. See H.M. Broadwell for more information.

Barnes, Frank S.: (PET-28). Mr. Frank S. Barnes was born in Oregon about 1891 (Social Security 1930). A second source specified that Frank Scott Barnes was born May 20, 1890 (WWI Draft Registration). His wife, Doris M., was born about 1892. They raised at least three children: Frank T., Marian E., and Doris A. (U.S. Census 1930). In 1925, he reportedly operated the cannery at Lake Bay and used the cull cans of salmon for fox feed. In 1925, he reportedly also raises rabbits on the fur farm islands (Petersburg Herald 1925; Roberts n.d.). He was reportedly killed by a Brown bear (Garletts 1945: 41). Reference to his fur farm is mentioned in the following: Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Barns, Thomas: (SIT-51). Thomas Barns was born about 1901 in Kansas. He was reportedly a partner with Elmira Dean in their Sitka area fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1934). The partnership employed Gordon Barrett as a laborer (U.S. Census 1930). The mink fur farm was reportedly located in the Sitka area (Alaska Game Commission 1934; U.S. Census 1930).

Barr, George W.: (XPA-21). George E. Barr was born January 29, 1888 in Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Barr was reportedly in partnership with Howard V. McGee in the fur farm business. They raised silver fox and had plans to move their business closer to a developed community. Their business appears to have operated between 1922 and 1926 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.).

Barrett, Gordon: (SIT-51). Gordon Barrett was born about 1912 in Kansas. He was employed as a fur farm laborer by partners, Mary Elmira Dean and Thomas Barns (Alaska Game Commission 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. The family was living in California with Mr. Barrett's father-in-law in 1940 (U.S. Census 1940).

Bartell, William: (XPA-15, XPA-18, XPA-22, XPA-32). Mr. Bartell was born January 23, 1895 and died in January 1972 (Social Security Death Index). It appears Mr. Bartell was an active blue and silver fox, and mink fur farmer at least during the 1920's and early 1930's (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Bates, Estella: (JUN-03). See Bates, Forrest R. entry.

Bates, Forrest R.: (JUN-03, PET-24). Mr. Bates was born about 1888 in Rhode Island. He died August 13, 1964 (deArmond 1995). The 1930 U.S. Census lists his wife as "Slatter B. Bates". This is probably a clerical misspelling of "Estella" Bates. She was born about 1891. The couple

had at least two children: Amy and Forrest W. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Bates was a noted gillnet fisherman. He requested the lease of the entire Juneau area island (JUN-03) so he could raise goats and so no one else could use or occupy the island. This fur farm permit appears to have been active between 1941 and 1946 (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Bates also served as a caretaker on the Petersburg area island (PET-24) at least during 1926 (Roberts n.d.).

Bauer, Joseph T.: (SIT-36). Mr. Bauer was born in 1871 in Michigan. His business partner was listed as Edward M. Sarvelor of Finland. Mr. Sarvelor was said to have been born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Bauer reportedly died February 2, 1951 (deArmond 1995). It appears Mr. Bauer held a fur farm permit for the island between 1925 and 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Beauchamp, Felix: (XPA-01, XPA-07, XPA-09). Felix Beauchamp was reportedly born about 1885 in Tennessee (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Beauchamp was in partnership with a number of others. He was an active fur farmer at least during the 1920's and 1930's (Roberts n. d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c;

Beckman, Gus: (PET-30). Mr. Beckman reportedly worked or was involved in the site at least during 1925 (Roberts n.d.). Gustav Beckman was born about 1895 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that his full name is Erick Gust Adolf Beckman. His birth date was listed as February 18, 1890 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A third source states that he was born February 18, 1890 and died September 1971 (Social Security Death Index).

Bednars: See Loftus 1931. George J. Bednar was born about 1895 in Minnesota. His wife, "Murrel", was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1930). A second source for Mr. Bednar states that he was born September 27, 1894 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942).

Behrs, Pete: (PET-18, PET-23, PET-33, SIT-31). An early circular misspelled his surname, Beers (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). Mr. Peter Behrs was born September 5, 1885 and died in September 1967 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Behrs was born in Russia about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920). He was married to Annie Behrs (1885-1970). They are both interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery. "Mr. Behrs fishes and supplements his income through fur farming and trapping" (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924c, 1932). Also see Alla W. Rhymes (SIT-31).

Bell, A.L.: (PET-37). Albert E. L. Bell was born about 1873 in Canada. He is the brother of Robert Bell (U.S. Census 1900). Mr. Bell held the fur farm permit for the island fur farm between 1924 and 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Bell, C.R.: (PET-24). Mr. Clyde Raymond Bell was born in Pennsylvania about 1877. His wife, "Verriger Bell", was born in West Virginia about 1892. They raised at least three children: Howard R., Margaret T., and Barbara Lovett (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Bell's tenure on the island fur farm was from April to July 1922. Documentation indicates the fur farm permit was transferred to the Alaska Blue Fox Company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Bell, Robert R.: (XPA-03). Robert Bell was born about 1861 in Canada. His 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). Robert Bell is a partner with John H. Peterson in the fur farm business.

The island fur farm partnership spanned 1922 until near the close of 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Benhart: (PET-32). This probably refers to Benhart Engdahl, father of Ben Engdahl (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Benitz, Earl I. (Bud), Sr.: (PET-49). Earl E. Benitz was reportedly 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 and died October 23, 1990 (Social Security Death Index). He was married to Louise Benitz and raised at least two children: Robert and Earl Jr. (Benitz 1992). Mr. Benitz attempted to operate the island fur farm on shares for Mr. and Mrs. G.J. Hildebrand. The fur farm special use permit was held by Mr. Gregory J. Hildebrand, but operated by Mr. Benitz between 1937 and 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941, Roberts n.d.). Mr. Benitz could not successfully operate the enterprise and relinquished operations to the Hildebrand's (Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Benitz reported to his family that he worked 18-22 hours per day on the island fur farm site (Benitz 1992).

Benjamin, Charles: (PET-36). Mr. Benjamin was born in Michigan about 1875 (U.S. Census 1930). He died November 12, 1939 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Benjamin was married to Mary A. Benjamin. She was born about 1878. They had at least two children: Lloyd and Marjorie (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Benjamin was granted his fur farm permit in November 1922 and abandoned the enterprise in March 1923. His rationale for declining or abandoning the permit is as follows: "Did not want location" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Benson: (SUM-10). It appears that Benson was in partnership over time with J.T. Lundgren, Selmer Jacobsen and Mathinson throughout the 1920's at this island fur farm (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, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Lando (1981) claims the fur farm permit was issued in August 1920. Initially it was thought this reference may refer to Dr. Theodore W. Benson (1901-1947)? However, this cursory search of available information indicates that Dr. Benson is probably not the correct individual referred to within historical files (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Dr. Theodore W. Benson was born about 1901 in Illinois. He was married to Marian Benson. She was born about 1904 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). The couple raised the following children: Theodore S., Robert O., and Miriam M. (U.S. Census 1940). Dr. Benson was a practicing physician in Petersburg. He died August 11, 1947 and was buried in Petersburg (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012).

Berg, Alec: (SIT-34). Peter A. Berg was born February 9, 1887 in Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Berg's fur farm special use permit covers surrounding lands to protect area owned by Mr. Berg (H.E.S. 209). In 1938, only a 15'X100' mink pen was on permitted lands. In 1940 the permittee worked for Superior Packing Co. in Tenakee Springs and raised a few mink on the side. Mr. Berg's fur farm permit covered 1936 until early 1942 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Berg, Mrs. Helen: (XPR-02). Mrs. Berg was born in Wisconsin, September 26, 1910, and died in September 1993 (Social Security Death Index). Mrs. Berg recounts her Alaskan adventures in a series of three Alaska Sportman installments (Berg 1940). She describes living on one of the Percy islands once occupied by earlier blue fox farmers'. The cabin there was leased from the U.S. Forest Service. She and her husband eventually settled on Gravina Island and established their own homestead there. Perhaps continuing research will indicate whether this latter

homestead is also the location of her historic fur farming activity (Berg 1940; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Berg, J.A. Currently, there is little to no mention of J.A. Berg. However, he is referred to in a 1941 circular. He reportedly raised mink in the Tenakee Springs area (Alaska Game Commission 1941).

Berg, Mrs. J.A. There is little to no specific information concerning Mrs. J.A. Berg. Currently the only information available suggests that she was a practicing mink fur farmer (Alaska Game Commission 1933). The same source indicates that she resided in the Tenakee Springs area. There is a possible individual who may be the correct individual referenced here. Her name is Agnes Berg. She was born August 1, 1891 and died September 1, 1967. Her last known residence was Tenakee Springs (Yakutat Borough n.d.).

Bergmann, Ethel: (PET-50). Ethel Adeline Bloomer Bergmann was born in Shiocton, Wisconsin, October 26, 1919. She died October 10, 1999 (Petersburg Pilot 1999; Social Security Death Index). She was married to Harold F. Bergmann. They raised two children: Judy and William (Petersburg Pilot 1999). Ethel Bergman was a professional model, artist, fur farmer, beach seiner, and local Petersburg business woman (Ethel and Harold Bergmann 1993). In the late 1950's, the Bergmann's purchased their 20 acre West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) property (e.g., Yukon Fur Farm) from Jess and Dagmar Ames (Bergmann 1993).

Bergmann, Harold: (PET-50). Harold Frank Bergmann was born October 27, 1917 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He died October 31, 2001 (Petersburg Pilot 2001; Social Security Death Index; U.S. Census 1920, 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). His wife, Ethel, was born October 26, 1919 in Wisconsin. They raised two children: Judy and William (Petersburg Pilot 1999). Harold Bergmann claims that Dr. Jim Leekley talked his family into mink ranching at their West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) home (Harold Bergmann 1993). While Harold was away at school for the summers, Ethel and their son, William, tended the mink (Bergmann 1993; Petersburg Pilot 2001). Harold Bergmann was a teacher and high school principal. In the late 1950's, the Bergmann's purchased their 20 acre West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) property (e.g., Yukon Fur Farm) from Jess and Dagmar Ames (Bergmann 1993). Harold Bergmann claims that they were not especially successful fur farmers, but it gave their son, William, daily responsibilities and a love of animals. Also see Foster (1994).

Bergmann, William: (PET-50). William is the son of Ethel and Harold Bergmann. William (e.g., Will) was born in 1948. He is married to Joyce A. Bergmann. The couple raised three daughters: Joanie, Amber, and Tessa. During his youth, Will and his mother were the caretakers of their mink fur farm in West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof), Alaska. In his youth, William (Will) Bergmann worked on various commercial fishing vessels based in Petersburg. Following college he eventually served as the Biologist-in-Charge of Commercial Fisheries with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Petersburg, Alaska.

Bernard, Joseph F. "Cap": (CRG-18). Mr. Bernard was born about 1880 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Bernard was issued his fur farm permit in 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924c).

Bertelson: See Loftus 1931, 1932. Pete C. Bertelson was born about 1902 in Minnesota. His wife, Emma, was born about 1908. They raised at least two children: Gertrude and Helen K. (U.S. Census 1930). Their fur farm was reportedly located in the Juneau area according to Dr. Loftus.

Bierd, Henry: (PET-35). In 1903, Mr. Bierd was a partner with A. H. Stewart in this early fur farm venture. They initially stocked the island 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). The two partners each applied for 320 acre homestead parcels on their fur farm island (Janson 1985, Chapter 9; 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a) Fur farming lands were initially not eligible for homestead selection (Isto 2012:26). The entire island remains within the Tongass National Forest, and is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Birch, Fred, Sr.: (PET-41, PET-68). Fred Birch Sr. was born in Iowa about 1897 (U.S. Census 1930). Two sources specify that he was born November 4, 1896 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A fourth source states that he was born November 4, 1895 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The fifth source specifies that he was born November 4, 1895 and died May 1979 (Social Security Death Index). His wife, Iva, was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1930) and passed away in 1977 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). A second source for her specifies that she was born July 15, 1901 and died March 1977 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. and Mrs. Birch raised at least four children together: Fred L., Ted, Dick and Gertrude (U.S. Census 1930). Initially the family served as caretakers on one island fur farm (PET-41) in 1925, 1928, and 1932 through 1938 (Birch 1983). They eventually established their own West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) mink farm in 1938. The latter fur farm (PET-68) operated between 1938 and approximately 1949 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Birch 1983; Roberts n.d.).

Birkland, Chris: (JUN-21). Chris J. Birkland was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Birkland was in partnership with O. J. Anderson in the fur farm venture. They applied for the permit in early 1940. It is assumed the permit was declined or rejected by the Forest Service. Their proposed island fur farm would have been within the Glacier Bay National Monument (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Bixby, J.W.: (SUM-07). James W. Bixby was born about 1867 in California (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). His wife, Florence A., was born about 1873 in Illinois. They raised at least two children: Willard and Mabel. Additionally, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elvira F. Durant was in residence in 1910 (U.S. Census 1910). In February 1923 a quitclaim deed was signed by Sumdum Charley and Sumdum Ben, extinguishing all Native claims to the islands. Additionally, Sumdum Charley sold "a house and garden at the Southeast end of said harbor" (Roberts n.d.). The fur farm permit was issued in April 1923 and closed by February 1924, and was transferred to H. G. Magoon with the Alaska Sumdum Fox Farm Inc. (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Blackington: (SUM-11). "Claud" A. Blackington was born about 1873 in Maine (U.S. Census 1880). A second source specifies he was born about 1875 in Maine (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Blackington was the island fur farm manager between 1936 and 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Blakely, Rufus D.: (KET-04). Possible references to a R.D. Blakely. He was born about 1854 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1910). A fur farm permit was issued for the island in 1916. There is some question as to whether the company actually stocked the island as planned with marten. Mr. Blakely undertook the raising of muskrat and beaver in lakes on the island fur farm (Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Lando 1981; Janson 1985, Chap. 13:2; Roberts n.d.). Beaver 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).

Bleam, William S. (Will): (CRG-01, CRG-28). William S. Bleam was born about 1867 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Bleam appears to have been in partnership with Robert Scott in the island fur farm between at least 1925 and 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Bolshanin, N.E.: (SIT-35). Nicholas E. Bolshanin was the on-site fur farm manager at least in 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Bolshanin, an Aleut, was born in Sitka, Alaska about 1878. Mr. Bolshanin's first wife died prior to 1905 (Isto 2012: 54). His second wife, Olga, was born in Alaska about 1888 (U.S. Census 1910). She reportedly died in 1973 (Social Security Death Index). Walter "Reinken", a brother-in-law, lived with the couple. Mr. "Reinken" was born in Alaska about 1898 (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Bolshanin was a successful fur farmer. He was a trail blazing entrepreneur along the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutians. He returned to his hometown of Sitka in 1925 (Isto 2012:54).

Bowers, Fred: (JUN-11, JUN-23). Agency files state that Mr. Bowers' fur farming spanned at least 1923 through 1944. Both fur farms status were transferred to residence permits (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932, 1938, 1941).

Boyle, Frank A.: (SIT-19). Mr. Boyles was born in Pennsylvania about 1873. His wife, Marie E., was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Boyles died December 15, 1950 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Boyle attended the annual 1924 meeting of the Southeast Alaska Blue Fox Farmer's Association as a representative for his island fur farm business (Pathfinder 1924b:14). In 1937, documents indicate there was no island fur farm occupancy by Boyles since at least 1934. Special use permit documents also indicate that the islands improvements had not been maintained during the intervening years. The permittee claimed the island was too large for a successful fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Bradley, Carl: (PET-77). Mr. Bradley was born January 1, 1907, and died in December 1980 (Social Security Death Index). Carl Bradley reportedly operated a Wrangell mink fur farm according to the Alaska Game Commission (1941).

Brady, John J.: (CRG-20). Mr. Brady was born about 1862 in New York (U.S. Census 1910). The Wrangell Sentinel reported his passing October 25, 1923 (deArmond 1995). 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). In March 1922 Mr. Brady applied for a trapping special use permit and was told to wait for a field exam prior to any proposed development(s) there. There is currently no information to indicate a special use permit was ever issued to Mr. Brady. He also successfully led a protest of another proposed fur farm there (Merritt 1922; Roberts n.d.).

Brackney, Abraham: (PET-58). Abraham Brackney was born about 1883 in Norway and arrived in the U.S. in 1905 (U. S. Census 1920). A second source suggests he was born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1930). A third source references "Abraham Brakne" as having been born July 2, 1881 (WWI Civil Draft Registrations). However, his Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) grave marker notes his life spanned from 1880 to 1947. An early source suggests he was born about 1881, and in partnership with fellow Norwegian emigrants: Ole Olsen, Harald M. Eriksen, Ole Andersen, Anton Wik, Simon A. Teal, and Tony Christensen (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Brackney

was later in partnership with Charles Nordberg in a West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) fur farm. See Charles Norberg. Earlier I reported that the site (PET-58) was on Wrangell Island (Roberts 2010). However, it was later determined to be synonymous with the Burch Brothers fur farm site (PET-39, PET-91).

Brandt, Mrs. Bertha.: (KET-14). Mrs. Brandt was married to Sig Brandt. Mr. Brandt was born about 1873 in Germany (U.S. Census 1940). According to the Ketchikan Daily News Mr. Brandt died October 7, 1957 (deArmond 1995). Historical documentation indicates that Mrs. Brandt was an active fur farmer at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Bertha Margaret Brandt was born in Sweden about 1892 (Border Crossings: from Canada to the U.S. 1895-1956).

Bremner, John: (PET-12, YAK-03). Further review is recommended for this individual. Citations indicate two separate and distinct individuals: Bremner and Bremmer. This could also be another example of agency misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname. Reportedly, a Mr. Bremner was an Alaska Native born about 1882. His wife was listed as a “squaw” in the 1910 U.S. Census. She was born in Alaska about 1870. The couple had at least three children, and Mr. Bremner raised at least two step-children (U.S. Census 1910). Permits indicate the Petersburg quadrangle fur farm site (PET-12) spanned 1919 to 1928. The Yakutat area fur farm site (YAK-03) reportedly spanned 1937 to 1947 (Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:76; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). In 1938, his name appeared as John Bremmer (USDA-Forest Service 1938). All other files and references appear to refer to John Bremner.

Brevik: See Loftus 1930, 1931. Kneter Brevik was born in Norway about 1877 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Knut Brevik is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). His grave marker notes his life spanned from 1876 to 1942. Fur farming reference was made to the Juneau area by Dr. Loftus.

Brisson: (SUM-17). “Eugen Brisson” was born in Canada about 1883 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Brisson was referred to in documents prepared by the Alaska Territorial Auditors office. It is assumed that he was a short lived business partner with L. Porter Apple in the fur farming enterprise (Roberts n.d.).

Brixner, Ray H.: (XPA-15; XPA-20). Ray Brixner was born December 9, 1888 and died September 1983 (Social Security Death Index). The fur farm permit (XPA-20) spanned 1942 to 1950 (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Brixner also reportedly purchased the improvements on XPA-15 from H. T. (Pat) Davis. He resided on the latter parcel (XPA-15) and allowed others to occupy the fur farm island (XPA-20). He reportedly planned to retain the fur farm for its improvements in hopes that commercial fur farming would eventually improve (Chipperfield 1945). Mr. Brixner’s main income was from commercial fishing and trapping (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Broadwell, H. Milton: (KET-16, XDE-02). H. Milton Broadwell was born in Colorado about 1893. His wife, Mary, was born in Illinois about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920). His 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). He’s also listed in partnership with J.W. Barnes in the latter island fur farm (XDE-02). The “Island became a fox farm in the 1920’s—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). J.W. Barnes was his partner on XDE-02 (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Barnes spent

much of 1923 on fur farming improvements, while Broadwell arranged for the purchase of 18 pair of foxes for their islands. Following Barnes death in 1924, Broadwell sold the islands lease, improvements, and boat (i.e., Union Jack) to C. J. Claridge (Roberts n.d.; Roppel 2012b).

Brookman Sr., Al: (XPA-08). Albert J. Brookman, Sr. was born about 1907 in California. His wife, Ollie Oskolkoff Brookman, was born about 1911 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1940). A second source states that Mr. Brookman was actually born May 7, 1906 and died December 31, 1988. Ollie Brookman was actually born March 17, 1910 and died in December 1982 (Social Security Death Index). The couple raised several children: Mary Ann, Norma, Jeanette, Richard, Albert Jr., and Irene (Juneau Empire 2005; U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Brookman (1984) was hired to assist John (Jack) Clausen in the pelting of about 80 blue fox on the island fur farm for \$5 a day in 1926. See Brookman (1984) for more specific details.

Broom, Fred: (SUM-16). Mr. Broom was in partnership with George Murphy and Fred Patten on their island 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, 1938).

Brouty Brothers: (KET-02). There is very little current information available on the Brouty brothers and their business partner, Mr. Jackson (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Early mention of the brothers appears to have been misspelled, “Bounty Bros. and Jackson” (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). A Walter Brouty is referenced in the 1930 U.S. Census. He was born in Nebraska about 1891. His wife, “Frane”, was reportedly born about 1902. Walter Brouty reportedly raised two step-children: Halley and “Bronie” Jean (U.S. Census 1930). Jack Brouty was born October 18, 1918 and died in June 1969 (Social Security Death Index). It is currently unknown if these individuals are siblings and/or biologically related. It is also uncertain that they are the correct and logical individuals referenced as early Southeast Alaska fur farmers; however, there is a W.A. Brouty listed as one of twelve members of a temporary organization to promote fur farming (Petersburg Weekly Report 1922).

Brown: (PET-24). It is possible that this may refer to Dan Brown; however, there is currently no information to support this hypothesis. There is also Edwin Brown Sr. and Jr. buried in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Perhaps one or both may be associated with the fur farm site. Further research and reporting recommended.

Brown, Bruce: (JUN-28). A caretaker/hired helper at the Jackson Marsh fur farm (Marsh 1983). Robert Bruce Brown was born about 1868 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Additional sources specify that he was born November 20, 1886 (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, U.S. Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2006). The 1930 U.S. Census specifies that he was the son of Jackson and Louise Marsh. Mrs. Marsh refused to discuss her familial relationship, other than her and her husband, during the 1983 interview (Marsh 1983).

Brown, Dan: (PET-75). Mr. Brown was reportedly an Alaska Native (Tlingit), born about 1885. His wife, Anny, was born about 1895. They raised four children: “Jimmy, George, Betsy, and Beehard” (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Brown’s beaver fur farm was reportedly within Coffman Cove. No mention as to exact location or other species of furbearers raised. The fur farm is referred to in 1930’s era Forest Service documents (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932).

Brown, R.O.: (SIT-18). This may refer to a Mr. Robert Brown. One source indicates that Mr. Brown was said to have been born in Illinois about 1853 (U.S. Census 1910). A second possible reference states that he was born November 20, 1902 and died June 1979 (Social Security Death Index). These two sources indicate two separate and distinct individuals. Further clarification and work necessary for this person. In an August 1947 agency document the permittee stated that... "He found that fox raising wasn't profitable and therefore didn't go to any expense on the island". "Wants to keep lease and maybe raise rabbit". "Reportedly, buildings on the site are reportedly in poor condition when he took over permit-no improvements made" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.). It appears his brief fur farming experience spanned 1946 to early 1948 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Brown, Thos. J.: (XPA-36). Thomas J. Brown was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920). He was in partnership with A. E. Wells (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a). The partners' official fur farm permit spanned April 1922 to 1925. Based on the following, the two partners had difficulties in commencing their fur farming enterprise. "Time to stock extended to Oct. 1, 1923" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The pair reportedly relinquished their permit at the close of 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Bruce, Vera Paige: (JUN-29). Ms. Bruce is referenced in 1941 by the Alaska Game Commission circular. She received mail service via Juneau. She reportedly pen raised blue, silver, red, and cross fox, mink, and German fitch (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Bruegle, A.R. (Rudy): (CRG-14). "Mr. Bruegle" was reportedly only a financial backer of the fur farm business venture and was not involved in the daily, on-site fur farm activities (Roberts n.d.). Mr. "Brueger" died February 12, 1963 (deArmond 1995).

Brush, A.L.: (SIT-27). Mr. A. L. Brush was born December 7, 1902 and died October 1990 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Brush reportedly operated his fur farm starting in 1922 and abandoned it in 1929 (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.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Buchanan, Bert: (PET-34, PET-41). Mr. Buchanan later went by the name Bert B. (Buchanan) Zuver (Roberts n.d., U.S. Census 1930). (Also see Bert Buchanan Zuver). The permittee had a total of six islands under two fur farm permits. PET-34 was issued to Mr. Buchanan in November 1931 and closed by March 1933 (Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). The Forest Service noted "No existing improvements on islands, no indian gardens or graves." March 1933, Mr. Buchanan sold foxes and improvements on the island fur farm to his brothers, Al and Cal Zuver. It appears Mr. Buchanan may have served as a caretaker or manager on PET-41 fur farm (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.).

Buchanan, Everett J.: (XPA-19, XPA-22). Mr. Buchanan was born June 4, 1911 and died in January 1995 (Social Security Death Index) Mr. Buchanan was married to Beatrice Amelia Buchanan (The Juneau Empire 2010a). There is some question as to whether Mr. Buchanan worked for or was in business partnership with Donald Milnes between 1935 and 1941. The pair incorporated the area (XPA-19) initially applied for by Herbert S. Reid for a similar mink ranching business. Buchanan gave up his own plans and operated the fur farms for Don Milnes. He eventually abandoned all efforts to operate the fur farm and moved to Sitka (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Budding: See Loftus 1931. Reference refers to the mink in pens in the Juneau area.

Bukland, Chris: (JUN-21). Spelling of the surname varies: Chris Berkland and Chris Birkland. It appears Chris Bukland commenced partnership arrangements with O. J. Anderson following the 1937 death of George Johnson. It is doubtful if the partners were issued a fur farm permit in what was to be designated as Glacier Bay National Monument (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Buland, G.L.: (PET-27). Mr. Buland received his fur farm permit in July 1922, and closed or sold the improvements in October 1922. He reportedly sold the island improvements and interest for \$50 to the Snow Pass Fox Company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Bumgamer, Joe: (KET-16). Joe Bumgarner is probably a correct spelling of the surname. He was born in North Carolina about 1887. His wife, Flora, was born about 1899. They raised at least three children: Evelyn, Irene, Mamie (U.S. Census 1930). There is currently no detailed information concerning Mr. Bumgarner's fur farm venture (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Burch Brothers': (PET-91). See the Frank Burch entry for specific reference to the site.

Burch, Bill: (PET-39, PET-91). William G. Burch was born in Oregon about 1885. His wife, Wanita J., was born about 1893. They raised at least two sons: John G., and Donald (U.S. Census 1930). William is the brother of Charley and Frank Burch (Sundberg 2007).

Burch, Charley: (PET-39, PET-91). Charles S. Burch was born in Oregon about 1885. He was married to Blanche M. She was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1930). Charley Burch is the brother of Bill and Frank Burch (Sundberg 2007).

Burch, Frank: (PET-39, PET-91). Frank Burch is the principle owner and operator of the muskrat raising fur farm (Sundberg 2007). He had a metal fenced pond area and raised muskrats there (Sundberg 2007). Frank is the brother of Charley and Bill Burch (Sundberg 2007). Following the brothers death the property reportedly went to a Mr. Jenkins (Sundberg 2007). There is some confusion as to the exact location of the fur farm. Based on the reference it appears there were one and not two fur farm sites, located in or near the Thoms Place area of Wrangell Island (Sundberg (2007). Remnants of the collapsed metal fencing are still visible in the immediate area of the site (Haaseth 2010; Sundberg 2007).

Burch, J.F.: (PET-39). It is assumed that this refers to Frank Burch. Historic files indicate "fur farming unsuccessful". In December 1928, "I failed at fur farming and have ceased operations on leased land at Thom's Place Bay". Mr. Burch requested a residence permit for the improvements in order to protect his investment (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Burgess, B.L.: (SUM-18). Bert Leander Burgess was born May 9, 1884 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He reportedly passed away in 1956 in Petersburg (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). Mr. Bert Burgess was married to Rentta Burgess. They are both buried in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Renitta Burgess lived between 1884-1954. Bert Burgess reportedly held the island fur farm permit between 1937 and 1943. Forest Service representatives reportedly noted that he removed/dismantled most of the improvements there. He was living in Petersburg in 1943 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Burns, P.L.: (CRG-16). Mr. Burns was in partnership with John B. Lanterman in their island fur farm. They applied for their fur farm special use permit in August 1922 and it was issued in

September 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Holbrook 1922:153; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a).

Buschmann, August: Mr. August Buschmann was born about 1881 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). However, there was another birth date referred to as September 27, 1880 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He emigrated to the U.S. in 1891. The marriage between Matilda Larson and August Buschmann took place December 14, 1910 (Washington: Marriage Records, 1865-2004). Mr. Buschmann reportedly “applied” for the fur farming special use permit for Phil Island (i.e., SIT-37) in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). Mr. Buschmann was more noted for his active and continuing involvement in commercial fisheries and canneries out of Seattle, Washington and Petersburg, Alaska. Also see August Buschmann (1960).

Bussey, F.G.: (XPR-04). Mr. Fred G. Bussey of Longmire, Washington reportedly raised mink on his island fur farm. Mr. Bussey was born about 1907 in Colorado. He was married to Mabelle Bussey. She was born about 1910 in Colorado. They raised at least one son together: Clark E. (U.S. Census 1940). Fred Bussey is referred to at least in the 1933 and 1934 Alaska Game Commission circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Butler, H. H.: (CRG-11, CRG-20). Mr. Butler served as the Vice President of the Anguilla Island Fur Company (Rakestraw 1981:125). Also see Roberts (2010:18-19).

Butts, Gene E.: (XMF-07). Eugene Butts was born June 2, 1898 and died January 1968 (Social Security Death Index). He held the island fur farm permit from 1936 until the end of 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). There appears to be some confusion as to the two named individuals with the surname “Butts”. Preliminary observations indicate that there is only one individual and not two. Further research and reporting will be necessary in order to clarify this discrepancy.

Butts, Sam: (XPA-02). It appears a possible Samuel Butts was born about 1870 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specifies that Mr. Butts was born about 1869 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Butts held a special use fur farming permit from September 1920 until January 1923 (Hilson 1976:66; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1920, he was in partnership with Anton Freeman (U.S. Census 1920). “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). Also see Gene Butts.

Caldwell, Harry: (CRG-29).). Harry Caldwell is noted as one of three partners making up the White Cliff Fox Company in 1923. He was in partnership with F.B. Eylar and fellow Alaskan sourdough, Ed Mullen. The partners planned to purchase twenty-five pair of select quality blue foxes from the Cleary Brothers’ (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b).

Cameron, Alex: (KET-03, KET-26). Mr. Cameron is currently the only name available associated with the Yukon Minkery Fur Farm. Alexander Cameron is one and the same person. Mr. Cameron “is a well-known Alaskan having been one of the early stampeders to the Dawson gold camp” (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1927a). “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 1927a). The article also notes that Mr. Cameron “is abandoning Snipe islands in Thorne Arm where he has interest with the Allen’s

(i.e., Alexander Allen) in the fox farm. The 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 boat Bold Island” (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1927a). Additional references refer to pen raised mink (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Roberts n.d.).

Campbell, D.I.: (PET-49). This reference may be a misinterpretation or misreading of historical files and/or records. It is believed that this reference should read D. F. Campbell. If this is correct, the name then could refer to Daisy F. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell is the wife of Robert H. Campbell (U.S. Census 1930). The fur farm special use permit initially was under Campbell and Smith between 1919 and 1920. Subsequently, R. H. Campbell and D. I. Campbell reportedly operated the fur farm from 1921 to 1937 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:62; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; 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, 1932). Mr. Campbell sold out to Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand in 1937 (Chipperfield 1945). Also see R. H. Campbell below.

Campbell, Ernest M.: (PET-26). Mr. Campbell was born in Oregon about 1893. He is the son of Hiram D. Campbell (U.S. Census 1910). Ernest M. Campbell died April 27, 1964 (deArmond 1995). He and other partners purchased shares in the fur farm company from the Chastek brother’s in 1924. The company subsequently dissolved in approximately 1928 (Roberts n.d.).

Campbell, Hiram D.: (PET-26). Mr. Campbell was born in Canada about 1864 (U.S. Census 1910). A second source specified that he was born about 1865 (U.S. Census 1930). 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). They raised at least three children: Eleanor, Leonard N., and Ernest M. (U.S. Census 1910). He and other partners purchased shares in the company from the Chastek brother’s in 1924. The company dissolved in approximately 1928 (Roberts n.d.).

Campbell, Leonard M.: (PET-26). Mr. Campbell was born in Oregon about 1896 (U.S. Census 1930). See the Hiram D. Campbell reference for possible middle initial clarification. It is assumed that there is merely a clerical error in the historical census (1910) and circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1929) or my interpretation concerning the middle initial cited there.

Campbell, R.H.: (PET-20, PET-49). Robert H. Campbell was born about 1870 in Massachusetts. His wife, Daisy F., was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Campbell and Frank Preuschoff reportedly began their fur farm business on PET-20 in 1919. Campbell sold to the Preuschoff Brothers in 1920. Mr. Campbell also appears to have worked with his wife at PET-49 between 1921 and 1937 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:62; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Both Mr. Campbell and his wife were noted Petersburg gardeners, and provided fresh produce for sale (Forrest 1984:16).

Capp, J. F.: (KET-09). James Capp was born about 1858. His wife was not named, but was born about 1859 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Capp was in partnership with Miguel Perez in their fur farm venture (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Loftus 1931, Roberts n.d.). 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).

Carlson: See Loftus 1932. This may refer to the C. M. Carlson mink fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1933). Dr. Jule B. Loftus refers to the Ketchikan area for this fur farm site.

Carlson: (PET-83). See Albert Carlson below. Mr. Carlson was born about 1866 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). His wife, Josephia, was born about 1865 in England (U.S. Census 1910). Reference sources indicate he was in partnership with Eberly (Alaska Game Commission 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). They had fur farm improvements along southern Zimovia Strait, Wrangell Island. The raising of muskrat was noted (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a).

Carlson, A.C.: (XPA-37). Carl Axel Carlson was born August 6, 1890 in Sweden (U.S. Naturalization Records). A second source states that he was born September 9, 1891 (U.S. Naturalization Records Index, 1791-1992). The Alaska Game Commission notes the fur farm business in 1941. The mink fur farm was referenced in the vicinity of Port Alexander, Baronof Island (Roberts n.d.).

Carlson, Albert: (PET-38). Albert Carlson was born in Sweden about 1866. His wife, Josephia, was born in England about 1865 (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). Mr. Carlson's partner in 1910 was listed as Peter S. Babe. Mr. Babe was a native of Switzerland and born about 1866 (U.S. Census 1910). A later partner was named "Tollefsen". The historical record indicates the fur farm special use permit for this island spanned at least 1929 through 1953 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). However, Mr. Tollefsen reportedly withdrew from the partnership at the end of 1944. Mr. Carlson was the sole owner following Mr. Tollefsen's departure (Roberts n.d.). The partners reportedly raised several varieties of fox and mink.

Carlson, Axel: (SUM-02). Mr. Carlson was reportedly an original partner in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see Carl Axel Carlson for possible clarification. The company was issued their initial fur farm permit in 1920. The partnership dissolved in 1927. He and Andy Anderson continued on the island fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1951, Forest Service correspondence indicates that Mr. Carlson is "old" and "single" and the only remaining partner living on the fur farm site. The fur farm permit was closed at the end of 1953 and converted to a residence permit (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Forest Service correspondence also makes reference to Charles "Charlie" Carlson in various fur farm inspection reports concerning this site over time (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Carlson, C.M. Mr. Charles M. Carlson was born in Minnesota about 1885 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940) and 1884 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), and more specifically: January 8, 1884 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Rae L. Carlson. She was born in Poland about 1888 (U.S. Census 1930). The C.M. Carlson mink fur farm was located in the Ketchikan area. It was noted in the Alaska Game Commission (1933) circular.

Carlson, Linus: (SIT-43). Mr. Carlson was born in Sweden, November 8, 1886 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration). Mr. Carlson was in partnership with B. F. Ficken between 1929 and 1930. The partners had planned to stock the site with muskrat, but abandoned all efforts after having difficulty acquiring breeding stock. Both applicants reportedly lived and worked at the Hidden Falls sawmill (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Carlson, Pete: (JUN-27). Pete Carlson was the Initial owner of the Mendenhall Valley homestead property and improvements. The homestead eventually would serve as the Charles Goldstein home and fur farm (Janson 1985, Chapter 13:5-6; Roberts n.d.).

Carson, J.G.: (XMF-02). Mr. Jack G. Carlson 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). J. G. Carlson was in partnership with Frank R. Townsend (The Pathfinder 1924b:14). The partners at least operated their fur farm from July 1920 through the middle of 1928 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:1; Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Carson, Roy: (CRG-05). Roy Carson was a laborer and caretaker on the island fur farm at least in 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He, along with William Cruden and Earl Turpin, were employed by Lewis Stockley to feed and care for the foxes on the island fur farm. Mr. Carson and Earl Turpin were instructed by Mr. Stockley in May of 1925 to hunt deer..."as we were then out of meat...informed me that he had had his men hunting there all year, and stated that it was not unlawful to hunt for deer for meat" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Carter, Chas. (XPA-12). Mr. Charles Carter was born in Canada about 1872. He was married to 'Alphonsine E.' She was born about 1887. They raised at least one child: "Leanora" (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Carter held the fur farm permit from late 1921 to the fall of 1922. The permit was transferred to E. W. Harris (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Catt, Cyrus: (SUM-18). Cyrus Catt was commonly referred to as Simon Catt (Bower & Aller 1918:64). Reference material indicate that he is Native American, and born about 1868 in Indiana (Roberts n.d., U.S. Census 1930). He is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). His grave marker lists his birth in 1862 and death in 1937. Mr. Catt was in partnership with C.H. Barkdull and Andy Anderson on the island fur farm. Permittees operated the island fur farm 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a).

Caughy, Chas. Jr.: (CRG-08). Mr. Caughy and his father were the on-site managers and operated the fur farm as "sharecroppers" roughly between 1938 and 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He was said to be 23 years old in 1938. The fur farm permit was officially listed under Floyd and Ray Peterson during this period (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a)

Caughy, Chas. Sr.: (CRG-08). Mr. Caughy and his son were the on-site managers and operators of the fur farm as "sharecroppers" roughly between 1938 and 1940. Mr. Caughy was reportedly from Michigan. The fur farm permit remained officially under the brothers, Floyd and Ray Peterson, during this two year period (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Chambers, Harry: (JUN-02). Harry W. Chambers was born about 1880 in Wisconsin. His wife, Edith, was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Chambers was reportedly an early partner in the island fur farm company. Initial partners in Benjamin Island Fur Farm: Mr. Chambers, John L. Alhers, Joe L. Hill, Martin Holst, and Hazel Weathers. The company dissolved February 15, 1926 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Chapman, Frank: (PET-40). Frank Chapman is probably a misinterpretation or misreading of historical files. See Fred and W.P. Chapman below. Mr. Chapman reportedly operated the island fur farm as a "share cropper" between 1929 and 1939 (Roberts n.d.).

Chapman, Fred: (PET-40). Mr. Fred Chapman was born in Canada about 1860 (U.S. Census 1920). He was married to "Margarite" Chapman. She was born in Colorado about 1875 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Chapman and his brother (i.e., W.P. Chapman) were attempting to buy the island fur farm improvements and livestock from the Cleary Brothers on shares beginning in November 1929. Subsequently they advised the Cleary Brothers that they were leaving the island fur farm in December 1938. The island improvements were said to be worthless at that time (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Chapman, W.P.: (PET-40). Mr. Chapman's name appears to have been misspelled in an early circular as W.B. Chapman (Alaska Game Commission 1933). Mr. Chapman and his brother (i.e., Fred Chapman) were attempting to buy the island fur farm improvements and livestock from the Cleary Brothers on shares beginning in November 1929. Subsequently they advised the Cleary Brothers that they were leaving the island fur farm in December 1938. The island improvements were said to be worthless at that time (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Chanklint, Fred E.: See the Alaska Territorial Auditors (n.d.) fur bearer branding files reference material.

Charles, Sidney D.: (SIT-37). Mr. Charles was reportedly born about 1871 in Minnesota. Mr. Charles died January 25, 1959 (deArmond 1995). His wife, Mary A., was born about 1881. They raised at least two children: Marjorie and Paul (U.S. Census 1930).). He was in partnership with A.L. Dunn and Fred Jacobson in their island fur farm. Their permit was issued in mid-1920 and closed at the end of 1921 for undisclosed reasons (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Chase, Charles: (XPR-02). Chase was reportedly born about 1870 in New York (U.S. Census 1930). There is currently no site specific information concerning Mr. Chase and his relationship to this fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Chastek, Frank M.: (PET-13, PET-26). Frank M. is the brother of John S. Chastek (Roberts n.d.). Frank Chastek was reportedly born about 1886 in Minnesota. His wife, Alexandria, was born about 1892 in Minnesota. They raised at least two children: Chester and Bernice (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specified that Mr. Chastek was born January 5, 1886 and died May 24, 1942 (Idaho Death Index, 1911-1951). The family planned to relocate to Spokane, Washington following their departure from Alaska. In 1932 he drafted an article proclaiming the positive aspects for pen raising blue fox (Chastek 1932). Frank and John Chastek were two of the early partners in the Hercules Fur Farms (PET-13) between 1917 and 1922 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922; Bower and Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Huston 1963: 80; Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Other partners in Hercules Fur Farms include: Claude Green, C.D. Olsten and his unnamed son (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Frank Chastek was also in partnership with D.N. McDonald on PET-26 between 1921 and 1924. Mr. Chastek sold his shares to the new company: Sokolof Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Chastek, John S.: (PET-13, PET-26). John S. Chastek is the brother of Frank M. (Roberts n.d.). He reportedly was from Glenco, Minnesota (Roberts n.d.). He was born about 1887 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). His wife, Christine M., was born about 1891 (U.S. Census

1920) or 1892 (U.S. Census 1930). They raised at least two children: Dale G. and Erwin F. (U.S. Census 1930). Additionally, they housed three lodgers and/or servants: Fred Zeneris, Arthur Johnson, and Palmer Berkjord (U.S. Census 1930). John and Frank Chastek were early partners in the Hercules Fur Farms between 1917 and 1922 (Huston 1963: 80; Petersburg Weekly Report 1919a; Roberts n.d.). He also was reportedly involved in partnership with his brother and D.N. McDonald in PET-26 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Chernoff, Steve J.: (PET-01). Steven Chernoff was born about 1887 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Chernoff reportedly died November 1, 1952 (deArmond 1995). His wife, Lillian, was born about 1888 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). His niece, Annie "Kassunk", lived with the couple according to the 1910 U.S. Census. There is very little specific agency information concerning Mr. Chernoff's fur farm business. He reportedly raised blue fox on the island fur farm. There are several references to his business venture and contributions to the industry in historic files and circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Hilson 1976:61; McCay 1983; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:189).

Christensen: (CRG-28). This may refer to Secus Christensen. If correct, he was born in Norway about 1865 (U.S. Census 1940). He was a noted hand troller (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Christensen was in partnership with Johnstead, Peterson, and Sanderson in their fur farm venture. The permit for the fur farm was issued in September 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service (1924c) lists all but Christensen in its circular for the site.

Christensen, Christian A.: (PET-14, SUM-23). Mr. Christensen reportedly died October 26, 1964 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Christensen's fur farming experience appears to span late 1928 to the end of 1931. Agency representatives report no evidence of improvements or livestock on the mainland fur farm landscape (PET-14). Hilson (1976:73) reports that he also had a fur farm in the Grand Point area of Farragut Bay (SUM-23) (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Christensen, Leo R.: (SIT-10). Leo R. Christensen was born July 23, 1901 and died April 1968 (Social Security Death Index). He was married to Lydia (Pat) Christensen (Mazion n.d.; Roberts n.d.). 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 fox on the island as breeders. He also has an annual increase of from 200 to 250 pups (Roberts n.d.). Reference materials and circulars note a lengthy tenure on the island fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Mr. Christensen's niece (Mazion n.d.) reports she has personally visited the island fur farm site (ca. 2003) and is in possession of Mrs. Christensen's island fur farm journals from 1933 to 1940. Ms. Mazion (n.d.) also reports that her parents were married in Petersburg in 1934 and worked on the island fur farm for her uncle, Leo Christensen.

Christensen, Lydia: (SIT-10). Mrs. Lydia (Pat) Christensen was born June 24, 1904 and died November 1966 (Mazion n.d.; Social Security Death Index). She was married to Leo R. Christensen, and was an active and involved partner with her husband in their island fur farm venture (Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Mazion n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Christensen's niece (Mazion n.d.) reports she has personally visited the island fur farm site (ca. 2003) and is in possession of Mrs. Christensen's island fur farm journals from 1933 to 1940. Ms. Mazion (n.d.) also reports that her parents were married in Petersburg in 1934 and worked on the island fur farm for her uncle.

Christenson, Christian A.: (PET-14; SUM-23). There is inconsistent agency spelling of the surname (see Christensen above). It appears that there is one person, and agency representatives merely misinterpreted or misspelled the surname Christensen in their administrative records (Roberts n.d.). It appears Mr. Christensen died October 26, 1964 (deArmond 1995).

Claridge, S.J.: (XDE-02). Samuel J. Claridge was born about 1881 in Arizona. His wife, Donnie, was born about 1895 in North Carolina. The couple raised at least two sons: Jayden and Brooks (U.S. Census 1930). Later data suggest that Mr. Claridge was born about 1874 in Utah, while Donnie Claridge was reportedly born about 1892 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1940). The Oregon Death Index lists Mr. Claridge passing January 15, 1949; and Donnie's as having been born October 19, 1888 and death in January 1976 (Social Security Death Index). The Portland, Oregon couple employed at least two servants and/or maids between 1930 and 1940: Martha Kenny and Geraldine Jefferson (U.S. Census 1930; 1940). Mr. Claridge was issued a fur farm special use permit for the two islands in early 1924 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c). Roberts (n.d.) and Roppel (2012b) report Mr. S.J. Claridge and his wife purchased the islands fur farm lease, improvements, and boat (i.e., Union Jack) from H. M. Broadwell in 1924. Mr. Claridge incorporated the business under the title "Oregon-Alaska Fur Farm and Trading Company" (Roppel 2012b). The Forest Service and Mr. Claridge arranged for a series of island caretakers and not all are currently known: Mr. Reynolds and wife; Jim Wallace, and S.B. Sandefer and his wife. The latter caretaker couple was involved in lengthy litigation with the permittee, but there was apparently no resolution, and the fur farm was eventually abandoned sometime in 1928.

Clark: (PET-26). Reference materials indicate Clark was active as a caretaker on the island at least during 1921 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). It is theorized that this entry may refer to Frank E. and/or Frank Edwin Clark (Roberts n.d.)

Clark, Frank E.: (XPA-30). Mr. Clark was born about 1869. His wife, "Lorell", was born about 1888. They raised at least one child: William Z. (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Clark and his family were shareholders' and on-site managers on the island at least during 1924 (Roberts n.d.). His partners included Charles Kincaid and V.A Paine (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Clark's obituary appeared in the Alaska Weekly on February 5, 1926 (deArmond 1995). See the following entry.

Clark, Frank Edwin: (PET-10). Frank E. and Frank Edwin Clark is one and the same individual. Reportedly Mr. Clark "fell dead on one of the islands in January 1926" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was born about 1869. His wife and widow, "Lorell Dee Bevan", was born about 1888. Their son, William Z., helped his mother on the fur farm until they relocated to Juneau (U.S. Census 1920, Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=825).

Clausen: (XPA-02). Mills (1983) mentions Mr. Clausen in passing. It is assumed that the reference refers to John (Jack) Clausen (Roberts n.d.; 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 fur farm permit (Huston 1963:70; Mills 1983).

Clausen, John (Jack): (XPA-08). Mr. Clausen was born about 1889 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). He served as the on-site-manager for L.P. and H.F. Dawes on the island fur farm between at least 1923 and 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b); he then proposed to 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 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 site in April 1937 (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Clausen, P.K.: (YAK-06). Mr. Clausen was in partnership with R. Roland. They operated their unsuccessful fur farm from 1924 to 1925. In April 1925, Mr. Clausen reported their fur farm site was... "Too close to the mainland and have lost some foxes". They relinquished their island fur farm permit in late 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c).

Cleary Brothers: (PET-12, PET-13, PET-40) Ben, John, Fred and Grover are the four brothers that formed the Cleary Brother's partnership; however, Fred Cleary was reportedly the on-site owner and manager for both PET-12 and PET-13 (Bower 1920:71; Hilson 1976:62; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). In July 1917 the brothers relinquished the fur farm lease for PET-12 and PET-13 in favor of PET-40; however, it was not clarified in a local newspaper article until May 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1919b). The brothers were also reportedly in partnership with John Sales in PET-13 between 1927 and 1932 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d ; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). The fur farm permit for 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 "Clay Bros." (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921).

Cleary, Ben: (PET-40). Ben Cleary was born about 1875 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1900, 1920). See the Cleary Brothers above.

Cleary, Fred: (PET-13, PET-40). Fred Cleary is the principle owner/manager of PET-13; the island fur farm site is the "Cleary Brother's" initial fur farm venture (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a., n.d.b). He and his brothers were also active fur farmers on PET-40. The latter permit remained in the brother's name but sublet to the Chapman brothers between 1929 and the end of 1938 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:3; Loftus 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was born about July 5, 1883 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1900; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918).

Cleary, Grover: (PET-13, PET-35, PET-38, PET-40). Grover Cleary was born March 4, 1894 in Washington (WWI Civil Draft Registration). A second source states he was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1900). The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) grave marker for Grover Cleary states that he lived between 1892 and 1932. Another reference specifies that he was born March 4, 1892 and died May 25, 1932 (Web: Find a Grave, 1841-2012). Also see: American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Cleary 1924; Isto 2012: 107; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Loftus 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The Pathfinder (1924a) published his article, "Fur Farming in Southeastern Alaska, a Basic Industry".

Cleary, John: (PET-40). John Anthony Cleary was born November 6, 1890 in Wisconsin (WWI Civil Draft Registration). He was the on-site owner/manager/caretaker of the island fur farm. There are currently no specific dates or information for his tenure on the island fur farm. Also see: Bower 1920:71; Cleary 1924; Isto 2012: 107; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Cline, Dr. Vernon R.: (JUN-27). Dr. Cline is the initial veterinarian and fur farm manager for the Charles Goldstein fur farm (Janson 1985, chap. 13:5-6; Juneau Douglas City Museum UID=739, UID=867; Roberts n.d.). He was born in Idaho about 1902 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source clarified the date even more clearly as July 10, 1901 and passing on November 15, 1991 (Web: Washington, Find a Grave Index, 1821-2012).

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

Cole, Ames P.: (PET-10, PET-12). According to historic Forest Service files, Mr. Cole went by the nickname, "Cash." He was born about 1870 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Ruby, continued on the fur farm upon his sudden and untimely passing in January 1926 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The couple raised at least two sons: James V. and Kenneth A (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827, U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Cole reported in 1928 (PET-10) that there were ... "old indian cabins [on Clark Island]...but they have not been used for several years. No garden spot on the islands." He was the on-site manager/representative on 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 initial shareholders: John Bremner, Tom Elsinore, 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: Mr. Ames Cole reported in 1928 (PET-12) 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." (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Cole, James V.: (PET-10). Mr. Cole was the youngest son of Amos and Ruby Cole. He was born about 1911 (U.S. Census 1930). He and his widowed mother operated the island fur farm until they relocated to Juneau. Mr. Cole eventually married Esther R. Michaelson. He raised at least one stepson, Clifford Michaelson, Jr. (U.S. Census 1930). The island fur farm was relinquished to Marlow and Crail in 1931 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827; Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.; n.d.b, 1932)

Cole, Mrs. Rudy: (PET-12). Ruby Cole is the widow of Amos (Cash) P. Cole, and mother to James V. and Kenneth A. Cole (U.S. Census 1930). See Amos P. Cole for further details (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=827; Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.; n.d.b). She was said to have been born in Nebraska in 1888 (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specifies she was born in North Dakota about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). See Ames and James Cole for possible clarification.

Colette, George A.: (SIT-47). Mr. George A. Colette Jr. was reportedly born in Canada about 1916 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Another source mentions he was born March 15 or March 29, 1915 (U.S. Public Records Index, Vol. 1). The Social Security Death Index states that he was actually born March 29, 1915 and died October 26, 2004. His wife, "Lala", was said to have been born in Indiana about 1919 (U.S. Census 1940). The Alaska Game Commission lists his fur farm in 1929. He reportedly raised blue fox in pens near Sitka (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Colp, Harry D.: (PET-55). Chris Lando (1981) references "Colpville Farms" in his draft document. Mr. Colp was a noted 1900's homesteader, fur farmer, and locally famous in

Southeast Alaska for his book, "The Strangest Story Ever Told" (Petersburg Pilot 2010b). His daughter, Virginia Colp (1927-2010) was instrumental in having the book published and made available. Mr. Colp was born about 1883 in Minnesota. According to his grave marker in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery he was born in 1882 and died in 1950. He was married to Wilhelmena Byer Colp. She lived between September 7, 1886 and February 29, 1976 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). His business partner, according to the 1910 U.S. Census, was John A. Sales. Mr. Sales was born about 1853 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Colp and his partner were also active mining prospectors in the Thomas Bay and Brown's Cove areas near Petersburg (USDA-Forest Service 1984): See Barkdull (1956: 6) for an early photograph of the partners with friends near Petersburg. The Colp fur farm operated a silver fox and marten business on the site from 1919 to 1927 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:68; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Pilot 2010b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roberts n.d.). Bower 1920:71;

Compton, Ann: (SUM-11, SUM-12, XPA-21). Ann Compton was born about 1900 in Texas. She was an active and involved fur farmer alongside her husband, Raymond Compton throughout this era (U.S. Census 1920). She reportedly died in 1967 (Web: Washington, Find a Grave Index, 1821-2012). Agency files mention her on SUM-12 as early as March 1933. By 1938 she modified the fur farm permit to include portions of SUM-11 and all of SUM-12 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Compton turned the lease (XPA-21) over to Emil Knudsen in early 1935 (Roberts n.d.).

Compton, Ray H.: (SUM-12, SUM-21, XPA-21). Mr. Ray E. Compton was born about 1894 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). He was reportedly in partnership with Lawrence Porter Apple, but Forest Service files do not list him on the historic fur farm permit (SUM-17). The 1930 U.S. Census misspells Mr. Apple as "Laxince P. Apple." Both men were said to have been born about 1894. Mr. Compton reportedly died in Petersburg, Alaska, September 17, 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Compton held a fur farm permit for SUM-12 from 1933 to 1934 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a); SUM-21 between 1931 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932); XPA-21 between 1931 and early 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). The permittee was unable to stock the island (XPA-21) and asked for two successive year extensions. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Compton turned the lease over to Emil Knudsen in early 1935 (Roberts n.d.).

Conrad, Tom: (XTR-01). There is a possible reference to Tom Conrad listed under "Ioma Comer". This individual was listed as having been born about 1877 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Conrad, in 1931, listed his work experience with Walter Maeser (e.g., Tebenkof Bay) and Charles Zimmerman (e.g., Brothers Islands). By 1932, he reportedly was unable to raise necessary funds to make the required annual Forest Service lease payment. The permittee planned to eventually stock the site with blue fox. At the close of 1933 the fur farm was reportedly abandoned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Cook, P.M.: (SIT-22). P. M. and William Cook were listed on the fur farm permit under the Siginaka Island Fox Farm between 1921 and 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a). The fur farm was listed as abandoned in 1930 and was not stocked with furbearers at least between 1928 and 1930 (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Cook, William: (SIT-15). Mills (1983) mentions one of the Cook's in passing.

Cook, William D.: (SIT-22). It is unclear at this time whether there is one or multiple William Cook. William and P. M. Cook were listed on the fur farm permit between 1921 and 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:1; 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 discharged from the military in January 1920. Mr. Cook's fur farm special use permit was issued to him in August 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). The 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 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Cook, W. M.: (SIT-22). William Martin Cook was born about 1887 in Nebraska (U.S. Army, Registration of Enlistments, 1798-1914). A second source specified that he was born December 22, 1887 in Nebraska (WWII Registration Cards, 1942). William and P. M. Cook were listed on the fur farm permit between 1921 and 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b). The fur farm was listed as abandoned in 1930 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Lone Janson (1985, Chapter 9: 4) briefly mentions Mr. Cook and his fur farming venture in her 1985 monograph.

Cooper, F. A.: 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 Wrangell area and raised mink and marten (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1936; Roberts n.d.). He died July 1, 1961 (deArmond 1995).

Copeland, E.J.: (KET-13). Eli Copeland was born about 1858 in Missouri. His wife, Anna, was born about 1866 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1910). Eli Copeland's death was reported February 2, 1938 in the Ketchikan Chronicle (deArmond 1995). His wife, Anna, died September 16, 1957 according to the Ketchikan Daily Sentinel (deArmond 1995). The couple raised at least five children: Earnest, Rory, Leal, May, and Flossie (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Agency files and documents indicate that Mr. Copeland operated his 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).

Cornelius, L.B.: (PET-54). Mr. Lorenza Bert Cornelius was born about 1890 in Texas. His wife, Ruth, was born about 1896. They raised at least two children: Ruth and Berta (U.S. Census 1930). A second source notes Lorenza Cornelius was born August 3, 1889 and died November 1968 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Cornelius' Petersburg grave marker notes that he was born August 3, 1889 and died November 29, 1968. His sister, Myrtle Cornelius' grave marker lists her birth date as August 3, 1889 and death as September 18, 1971. Files and agency records state that Mr. Cornelius' fur farm was permitted between 1922 and 1923. References indicate the permittee did not pay for the annual special use permit fee and the file was closed and designated as abandoned in late 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924 Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923 ; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Coulter, H.R.: (PET-76). Mr. Harry R. Coulter is a local Wrangell area businessman. Harry R. Coulter was born about 1896 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specifies that he was born July 15, 1895 (WWI Civil Draft Registration). A third and fourth source related that he was born July 15, 1895 and died September 1, 1972 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). Mr. Coulter was noted for operating the local Wrangell cold storage and freezer facility. Reportedly he operated a mink farm in the general vicinity of the Eyon and Urata

fur farms; near the present day Wrangell airport (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Sundberg 2007).

Cowan, Clyde: (KET-07). Clyde D. Cowan was born about 1882 in Kansas. His wife, "Dola L.", was born about 1889 in Colorado. They raised four children: "Marjorie, Walter F., Doris R., and Tola M." (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Cowan held his fur farming permit between 1931 and 1935 (Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). His active fur farm efforts on the site were minimally between 1933 and 1934. He reportedly had his home and garden in Ice House Cove. Mr. Cowan abandoned his fur farm lease in the spring of 1935. There were no improvements left on the fur farm site according the Forest Service representatives (Roberts n.d.; 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).

Cox: Loftus 1930, 1931. It is assumed that Mr. Cox is 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 seven fur farm sites throughout the region during this era (Roberts n.d.). There are several possible individuals living and working in the Juneau area during this time period: C.C. Cox, Thomas Cox, and Roy Cox. C.C. Cox was born about 1893 in Russia. Thomas Cox was born about 1864 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). Roy Cox was born about 1900 in Kentucky. The latter Cox was married to Constance Cox. She was reportedly born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930).

Craig, Charles: (SIT-11). Mr. Craig was born about 1877 in Pennsylvania. His wife, Mary, was born about 1886. They raised at least one child: Pauline (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Craig was an active partner in the San Juan Fox Company at least between 1932 and 1936. He, along with T. S. Elsinore, C. Frank Smith, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Yanke were the principal shareholders in the San Juan Fox Company. The company officially spanned 1920 to 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Crail, Carl C.: (PET-10). Franklin C. Crail or Franklin Carl Crail was born about 1887 in Indiana. His wife, "Hellen", was born about 1902 in Pennsylvania. They raised at least one child: Carl E. (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Crail was in partnership with Bryan Marlow in the 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).

Croman, Dorothy Young: (SUM-24). Ms. Croman is an author of children's religious adventure literature. As a child, she and her younger brother, Ed Young, were employees and companions for Mr. and Mrs. Fred Patton on their island fur farm (Croman 1985, Roberts n.d.).

Crossman, Edgar H.: (JUN-04). Mr. 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 island on a one year sharecropper lease. Both men reportedly left the island in May 1940 (Roberts n.d.). The fur farm permit remained under Leila Ptack Lane and Edna Ptack Melvin (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b.)

Crowell, Gardner: (XMF-02). Mr. Crowell was in partnership with Fred Sullivan. The partners held the fur farm permit from 1928 to 1933. In February 1933 the partners sold all the improvements and livestock to Carlson and Townsend (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Cruden, William: (CRG-05). Mr. Willis J. Cruden was born about 1906 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). More specifically, he was born February 15, 1906 and passed away May 12, 1963 (Headstone Application for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Willis J. Cruden served as a laborer and caretaker on the island fur farm at least in 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He, along with Roy Carson and Earl Turpin, was employed by Lewis Stockley to feed and care for the foxes on the island. Before their fall 1925 departure, Mr. Cruden and Earl Turpin were instructed by Mr. Stockley to harvest between fifteen and twenty of the islands deer population for fall and winter human consumption there (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Stockley reportedly then cut up the deer hides and fed them to the islands foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Curtis, A.M.: (SIT-37). Mr. Curtis held the fur farm permit from 1925 to 1928. Forest Service notes indicate the permittee relinquished the fur farm lease by non-payment of the annual lease fee in August 1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Dahl, Chris: (KET-10, PET-72, XPA-17). Chris Dahl was born July 6, 1905 and died in March 1975 (Social Security Death Index). His wife, Nina Anderson Dahl (1983), related her memories about their fur farming experiences. The couple appears to have operated at least three fur farms. One was the Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm (PET-72); J. L. Waller reportedly served as the on-site manager there in 1925 (Petersburg-Herald 1925b). A second fur farm (XPA-17) was located in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island. The third possible site is the KET-10 locale (Alaska Game Commission 1936). Mr. and Mrs. Dahl served as an on-site manager and caretaker for A. R. Maeser (XPA-17). Mrs. Nina Dahl (1983) reported the couple "moved to the island in 1930, and then moved to town in 1937" so their daughter could start school. Mr. Dahl was awarded the fur farm permit for XPA-17 in 1934, and it was transferred to Margaret Hansen and Frank Wyant in 1941 (Chipperfield 1945). Both Nina Dahl (1983) and Cora Johnson (1983) report that Mr. Dahl's West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) fur farm (PET-72) was sold to Frank Rozich. It is currently unknown if the Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm and the West Petersburg site are one and the same (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a)

Dahl, Conrad: (PET-82). Mr. Emil Conrad Dahl was born October 11, 1881 in Norway (WWI Civilian Draft Registration, WWI Civilian Draft Registration Cards, 1914-1915, WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). His life spanned from 1864 to 1943 according to his grave marker. He was married to Inger Dahl. She is also interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) and lived between 1860 and 1938. Mr. Dahl was accurately listed as widowed by the 1940 U.S. Census. Conrad Dahl's fur farm spanned at least 1924 through 1929. He reportedly pen raised silver, red, and cross fox, as well as mink (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 6; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Dahl reportedly operated the launch Trygve, and later sold it to Mr. Hogue in 1915 (Forrest 1984:24).

Dahl, D.J.: (SIT-15). D. J. Dahl appears to have been in partnership with Otto Dahl, Edward Drommes, John Ottosen, Sivert Sivertsen, and G. E. Westerlund between 1923 and 1931. The fur farm permit was relinquished in early 1931. In early 1922 the partners complained about foxes swimming from the Middle to Crow islands and then adjacent islands. In 1930 the partners commented that the islands had rather poor denning grounds, and that that tended to limit the number of foxes they could raise there. They also complained about the large fur farm area and acreage made it difficult to feed their livestock. In January 1931 they again gave their reasons for giving up on their blue fox business. They rationalized that the business "outlook is poor and island rental rates can't be reduced any further by the Forest Service" (Huston 1963: 70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b.).

Dahl, G.J.: (JUN-06). G. J. Dahl held a fur farm permit for the island between 1913 and early 1917. He had initially planned to stock the island with rabbits (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Dahl, H.A.: (SIT-10). This appears to refer to Henry A. Dahl. Mr. Dahl was born in 1886 and died in 1960 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). H. A. Dahl, Elloit, and York appear to be the early partners in this island fur farm. They were issued their initial fur farm permit in March 1920 under Pybus Bay Fox Company. The company officially ceased to exist in 1936 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:68; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Dahl, Ingebright Martin: (PET-67). Mr. I. Martin Dahl was born about 1892 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Dahl is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). According to his grave marker, Mr. Dahl's life spanned from 1891 to 1947. He is the original owner of the Point Agassiz homestead parcel, but he was also in partnership with Mr. "John" Vahl (Lund 1997). The two bachelors reportedly raised "goats and silver fox in pens" (Lund 1997). The 160 acre homestead property was eventually sold to the Andrew Ask family (Lund 1997, Roberts n.d.). The property was surveyed in 1919 under U.S. Survey No. 1352 (Bunge 2007; Roberts n.d.).

Dahl, Martin L.: (PET-88). This may be an agency misspelling or misinterpretation of I. Martin Dahl. It could also be a means to Americanize Mr. Dahl's name (see above for possible reference)? Mr. Martin Dahl reportedly had a fur farm at least in 1924. He reportedly pen raised blue, silver, red, and cross fox (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Dahl reportedly moved to the Muddy River area of Point Agassiz to start his fur farm ranch (Forrest 1984:25).

Dahl, Otto: (SIT-15). Mr. Dahl was born about 1896 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). Otto Dahl appears to have been in partnership with D. J. Dahl, Edward Drommes, John Ottosen, Sivert Sivertsen, and G. E. Westerlund between 1923 and 1931. The fur farm permit was relinquished in early 1931. In early 1922 the partners complained about foxes swimming from the Middle to Crow islands and then adjacent islands. In 1930 they commented that the islands had rather poor denning grounds, and that that tended to limit the number of foxes they could raise there. They also complained about the large fur farm area and acreage making it difficult to feed their livestock. In January 1931 they once again gave their reasons for giving up on their blue fox business. They rationalized that the business "outlook is poor and island rental rates can't be reduced any further by the Forest Service" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Dahl, W. M.: (SIT-10). There appears to be some confusion with this entry. The name and issue date for the fur farm permit is similar and/or it mirrors that for the Pybus Bay Fox Company. It is not clear if there is a second "Dahl" involved in this fur farm venture. Further research is recommended to clarify or correct this entry. See H. A. Dahl for possible clarification.

Darnell, Callie: (CRG-02). It is assumed this is Mrs. P. E. Darnell. Currently, little to no information is available on this individual (Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:188; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Darnell, P.E.: (CRG-02). Elijah Perington Darnell was reportedly born March 6, 1892 in Alaska (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Additionally, he was reportedly born about 1890 (Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:188; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). His island fur farm permit spanned from 1945 to the close of 1949. Mr. and Mrs. Darnell paid \$10 for all interest in the island fur farm residence and improvements. Also all (5) foxes on the island were left by Marie E. Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Darnell planned to stock the island with free running blue fox and penned mink. They also intended to stock the island with muskrat. By 1949 there was no evidence of use by the permittees. According to the Forest Service files the couple reportedly relinquished the permit in late 1949 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

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 on the Olaf Tenfjord fur farm within Tebenkof Bay for an undetermined length of time. It isn't currently known if he also worked on XPA-16. Mr. David or Daryl is referenced as an employee only within the 1940 U.S. Census document.

Davidson: (PET-27). Carl Davidson was born about 1890 in Norway. His wife, "Thea", was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Davidson was in partnership with J. Frawley, Millican, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing. In February 1924, the Forest Service received a letter signed by Guy C. Wing. In the letter, Mr. Wing requested that the fur farm permit be changed from the Snow Pass Fox Company to West Island Fur Company. The permit was to then cover the use of West Island in Kashevarof Strait (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Hilson 1976:54; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Davidson, Henry G.: (SIT-26). Mr. Davidson was born about 1884 in Scotland (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Three other sources specified his birth as April 3, 1883 (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, WWII Civil Draft Registration, 1942). He reportedly arrived in the U.S. in 1910. His U.S. Naturalization was processed February 24, 1914 (U.S. Naturalization Records). Mr. Davidson applied for and was granted a fur farm special use permit in early 1922, but withdrew his application that same fall. Correspondence indicates that the permittee withdrew his application, declaring that he couldn't come up with the necessary furbearers in order to stock the island. The Forest Service noted several disadvantages for the fur farm site: no fresh water, small use area, and no harbor (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Davies: (XPR-03). Thomas Davies was born about 1877 (U. S. Census 1920, 1940) or 1878 (U. S. Census 1930). Sources state that he was born in Wales, England (U. S. Census 1930, 1940). Two additional sources specifically state that he was born September 27, 1876 (WWI Civil Draft Registration 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) Mr. Davies and Mr. Stackpole "applied" for a fur farming special use permit for East Island, near Duke Island, in 1921 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). See Davis (next entry), and Stackpole for possible clarification.

Davis: (XPR-03). See Lando (1981). Reportedly Davis was in partnership with Rockport at or near Duke Island, Dixon Entrance (Hilson 1976; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See the above entry for possible clarification. Further research and reporting recommended.

Davis, H.C.: (SIT-01). Mr. Davis was reportedly in partnership with George Franklin. The pair appears in historic literature at least in 1924 (Hilson 1976:68; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c).

Davis, H.T.: (XPA-15). An early circular appears to have transposed Mr. Davis' initials as T. H. Davis (Alaska Game Commission 1933). His nickname reportedly, "Pat" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Davis appears to have operated his mink fur farm from 1931 to approximately 1945. He reportedly sold the improvements to Ray H. Brixner (Chipperfield 1945; Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Davis, L.C.: (PET-28, PET-31). Mr. Davis appears in the literature as an active fur framing in the fall of 1930, and his two special use permits were closed by the Forest Service by June 1931. In the late fall of 1930 Mr. Davis and an unnamed partner disappeared in the Exchange Cove area of Prince of Wales Island. No trace of the men was ever found (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see Peter L. Wie for possible clarification on the unnamed individual.

Dawes: (JUN-31). Literature indicates this refers to Jorgensen-Dawes and the Juneau area. It appears the partnership spanned from at least 1924 through 1929 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924, 1929; Roberts n.d.; Walker 1929). It is not clear if this refers to L. P. Dawes and George Jorgensen. One source mentions Mr. Dawes utilizing "Torse Island" for island blue fox farming (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923). This may be a misspelling of "Horse" island?

Dawes, H.F.: (XPA-08). Harold Dawes was born about 1890 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified that he was born June 1, 1889 and died in July 1970 (Social Security Death Index). Harold F. Dawes is the brother of Dr. Leonard P. Dawes. Harold F. Dawes followed his older brother to Alaska. Mr. Dawes initially settled in Wrangell, Alaska in the early 1900's. He reportedly operated the Wrangell Sentinel newspaper during his stay in the community of Wrangell. He and his wife, Minnie, eventually moved to Petersburg. Minnie Dawes was born about 1895. Phillip was their only child listed in the early U.S. Census (U.S. Census 1930). While in Petersburg Mr. Dawes served as an attorney, U.S. Commissioner and Customs Officer. The family moved to Juneau in 1946, where he served as the Adjudicator Officer for the Federal Veterans Affairs. He retired in 1952 to Everett, Washington. The couple reportedly raised two sons while in Petersburg: Phillip and "Rdath" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=838). It would appear that H.F. Dawes was a partner/investor with his brother in the island fur farm enterprise. He was the first elected chairman of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f).

Dawes, Dr. Leonard P.: (XPA-08). Dr. Leonard Pratt Dawes was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1920). He died November 12, 1951 (Social Security Death Index). A third source states that he was born in 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 "Lenore Buzard" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=838). They 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. Dr. Dawes retired from medical practice on his 71st birthday in 1946. He was elected and served in the Territorial Senate from 1947 to 1951 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=838). In October 1922 Dr. Dawes "bought interest in lease, structures, equipment, foxes from Chris Houger's estate" for \$5300. The Dawes brothers funded the fur farm between 1922 and 1934. Dawes reported total income for the years 1922-1926, \$2657.82. The Island was 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 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924: Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). John (Jack) Clausen served as the on-site fur farm manager of the islands between 1923 and 1932. See John (Jack) Clausen.

Daymond, Joe M.: (CRG-13). Joseph Mitchell Daymond was born March 10, 1883 in Texas. A second source noted the same birth date and his passing in November 1966 (Social Security Death Index). Minimal information currently is all that is available (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, Tewkesbury (1947:187) mentions the permittee (Roberts n.d., 2012)

Dean, Mary Elmira: (SIT-51). Elmira Dean was reportedly born about 1885 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1910). Ms. Dean appears to actually have been born October 15, 1895 and died in August 1983 (Social Security Death Index). She was noted as being widowed. Her deceased husband was identified as Highland Dean, and born about 1874 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910) and 1873 (U.S. Census 1920). She was described as being in partnership with Thomas Barns. The partners employed Gordon Barrett as a laborer (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Game Commission (1934) notes her and her partner's mink fur farming activities in the Sitka area.

Dellgards: See Loftus 1931. Dr. Loftus noted the name as established mink fur farmers in the Juneau area. Variation on the spelling of the surname could be Dahlggard or Dahgard; several possible names mentioned within census records. Further research and reporting recommended.

Demidoff, T. F.: (SIT-18). Titus F. Demidoff was born about 1903 in Alabama. He was employed by Dr. Fred Goddard according to the 1930 U.S. Census. He died May 10, 1929 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Demidoff was issued a fur farm permit for the island fur farm site in early 1920, and reportedly abandoned the site by April 1921 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Demmert: (CRG-01). This reference refers to the Demmert Brothers. It is assumed that this reference refers to the Demmert family. The family may be a well known and respected Native American (Tlingit) family from the Ketchikan and Klawock areas of Southeast Alaska. There is limited historical information indicating the brothers were minimally involved in fur farming at least during the early 1920's (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924c). See reference to the brothers in the November 1, 1924, "Revised List of Fur Farm Permits-Tongass National Forest". Research indicates that there are two possible individuals with currently unknown familial relationships to each other. They are Charles Webster Demmert and George Demmert. Charles Demmert was born about 1879 in Alaska. His father was reportedly from Germany and his mother was a Native Tlingit from Southeast Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). George Demmert was born about 1884 and described as an Alaska Native (U.S. Census 1920). Both men were said to have been born in the Shakan area of Southeast Alaska (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. Continued and further research recommended.

Derdahl, Louis: See Loftus 1932. A noted mink fur farmer in the Juneau area (Roberts n.d.). Louis Dyr Dahl was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specifies that he was actually born March 12, 1882 in Bergen, Norway (U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942).

Deverell, Louis: (SKG-16). Mr. Louis H. Deverell was born about 1875 in New Jersey. The 1920 U.S. Census reported that his mother, Fanny, lived with him. She was reportedly born about 1838 in Ireland. By the 1930 U.S. Census he was listed as single and the head of household. Minimal references indicate he was interested in mink fur farming at least between 1929 and 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Roberts n.d.).

Dickerson, H.: (XTR-01). Mr. Dickerson was in partnership with S. P. May in the fur farm enterprise. The partnership was issued their fur farm permit in 1927. They purchased the improvements on the site from John Johnson. The pair planned to raise mink and marten on the site. In 1929 they reportedly collected domestic drinking water from a rain barrel for their furbearers. By the fall of 1931 they hoped to sell 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 be terminated (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Dickman, H. A.: (SKG-01, SKG-03). 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 fur farming activities. Marrett initially offered Mr. Dickman half interest in the foxes in 1925. The partnership dissolved by early 1928. Forest Service files and correspondence report in the summer of 1929 that Mr. Dickman transferred all interest to Marrett in SKG-01 and SKG-03. The islands reportedly remained vacant of fox between 1928-1929. In 1928, the Forest Service received word that there was an active moonshine still on SKG-03. The still was reportedly operated by James Lloyd (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Didriksen, Jorgen: (SIT-23). Mr. Didriksen was born about 1872 in Norway. His wife, Polly, was born about 1880. They raised several children: Ben, Elizabeth, John, George, and Charles (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Didriksen applied for his island fur farm in September 1922 and by December of the same year he had abandoned all plans for the enterprise (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Dominick, Frank: See Loftus 1931, 1932. Mr. Dominick was born about 1874 in France (U.S. Census 1920). References indicate he was an active mink fur farmer in the Juneau area (Roberts n.d.).

Dooley: (PET-28). Reference may refer to Mr. George Dooley, who reportedly died October 18, 1924 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Dooley was reportedly in partnership with "Robillard" in their fur farming venture. The partners appear on a 1924 Alaska Game Commission circular noting active blue fox fur farmers (Roberts n.d.).

Dorr, Frank E.: (XPR-01). Frank Dorr was born about 1874 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Dorr was noted at least in 1924 as operating a fur farm near Duke Island (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c).

Dott, H.F.: (JUN-53). Harry F. Dott was born about 1870 in California (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). A second source indicated that he was born about 1871 (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Caroline, was born about 1895 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920). A later version suggests that she was born about 1892 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Dott and his partners started the Glacier Fur Farm Company. His partners include the following: H. S. Graves, Dave A. Housel and John Reck. The 115 acre Mendenhall Valley homestead of George W. Mock served as the original location for this fur farm (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 13:5-6; Roberts n.d.).

Double, V.G.: (PET-03). The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) lists a "U.G. Doble" as being interred there; however, there is no headstone associated with the burial site. It is possible that agency administrators and files misspelled or misinterpreted this person's name. Mr. Double (i.e., as his name appears in agency files and correspondence) was issued his fur farm permit in the fall of 1935, and abandoned the venture by March 1936. In his rationale for abandoning the business venture he was concerned because the saltwater surrounding PET-03 froze solid every winter. "Thus letting the foxes escape, also through carelessness in the past

the ground has become foul with worms." The Forest Service also reported in May 1937 that he was in the hospital with an "incurable disease" (Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Drake, James: (SUM-03). James S. Drake was born about 1875 in Ohio. His wife, Maud B., was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Drake was an early partner with Charles Zimmerman and Henry Arnold in the Zimmerman Blue Fox Farm between 1924 and 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Drake: (KET-11). "George Lincol Drake" may be the reference referred to here. He was born April 7, 1889 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Drake was in partnership with R. T. Graham, Ingersoll, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt in the Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation. The partnership was issued their island fur farm permit in 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.b; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). Joseph Starr and Joseph McKay (Alaska Natives) each claimed the islands (Roberts n.d.; Wyckoff 1924).

Dromnes, Edward: (SIT-15). Edward C. Dromnes was born about 1889 in Norway. At the time, he was in partnership with John Hansen and Henry Nelson. Both were born about 1884 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specified that Edward Cristian Dromnes was born November 6, 1888 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Edward C. Dromnes appears to have formed the Middle Islands Fur Farm partnership before early 1921 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He relinquished his initial fur farm permit in order to bring on new partners: D. J. Dahl, Otto Dahl, John Ottosen, Sivert Sivertsen, and G. E. Westerlund in late 1922. The island fur farm permit was relinquished in early 1931. By early 1922 the company complained about foxes swimming from the Middle to Crow islands and then adjacent islands. In 1930 they commented that the islands had rather poor denning ground, and that tended to limit the number of foxes they could raise on the islands. They also mentioned the large fur farm area and acreage make it difficult to feed their livestock. In January 1931 they gave their reasons for giving up on their blue fox farm. They rationalized that "the business outlook is poor and island rental rates can't be reduced any further by the Forest Service" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). There are additional conflicting administrative records overlapping these dates. G.E. Banvard and William Mattila individually and collectively were cited as fur farm permittees during the same time period. It is not currently known if they are partners or merely manager/caretakers for the enterprise.

Dugdell, W.H.: (YAK-01). William D. Dugdell was born about 1863 in Illinois. He was in partnership with Hardy Trefzger in their island fur farms (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Dugdell was issued his initial fur farm permit in June 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). He had ... "contracted with Jack Ellis (YAK-02) to furnish him with blue fox stock in the fall of 1925". Mr. Dugdell relinquished his fur farm permit in early 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). See a photograph of the two fur farm partners in Isto (2012:44).

Duncan, Pete: (SKG-08, SKG-17). Pete Duncan was apparently an Alaska Native born about 1880. His wife, Mary, was born in Alaska about 1875. Mr. Duncan raised at least one stepson, "Jennie", born about 1903 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Duncan was also a partner with A. C. Smith at SKG-17. Their partnership appears to have commenced at least by 1914 in the Wells area of the Chilkat Valley, Haines, Alaska. The partnership was dissolved in

approximately 1917 when each partner established their own separate fur farm in the Chilkat Valley (Bower and Aller 1918:64; Roberts n.d.).

Dunn, A.L.: (SIT-37). Mr. Archie L. Dunn was born about 1881 in Minnesota. In 1920, 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). In 1920, Mr. Dunn was listed in partnership with Sidney D. Charles and Fred Jacobson in their island fur farm. The latter permit was issued in mid-1920 and closed at the end of 1921 for undisclosed reasons (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Durand, John W.: (JUN-52). Mr. Durand was born about 1862 in France (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). A third source specified he was born March 31, 1863, and arrived in the U.S. in 1890. He completed the naturalization process August 9, 1919 (U.S. Naturalization Records 1796-1972). Mr. Durand was referenced as a mink farmer in the Juneau area (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Durgan, C.L.: (SIT-27, SIT-35). "Clarnes L. Durgan" was born about 1890 in Michigan. His wife, Lillian, was born about 1906. They raised three children: "Lauade" F., Clarence, and Alfred W. (U.S. Census 1930). Additional sources state that he was Clarence Durgan and born October 21, 1889 in Michigan (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Furthermore, references indicate he was primarily a commercial troller throughout the 1930's (Roberts n.d.). Reportedly Mr. Durgan was in partnership with his unnamed brother and Charles C. Robitch (SIT-27) during his 1930-1932 fur farming exploits. Both fur farm islands were reportedly abandoned (Roberts n.d.; Roppel 2010; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Earle, E. S.: (CRG-10). Ernest S. Earle was born about 1882 in Canada. His wife, Anna M., was born about 1883 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Earl was in partnership with F. E. Whelpley in their Eagle Island Fur Fox Company. Their fur farm permit spanned 1923 to 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b., 1924c). The company reportedly continued until October 16, 1931 according to Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.)

Eastman, T.C.: (KET-06). Thomas C. Eastman was born about 1888 in Minnesota. His wife, Mattie L., was born about 1889. They raised at least one son, "Genie" (U.S. Census 1920). There is inconsistent and incomplete historical documentation for this individual and fur farm site (Janson 1985, Chapter 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b), and was abandoned officially in June 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Hilson (1976:46) reported that Mr. Eastman was operating a fox farm on the island at least in 1924. Apparently the permittee continued to utilize the island fur farm through 1932 according to Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.).

Eberly: (PET-83). Mr. William Eberly may be the individual referenced here. If so, he was 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). Multiple references indicate Mr. Eberly was in fur farm partnership with a Mr. Carlson in the Zimovia Straits area fur farm throughout this era (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924;

Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b). The partners' fur farm permit appears to have been initially issued in September 1923 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b). Currently there is no information as to individual or partnership longevity.

Eberly, W.A.: (PET-83). See the above reference. Multiple sources indicate fur farming efforts focusing on pen raising of muskrat furbearers (Roberts n.d.).

Edwards, O.J.: (CRG-25). This may refer to Ole John Edwards. If so, he was born December 23, 1892 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). His fur farm permit was issued in the fall of 1922, and several agency circulars also mention the name as late as 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; 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 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Eilertsen, Sofus: (JUN-07). Mr. Eilertsen was born about 1873. He reportedly died December 22, 1950 (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). Johan Makinen sold improvements to Sofus Eilertsen for \$100, but Makinen claims in a 1924 letter to the Forest Service he was never paid. He requested the Forest Service throw Mr. Eilertsen off the island. Eilertsen's fur farm permit was issued in January 1923 and closed in October 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Elliot: (SIT-10). This may refer to Charles N. Elliot. If correct, he was born about 1873 in Kentucky. His wife, Garnett T., was born about 1873 in Missouri. They raised at least two children: Phillip M. and John T. (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Elliot, H. A. Dahl, and York appear to be the early partners in their island fur farm. They were issued their initial fur farm permit in early 1920 under the Pybus Bay Fox Company. The company officially ceased to exist in 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:68; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932).

Elliott: (CRG-07). This reference may refer to "V. Rowdon Elliott". He was born about 1873 in Scotland (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. "Rawdon" V. Elliott is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). His life spanned from July 24, 1872 to November 7, 1925. His wife, Nellie, was born about 1885 in Canada (U.S. Census 1920). Elliott and partners Robert L. Petty, Shaver, and Wellier make up the Long Island Fur Company. Additionally, Ed J. Williams was also mentioned separately in agency files as a member/representative of the aforementioned company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). According to agency files the company applied for their island fur farm permit in October 1921. Other incomplete files suggested that they were issued one of their fur farm permits in April 1924. The company appears to have commenced sometime in 1921 and spanned until February 1929 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923). They reportedly used only a small boat to deliver feed to foxes, and to go to the local cannery for fox feed (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Ellis, Jack: (YAK-02). Mr. John (Jack) Ellis was an Alaska Native and resident of the community of Yakutat. He was a noted local troller and fur farmer (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Ellis initially stocked the island with silver and cross fox in 1916, and blue fox in 1923. He was issued one of his early Forest Service fur farm permits in September 1923. The Forest Service modified the fur farm permit to a residence permit in 1948 (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). Mr. Ellis' chief occupation was noted as commercial fishing. According to Forest Service

correspondence in 1925, the permittee never took care of his livestock and "only killed 6 foxes in all. There are no improvements made". Mr. Ellis caught silver fox from near Icy Bay...they received practically no care according to Forest Service files. In October 1941 he sold breeding livestock to John Bremner and J.B. Mallott (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Ellis, R.V.: (KET-05). Mr. Ellis was born about 1847 in North Carolina. His wife, Annie, was born about 1880. They raised seven children: "Maud, Simon, Mannie, Ruffin, Rubert, Mary, and Ruby" (U.S. Census 1920). 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 noted as raising blue fox (Roberts n.d.)

Elsinore, T.S.: (SIT-11). It appears the surname was incorrectly spelled throughout the historic files and literature. Mr. Thomas S. Elsemore was reportedly an original fur farm partner in January 1920 (Roberts n.d.). He was born about 1885 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940) and died May 29, 1940 (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). Further research indicates that his full name was Thomas Stillman Elsemore and he was born February 1, 1884 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He served as a deputy, bank bookkeeper, Notary Public, clerk and magistrate, and secretary for the Petersburg Volunteer Fire Department (Forrest 1984:33). His wife, "Phaury", was born about 1884 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920). A second and third spelling of her name, "Phaury" and "Pansy C." are noted (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Additionally, she was referred to as "Tansy" and born in 1885 in Maine (U.S. Census 1940). She was also active in Petersburg civic affairs and served on the local school board (Forrest 1984:33). The Social Security Death Index noted that Pansy Elsemore was born on May 27, 1883 and died in July 1978. The couple raised at least two children: Gerald S. and Thomasine (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Elsemore, along with Charles Craig, C. Frank Smith, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Yanke were the principal shareholders in the San Juan Fox Company (SIT-11). The company officially spanned from 1920 to 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Janson 1985, Chapter 11:1; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). He was named the initial temporary Treasurer for the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f).

Elsinore, Tom: (PET-12). It is theorized that this individual is Thomas S. Elsemore (See the above individual for possible clarification). Mr. Elsemore was at least a stockholder in this fur farm enterprise (Roberts n.d.). The fur farm special use permit for the island was issued to the Blue Bell Fox Ranch in July 1920. Partners in the enterprise consisted of the following individuals: John Bremner, Amos (Cash) P. Cole, Tom Elsinore, Ernest Kirberger, E. P. Refling, and J. W. Stoft. The fur farm was reportedly abandoned and the file closed in August 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924).

Ellsworth, Lyman R.: (XTR-01). Mr. Ellsworth was born July, 4, 1908 and died June 12, 1993 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Ellsworth was reportedly in partnership with Curtis Kirchhofer during their brief fur farming venture. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in the fall of 1936, and it was officially relinquished to the Forest Service in June of 1938. In 1937, the partners were planning to stock the island fur farm with 12 blue fox, and 30 mink (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Engdahl, Ben: (PET-32). An early reference incorrectly spells his name Ben Engdall (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Ben Engdahl is the son of Benhart Engdahl. Ben Engdahl reportedly

served as the on-site fur farm caretaker (Roberts n.d.). He was in partnership with his father (i.e., Benhart Engdahl) and a Mr. Nick. Their island fur farm permit was issued in December 1930 and closed in May 1940. The permit was reportedly relinquished by the permittees (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Engdahl, Benhart (PET-32). This refers to the elder Engdahl. He is the father of Ben Engdahl. Rootsweb Ancestry (2011) and USDA-Forest Service (1932) specify that the spelling for this individual surname is "Benhart Engdal" (This appears to be a misinterpretation or misspelling of the surname). Mr. Engdahl was reportedly born April 23, 1911 and passed away October 15, 1992 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). In November 1930 the father and son partnership purchased 20 blue fox on the island, all improvements, and title from Todal and Stokke for \$3700. By October 1940 they hoped to sell to Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Zuver, Jr. It isn't clear when the principle residence or house burned on the island. It reportedly burned in January 1940. Following the fire, the Zuver's decided against purchasing the fur farm and what improvements remain. In early 1940 the Forest Service reported the island Improvements were in poor condition and worth very little (Roberts n.d.). The fur farm permit was officially listed as relinquished in May 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932).

Enge, Rasmus: (PET-07, PET-09). Mr. Rasmus Enge was born about 1862 in Tusna, Norway. According to his grave marker he was born in 1861 and died in 1942 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). His first wife was Guri, and the couple had three sons: Martin, John and one who died as a youngster (Blender 1999b:112). His second wife, R. Anna, was born about 1861 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Her grave marker states that she was born in 1860 and died in 1941 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Mr. Enge was a noted early Petersburg fisherman, resident and local businessman. He operated a skating rink, theater, and mildcure scow in town (Forrest 1984:33). Mr. Enge was also a partner in the Grey's Island Fox Company. The company consisted of Mr. Enge, Oscar Peterson and Roy Peterson in the two island fur farms. 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; 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).

Erickson, Harold E.: (CRG-35). Harold E. Erickson was born about 1873 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). A third source states that he was born June 12, 1872 in Westernben, Norway. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1903, and his Naturalization was issued September 21, 1918 in Seattle, Washington (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1795-1972). He was reportedly a partner with John B. Anderson, Emil Hegdahl, and Peter Erstad. However, the mink fur farm permit was listed under Emil Hegdahl. The fur farm was reportedly located in the Meyers Chuck area (Alaska Game Commission 1934).

Erstad, Peter: (CRG-35). Peter Erstad was reportedly born about 1884 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920, 1940), and 1885 (U.S. Census 1930). The exact date was November 30, 1882 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Erstad emigrated to the U.S. in 1901. He was reportedly a partner with John B. Anderson, Emil Hegdahl, and Harold E. Erickson (U.S. Census 1930). However, the mink fur farm permit was listed under Emil Hegdahl. The fur farm was reportedly located in the Meyers Chuck area (Alaska Game Commission 1934).

Eyers: (SUM-11). This may refer to Raider Errick, who was born about 1905 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). He was reportedly a caretaker on Big Gain Island in 1935, and claimed to be a partner in the fur farm company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Eylar, F.B.: (CRG-29). Seattle resident, Fenton B. Eylar was born about 1878 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). However, several earlier and subsequent editions state that he was born in 1879 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1910, 1930, 1940). A specific birth date was noted as having taken place on March 23, 1879 (WWI Draft Registration Cards 1917-1918). Mr. Eylar was married to Grace V. Eylar. She was born about 1887 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). F. B. Eylar is noted as one of three partners making up the White Cliff Fox Company in 1923. He was in partnership with two long-term Alaskan sourdoughs: Harry Caldwell and Ed Mullen. The partners planned to purchase twenty-five pair of select quality blue foxes from the Cleary Brothers' (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b).

Eyon, Jessi: (PET-73). Mrs. Jessi Eyon is an 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 September 27, 1891 and she died June 19, 1986 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). She is the wife of John or Johnny Eyon. Mr. and Mrs. Eyon operated a bakery in Wrangell and managed their dark mink fur farm in the area of the present day Wrangell airport (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Haaseth 2007, 2013). 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).

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; Wrangell Sentinel 1986, 1983, 1944). He was the husband of Jessi or Jessie Eyon. He and his wife operated a Wrangell bakery and managed their dark mink fur farm in the area of the present day Wrangell airport. 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). 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 on that my grandfather put me in a gunny sack and hung on a nail in the living room wall so I wasn't underfoot. 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 on 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".

Fagerlie, Al: (KET-05). Alfred Fagerlie was born about 1878 in Montana. He was married to Barbara J. She was born about 1884 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Several other sources state that he was born September 12, 1881, in Helena, Montana (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Additional information suggests he was born in 1885 and died May 20, 1977 (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). Mr. Fagerlie was noted as an active blue fox fur farmer at least in 1933 and 1934

(Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936). In 1936, he was noted as operating a blue fox farm on "Cravina Island" (e.g. Gravina) (Alaska Game Commission 1936).

Fanning, John: (PET-51). Mr. Fanning was born about 1867 in Texas (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Historic literature denotes the permittee enterprise for at least three years (1915-1918). Mr. Fanning reportedly had abandoned his fur farm by 1918. "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.).

Fenn, Clifford C.: (PET-48). Clifford C. Fenn was born about 1914 (U.S. Census 1920) 1911 (U.S. Census 1930) and 1913 (U.S. Census 1940). Additional information indicates his life spanned between July 12, 1912 and September 23, 1970 (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012). He was married to Helen R. Fenn. She was said to have been born about 1914 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Fenn held a special use permit for the fur farm site between October 1937 and July 1940. The permit was closed due to non-compliance with Forest Service special use provisions. Information indicates the permit was closed due to "non-operation" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Ficken, B. F.: (SIT-43). B. F. Ficken was in partnership with Linus Carlson between late 1929 and early 1930. The partners had planned to stock the site with muskrat, but abandoned all efforts after having difficulty acquiring breeding stock. The applicants reportedly lived and worked at the Hidden Falls sawmill, Baronof Island. The Forest Service listed the fur farm status file as abandoned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Field, Michael: (JUN-34). Michael James Field was born about 1873. He arrived in the U.S. October 7, 1913, and he was estimated to be forty years of age (Alaska Alien Arrivals, 1906-56). He was issued his fur farm permit in November 1934 and it was closed in November 1943. Notation information indicates the permit was closed because the permittee was deceased. Mr. Field resided at Forest Service homesite #485. The fur farm permit noted the permittee raised mink in pens (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Fitzgerald, Charles H.: (SUM-19). Mr. Fitzgerald was born about 1912 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). According to the Washington Death Index (1940-1996), he died June 30, 1986. He is the nephew of Bob and Claire Robinson (Roberts n.d.). It is not clear when Mr. Fitzgerald became actively involved in his uncles island fur farm enterprise. In 1938 Mr. Fitzgerald purchased the fur farm livestock and improvements from his uncle (Bob Robinson) for \$6000. He reportedly made one payment of \$1000 on a ten year contract. In 1942 he 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". He also made tentative plans to move to West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof). In November 1943 he reportedly was "unable to trap all foxes" and was planning to try again. The island fur farm was reportedly abandoned and the Forest Service closed the file on the permit in March 1945 (Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Fleming, Thomas A., (Tom): (JUN-35). Thomas Fleming was born about 1906 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Fleming was issued his Juneau area fur farm permit in June 1937. He resided on Forest Service homesite #482. Fur farm improvements on the homesite consisted of 16'X150' mink pens. The exact number of mink pens is currently unknown. However, their value was estimated at \$500 in 1941. The parcel was designated by the Forest Service as homestead

property in February 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Fletcher: (PET-24). There are two possible individuals for this listing. Thomas H. Fletcher was born about 1861 in Louisiana. A second possible name, William C. Fletcher was born about 1873 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Fletcher was in partnership with Brown, and John A. Hadland in the Alaska Blue Bell Fox Company. The company was issued their fur farm permit in July 1922. It was reportedly abandoned, but official closing of the permit was at the end of 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932).

Flynn, George R.: (CRG-07). Mr. Flynn was born about 1888 in Michigan. His wife, Minnie, was born about 1882 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Flynn initially attempted to commence his fur farm business in late 1929, but was unsuccessful. By late 1930 he had formed Flynn Alaska Fur Company, and was issued his Forest Service fur farm permit in September 1930. Flynn Alaska Fur Company was a California based corporation. Flynn was reportedly convicted for some crime. The company was apparently without funds and bankrupt. The fur farm permit was relinquished in October 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Forbes, William: (PET-94). William Forbes was born in May 1872 in Washington (Isto 2013; U.S. Census 1900). He claimed to be a cook by profession. Mr. Forbes also gave Vancouver, British Columbia as his postal address. Isto (2012:48,176). Isto (2013) briefly discussed a skunk fur farm 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. This newspaper article was reportedly written by E. A. Chase. Mr. Chase described the skunk fur farm site he gleaned from a Puget Sound newspaper. See Isto (2012:48). Based on the above cursory information it is thought that the aforementioned potential fur farm site is located on (west) Barrier Islands (PET-31) (Roberts n.d.; Stearns 2013); however, further field survey, research and reporting is recommended.

Ford, L. L.: (XPA-33). Mr. Ford initially applied for a fur farm permit in December 1931. He was issued his permit by the Forest Service in September 1932. In 1931-32 he was reportedly a logger employed by Owens Brothers in Security Bay, Kuiu Island. By December 1932 he reported to the Forest Service that he planned to leave the area as soon as he pelts his mink that year (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)

Forrest, A.J.: (JUN-41). Albert James Forrest was born January 11, 1886 in Quebec, Canada. His wife, "Parmelia Joyal", is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philippe "Joyal" of Dawson, Canada. "Parmelia" reportedly died of a heart attack June 29, 1947 at age 58. Following his wife's death, Albert Forrest moved to Washington. He died July 28, 1955 and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Everett, Washington. The couple raised a number of children: "Wallen W., Leonard Emile, Yvonne, and Phillip Gilbert" (U.S. Census 1930; WWII Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Forrest was employed as a Linotype operator by the Daily Alaska Empire in Juneau, Alaska. He moved his family "two miles north on Glacier Highway". "For several years Albert raised silver foxes for the fur market" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=858). Historical fur farm literature refers to the permittee at least during 1929 and 1930. He reportedly raised silver, black, cross and red fox (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1934; Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d.).

Fosland: See Loftus 1930, 1931. 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). Mr. Fosland was said to have raised mink in the West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) area (Roberts n.d.).

Foster, Mrs. Frances: (JUN-01). Mrs. Foster was a business partner with Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingmann, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack, and Grover C. Winn. These individuals comprised the Lincoln Fox Company. The company reportedly commenced operations "about 1923". Their first Forest Service lease was reportedly issued 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. Pollack was convicted of violating the Alaska Bone Dry Act & National Prohibition Act. Their island fur farm permit was officially relinquished in July 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932).

Frakes, Ben: (SUM-03). It is currently unknown if there is any relationship between Ben T. Franks (CRG-28) and Ben Frakes (SUM-03); Perhaps these individuals are one and the same, and merely victims of a clerical or administrative error? Both individuals were noted by Dr. Jule B. Loftus, and may simply be another example of his phonetic spelling of the name(s). Further research and clarification is recommended.

Franklin, George: (PET-11, SIT-01). George F. Franklin was born May 7, 1880 in Pennsylvania (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A third source specified that his full name is George Francis Franklin (WWII Civil Draft Registration, 1942). Mr. Franklin was in partnership with Martin Kildalh (or correctly "Kildall") on PET-11. They initially applied for their fur farm permit in October 1924, and relinquished it officially in May 1928. The permittees did not stock the island with furbearers, and did not pay the annual Forest Service lease fee. Foxes were reportedly able to swim off to Kupreanof Island due to extensive tidal flats. In April 1930 the partners sold improvements to W.E. Ross, but the island 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 SIT-01. Their island fur farm permit was issued in October 1924. No further information is currently available concerning the latter permit or partnership (Hilson 1976:68; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c).

Franks, Ben T.: (CRG-28). It is currently unknown if there is any relationship between Ben T. Franks (CRG-28) and Ben Frakes (SUM-03) Both individuals were noted by Dr. Jule B. Loftus, and may simply be another example of his phonetic spelling of the name(s). Mr. Ben Franks reportedly operated his island fur farm between December 1914 and May 1918 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b.). No additional specific information is currently available concerning the permittee or his tenure on the island fur farm; further research and clarification recommended. Mr. Franks is referred to under USDA-Forest Service n.d.b and Mr. Frakes is mentioned in both USDA-Forest Service n.d.a and n.d.b.

Frawley: (PET-27). Mr. Frawley held one-eighth interest in the fur farm venture (Roberts n.d.). It is theorized that this refers to Mr. Herbert Frawley. He was reportedly born about 1889 in Connecticut. His wife, Mindza, was born about 1889 in Sweden. They raised two sons: Herbert and Allen (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Frawley was in partnership with Davidson, Millican, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing in the Snow Pass Fox Company. In February 1924 the Forest Service received a letter signed by Guy C. Wing. In the letter Mr. Wing requested that the fur farm permit be changed from the Snow Pass Fox Company to West Island Fur Company. The permit was to then cover the use of West Island 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Hilson 1976:54; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c).

Freeburger, Dr. George F.: (XPA-10, XPA-12). Dr. George F. Freeburger was a noted Juneau, Alaska, dentist born about 1895 in Washington. His wife, Edna, was born about 1897. They raised at least one child, Doris (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Weekly reported Dr. Freeburger's passing on January 28, 1944 (deArmond 1995). Dr. Freeburger was the principle investor and probably employed E. (Ted) W. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings in the XPA-12 fur farm business (Roberts n.d.). The island fur farm permit was issued in February 1926 and relinquished at the end of 1931. In October 1930 it was reported that no profit has been gained from the islands between 1927-1928 (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Dr. Freeburger was also reportedly involved in XPA-10 (Pathfinder 1925b:14).

Frolander, J.L.: (SKG-28). Mr. Jonas Ludwig Frolander was born about 1881 in Sweden. A second source states that he was actually born September 17, 1880 and died October 15, 1968 (Social Security Death Index; Yakutat Borough n.d.). Jonas Frolander and his brother, Gustav, emigrated to the U.S. in 1906. Jonas L. Frolander was married to Evelyn Frolander. She was born about 1886 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1930). A second source states that she was born May 14, 1883 and died September 15, 1974 (Yakutat n.d.) Both husband and wife resided in Skagway to the end of their days. Mr. Frolander was mentioned at least once as a Skagway mink fur farmer in an Alaska Game Commission (1933) circular and also served as a road foreman in Skagway (Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park n.d.b).

Frolic, John: (JUN-42). John Frolich was born about 1871 in Germany (U.S. Census 1920). Historical literature indicates Mr. Frolich was an active Juneau area fur farmer at least during 1924. He reportedly raised blue fox in pens (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.).

Gallagher, Neil C.: (JUN-17). The agency file information concerning this individual, and his spouse, is confusing and contradictory. Further research and reporting on the couple is recommended. Mr. Gallagher was born November 27, 1878 and was reportedly a "logger" based out of the Hoonah, Alaska area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source noted his birth was actually November 27, 1877 (Michigan, Births and Christenings Index, 1867-1911). Additional materials defer concerning his birth year: 1877 (U.S. Census 1900), 1878 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920), and 1879 (U.S. Census 1930). Files and literature indicate that he was actually born November 27, 1877 and passed away in May 1965 (deArmond 1995; U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Neil Gallagher is the younger brother of Phillip R. Gallagher (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1920, 1930; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). According to historic agency files, Neil C. Gallagher was reportedly married to Mrs. Mary Joyce (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). These same files describe her as the "widow" of Neil C. Gallagher (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, other sources specify that his wife's name was actually Grace Mooney Gallagher (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). She reportedly died prior to the 1920 U.S. Census, when Mr. Gallagher was classified as widowed (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Grace Gallagher was said to have lived between 1875 and 1917 (Neil C. Gallagher, Overview, Ancestry Library.com). Neil C. Gallagher was in fur farming partnership with Michael H. Whalen (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924: USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their fur farm activities predate the special use permit application date (e.g., prior to 1924). The agency files report his widow, Mrs. Mary Joyce, sold her shares in the fur farm in 1927 to Lylia Whalen for \$1. Mr. and Mrs. Whalen then sold the livestock, improvements, and interest to August Goodman in January 1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Gallagher was

also noted as having blue fox in pens, and his mailing address was listed in the Funter Bay area (Alaska Game Commission 1929). See Mrs. Mary Joyce

Gallagher, Phillip R. (Don or Con): (JUN-17). Phillip Gallagher was born about 1876 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Weekly reported his passing on July 11, 1947 (deArmond 1995). He is the older brother of Neil C. Gallagher (Roberts n.d.). Early reference to him is a misspelling of his surname, Gallager (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Phillip Gallagher worked with Pat Mulvaney on the island fur farm. Historical literature indicates that the fur farm possibly spanned at least 1923 and 1924 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1 and 5; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923). Also see Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 5; Roberts (2010:16) for a brief reference to Mr. Gallagher's fish trap enterprise.

Gardner: See Loftus 1931. Oscar S. Gardner was born July 22, 1880 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Reference refers to a West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) mink fur farm; however, it does not differentiate as to whether he is a caretaker or owner of the enterprise (Roberts n.d.).

Gauffin, C.S.: (PET-14). Samuel C. Gauffin was born about 1892 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910). He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gauffin. Sam was married to Barbara Gauffin. Mr. Gauffin was very involved in the Petersburg commercial fishing industry (Blender 1999b:113). Sam Gauffin was issued his island fur farm permit in July 1924. The permit was relinquished according to Forest Service files. The file was closed on the permit in April 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924c).

Geddes, Wm.: (SUM-09). William S. Geddes was born in Maine on December 25, 1882 and died in October 1962 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Geddes applied for the island fur farm permit in November 1924, and it was closed in December 1924. It is assumed that the applicant withdrew or decided not to pursue the fur farm permit (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Gichard, J.G.: (XPA-17). Joseph Gichard was born about 1889 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Gichard was issued his island fur farm permit in November 1922, and it was closed in November of 1924. Records indicate the permit was transferred to E. H. Kaser (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; 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).

Giese, E.R.: (KET-22). Eggert R. Giese was born about 1884 in Nebraska and listed as divorced (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Historical literature indicates that Mr. Giese and his son operated his mink fur farm at least between 1930 and 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.).

Gill, Harry: (PET-37). Harry Gill was said to have been born about 1872 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Gill was issued his island fur farm permit in July 1931. 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 bad state of repair." In January 1932, Mr. Gill "claimed the island was wet all the time and a waste of time" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Glass: (JUN-27). This probably refers to Mr. Buford Glass (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=866, Marsh 1983, Roberts n.d.; Walker 1929). See Buford Glass.

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). Eva “Tiny” Glass died in Juneau in October 1989 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=866; Social Security Death Index).

Goddard, Dr. Frederick L.: (XPA-04). Dr. Goddard was born about 1863 in Massachusetts. He died January 9, 1932 (deArmond 1995). His wife, Mary C., was born about 1867 in Scotland and died March 24, 1950 (deArmond 1995, Easley 2010, 2011; U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised at least one child: Dorothy. They also housed Dr. Goddard’s sister-in-law: Marjorie R. Clunan. The 1930 U.S. Census also mentions an employee of Dr. Goddard living in residence: Carl G. Hill. Mr. Hill is a noted Southeast Alaskan fur farmer (Roberts n.d.). Dr. Goddard was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1924. It was relinquished by the doctor and the permit was closed in November 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). Also see Bureau of Census 1929a.

Goldstein, Charles: (JUN-27). Charles Goldstein was an American citizen, but was born about 1870 in England and died August 12, 1961 (deArmond 1995; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=867; U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Laura, was also born about 1870 and died August 3, 1951 (U.S. Census 1930, deArmond 1995). They raised at least one child: Marie. 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 and manufactured into garments and returned to their store in Juneau”. He also had a home and fur farm in the Mendenhall Valley (Alaska Digital Archives n.d., Alaska Game Commission 1924b; Bower 1925:122; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=739 and 867; Walker 1929: 206). Mr. Goldstein’s Mendenhall Valley fur farm was established in 1923 on the original homestead of Pete Carlson. The fur farm was known as the Goldstein Glacier Fur Farm (Janson 1985, Chapter 13: 5-6; Roberts n.d.).

Goldstein, M.W.: (SUM-06). Marion William Goldstein was born January 14, 1895 in California (WWI Civilian Draft Registration). His passing was noted in two issues of the Alaska Weekly: February 24 and March 17, 1933 (deArmond 1995). He was in partnership with Edward Jones. Their island fur farm permit was issued in December 1924. The permit was relinquished by the permittees. The Forest Service commented in an August 1927 report that the island had...“no harbor; subject to all storms; no improvements or evidence of foxes on island. Permit cancelled for default in payment of rent which was due 1/1/1927” (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Gomoll: (PET-43). Multiple references indicate more than one family member associated with the fur farming venture, however no information currently exists to substantiate this hypothesis (Roberts n.d.). There may be some confusion by some with Mr. Gomoll’s working partners, also from Germany and Norway (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.d, n.d.e, 1932. See Ernest Gomoll below.

Gomoll, Ernest: (PET-43). An early reference misspelled his name, Ernst Gormol (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Ernest Gomoll was born about 1886 in Germany (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specifies that he was born March 1, 1885 in Lippusch, Germany (WWII Civil Draft Registration, 1942). Mr. Gomoll arrived in the U.S. in 1912. He was issued his naturalization paperwork on September 19, 1912 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1795-1972). A second reference states his naturalization paperwork was issued July 21, 1920 (U.S. Naturalization Records). His partner in 1920 was referenced as W. Richard Klammt of Germany. Mr. Klammt was said to have been born about 1884 (U.S. Census 1920). Later, Helge Thue assisted Mr. Gomoll on the island fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Thue was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Gomoll had a succession of active partners and caretakers involved in his island fur farm: Joseph Anderson, C. W. Jackson, and "Gomoll" to name but a few. His island fur farm permit was issued in May 1927 and converted to a residence permit in December 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.d, n.d.e, 1932).

Goodman, August: (JUN-17). August J. Goodman was born about 1885 in Estonia. 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, was Mr. Goodman's father-in-law: Thomas W. Murphy (U.S. Census 1930). In January 1928, Mr. Goodman purchased interest in the fur farm and improvements for \$500. His fur farm 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 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Gordon, Neil: (PET-26). Mr. Gordon was the on-site caretaker of the island fur farm at least during 1946 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Goss, Ora: (SIT-26). Mr. Ora Goss was born about 1894 in Arkansas (U.S. Census 1920). There is some agency confusion and contradiction in when and who applied for and received the fur farm permit for SIT-26. It appears that Mr. Ora Goss predates Mr. Lester H. Rink. Mr. Rink appears to have joined Ora Goss in the island fur farm in December 1923. Their working relationship endured until at least October 1925. Mr. Rink apparently continued by himself in the enterprise until May 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c).

Gould, Robert H.: (CRG-24). Mr. Gould was issued his island fur farm permit in November 1923. Historical literature indicates that the fur farm operated at least during 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Gould, Mrs. Robert H.: (CRG-24). There is currently no pertinent information concerning Mrs. Gould or her involvement in Southeast Alaska fur farming (Roberts n.d.).

Graham, R.T.: (KET-11). Robert T. Graham was born about 1871 in Alaska. His wife, May, was born about 1873 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910). The next census cycle stated that he was born in 1872, and that his wife, Lillian M., was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1920). In 1930, Mr. Graham was said that have been born in 1873 in New York (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Graham was an initial partner in the Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation (Roberts n.d.). He was in partnership with Drake, Ingersoll, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt. The company was issued their island fur farm permit in December 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service

n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). Joseph Starr and Joseph McKay (Alaska Natives) each claimed the island (Wyckoff 1924).

Graves, Dr. Earl F. Dr. Earl Francis Graves was born in Omaha, Nebraska in 1899, and was the first Alaska Territorial veterinarian (Isto 2008; Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 1960). Dr. Graves's first wife was Katherine "Kitty" Faulconer from Kansas. She died prematurely and he eventually remarried and had two children with his second wife (Isto 2012:139). He 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 and resigned from that position May 31, 1930. He was succeeded in the position by Dr. Jule B. Loftus (Isto 2008; Roberts 2010). Dr. Graves died February 29, 1960, of a "heart ailment" (Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 1960: 587).

Graves, H.S.: (JUN-02, JUN-53, PET-13, PET-35, SUM-17). Mr. Henry S. Graves, Juneau clothing merchant, was born about 1872 in New York. His wife, "Marya", was born about 1885. They raised at least one child: "Aleeca" (U.S. Census 1930). It appears Mr. Graves was an active investor in island and land based Southeast Alaska fur farming. Historical literature indicates that his involvement spans at least 1919 through 1948 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). JUN-53 was established on the 115 acre homestead of George W. Mork. It was reportedly stocked with blue and silver fox (Janson 1985, Chapter 13: 5-6; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Graves acquired SUM-17 from the L. P. Apple estate in 1948. The fur farm permit was reportedly modified to a residence permit in December 1948 and closed with Mr. Graves passing in December 1960 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b.). Also see a brief reference to his young daughter and island residence (Theel 1949: 16). He was elected to the board of directors of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f).

Greem Hagem, W.H.: (CRG-26). This is probably a misspelling or mischaracterization of the name, "Greenhagen, W." or a variation of some sort (Lando 1981). Additionally, Dr. Jule B. Loftus routinely phonetically spelled individuals names and geographic locations in his monthly reports to the Governor. See W. Greenhagen entry.

Green, Claude: (PET-13). Agency files indicate his name was actually thought to be Claude Greene (Chipperfield 1945b). Over time, Mr. Green was in partnership with Calvin H. Barkdull, Jack Mitchell, and Francis Munger in the island fur farm. Their fur farm permit was reportedly issued in March 1910 and closed in January 1917. Also see The Petersburg Weekly Report (1916b) and The Progressive (1913a). In 1917 he was said to be a partner in the Hercules Fox Company along with the Chastek brothers, and C.D. Olsten and his son. There are conflicting claims as to when the islands were initially stocked with blue fox. One source claims it was stocked in 1916; additionally, Forest Service records report the permittees were exceptionally successful, starting with eight pair of blue fox 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; Roberts n.d.). Forrest (1984:43) refers to Mr. Greens' activities there in 1916.

Greena, Charles: (SUM-05). Charles 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). Mr. Greenaa was in business partnership with Peter Jorgensen (Forrest 1984:43; Hilson 1976:69). The pair was in business partnership in the Sanitary Market, a general merchandise and meat market in Petersburg, Alaska (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Greenaa was in the island fur farm partnership with Peter and possibly Harvey Jorgensen from March 1922 until it was abandoned officially in May 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:69; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Also see Harvey and Peter Jorgensen.

Greenhagen, W.: (CRG-26). Also see Greem Hagem, W. H. above. Mr. W.H. Greenhagen appears to have first gained his fur farming special use permit in September 1921 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). He then developed a partnership with H. N. Young in their island fur farm (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d., 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). The pair were issued their fur farm permit in December 1922 and it appears to have been active into at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Grey, Billy (SIT-11). Mr. Grey was shot and killed on the island fur farm by a posse of local fur farmers in 1924. Mr. Grey and others were reportedly attempting to poach fox from the island. The men in the posse claimed self defense and were cleared of blame (Hilson 1976:68; Isto 2012: 81; Janson 1985, Chapter 11:1-3; Roberts 2010:13; Schooler 2003:183). Also see Ole Haynes.

Grimstead, Harold: (JUN-26). Mr. Grimstead was born about 1888 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Dr. Jule B. Loftus reportedly visited Mr. Grimstead's island site in 1931 (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.).

Grisby: (PET-19). This could be Charles Grigsby. If correct, he was born about 1873 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Another source specifies his birth on April 25, 1872 and death in October 1972 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Grigsby reportedly was an on-site manager at least between 1935 and 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See next individual.

Grisby, Charles: (PET-45). Charles G. Grisby was reportedly born about 1867 in Indiana. His wife, Mary E, was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1930). Charles "Deep Water" Grigsby is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). There is no grave marker on the site. Mr. Grisby leased the island fur farm from Fred B. Johnson from 1935 to 1938. Both Grisby and 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 arrangement. Both men complained of poaching and fox pups dying. All fur farming there ceased in 1934 according to agency files. The permit for the fur farm was closed in July 1938 and listed as abandoned (Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Gross, W.L.: (CRG-06). W. Lea Gross was born about 1883 in Ohio. His wife, Bessie, was born in Alaska about 1900. They raised at least one child, "W. Lee Grove, Jr." (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Gross applied for the island fur farm permit in August 1934, but it appears that no fur farm permit was ever issued. Apparently Mr. Gross had second thoughts or other opportunities were explored (Roberts n.d.; USDA- Forest Service n.d.a).

Grossman, William: (SIT-38). William 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 partnership with M. J. Stanton in the island fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued in August 1924. By July 1927 M. J. Stanton paid Mr. Grossman \$3500 for his half of the partnership, foxes, equipment and improvements. The fur farm permit was eventually closed in March 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c).

Groves, Donald: (JUN-23). Mr. Groves was in partnership with Fred Bowers. Their island fur farm permit was issued October 1925 and transferred to a residence permit in March 1944 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932, 1938).

Gundersen, Phyllis: (KET-21). Phyllis Gunderson Garlett was born in Washington about 1914 (U.S. Census 1940). She was reportedly married according to the 1940 Census (U.S. Census 1940). Ms. Gunderson was said to have been born October 19, 1914 in Spokane, Washington (Washington, Births, 1883-1935; Washington Births, 1907-1919). Two other citations have information concerning her vital statistics: birth date May 17, 1913 and death July 1984 (U.S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current); and birth date about 1913 and death July 18, 1984 in Mt. Vernon, Washington (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). The Alaska Game Commission circular refers to her mink fur farm at least in 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Gunderson, A.: (CRG-23, KET-09). Mr. Gunderson was in partnership with F. W. Thompson in their Hump island fur farm sites. They were issued their fur farm permit for CRG-23 in July 1922 and it appears to have operated at least two more years according to historical literature and circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924b, 1924c). Their permit for KET-09 appears to have been issued in July 1922 (USDA- Forest Service 1924a).

Hadden, Thomas: (KET-03). This probably refers to Thomas Hadland (Roberts n.d.). A second interpretation was brought forward by Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.) according to her files and records.

Hadland, Elmer: (KET-10). Elmer Hadland is the son of Thomas and Sophie Hadland. He was born in Alaska about 1914 (U.S. Census 1920). A second reference source specifies that he was born September 7, 1913 and died on April 17, 1999 (Social Security Death Index). Elmer Hadland is the brother of Sigurd Hadland (U.S. Census 1920). Elmer and Sigurd Hadland's step-mother is Louise M. Johnson Hadland (U.S. Census 1930). There are two other Hadland's livings in the Ketchikan area at the time: "Toralph" Hadland and Rudolph Hadland (U.S. Census 1930). These latter two individuals also appear to be sons of Thomas Hadland, and brothers of Elmer and Sigurd Hadland. Historical files state that "Hadland" (i.e., Elmer Hadland) was in partnership with Howe and W. G. Strench in their island fur farm. The fur farm permit was reportedly issued in July 1922 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1933; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:49; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924, 1932). Elmer Hadland was the sole name mentioned in the Alaska Game Commission (1933) circular.

Hadland, Jacob (Jack): (PET-06, PET-16, PET-17). Jacob (Jack) Hadland is the father of John A. Hadland and brother to Thomas Hadland (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Jacob (Jack) Hadland was born about 1870 in Norway. According to the 1920 U.S. Census he was widowed at that time. Jacob

Hadland is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with the individual site. Mr. Hadland had a boarder living at his home, "Clarence Boner". Mr. Boner was born about 1887 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Hadland was an active fur farmer from at least early 1921 to the early 1940's (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1932). See Forrest (1984:45) for more background materials on Mr. Hadland.

Hadland, John A. (Johnny): (PET-16, PET-22, PET-24, PET-33, PET-35). John A. Hadland is the son of Jacob (Jack) Hadland. John A. Hadland was born about 1894 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910). A second person also appears as John Albert Hadland. The latter was reportedly born December 12, 1915 and died July 21, 1980 (California Death Index, 1940-1997). Mr. Hadland married Mabel Olsen in 1914 (Forrest 1984:45). Mr. Hadland was an active fur farmer from at least 1922 to the late 1930's (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.: USDA-Forest Service 1932).

Hadland, Sigurd: (PET-35, SUM-03). Sigurd is a son of Thomas Hadland. Sigurd Hadland is a cousin of John A. Hadland, and nephew of Jacob (Jack) Hadland (Roberts n.d.). Sigurd Hadland was born about 1903 in Wisconsin. His wife, Lettie R., was born about 1904 in Colorado. They raised at least two children: Donald S, and Roger I (U.S. Census 1930). According to historical files Mr. Hadland was an active fur farmer from at least 1918 through 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.). In 1939, Mr. Hadland was reportedly operating the fur farm (SUM-03) with Mr. Zimmerman on shares (Roberts n.d.; 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).

Hadland, Thomas: (KET-05). His name is spelled "Hadden" according to Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.). I believe he is actually the brother of Jacob Hadland and uncle to John A. Hadland (Roberts n.d.). He is the father of Sigurd Hadland. Thomas Hadland was reportedly born about 1866 in Norway. His wife, Sophie, was born about 1872 in Norway. They raised at least nine children: "Mamie, Gertrude, Jennie, Helmie, Toralph, Rudolph, Marie, Sigerd, and Florence" (U.S. Census 1910). His island fur farm permit was issued in November 1925 and closed in September 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). For early background information on Mr. Hadland see Forrest (1984:45).

Hadlund: (KET-05, PET-35). This is a common misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname Hadland. I believe these two referenced fur farm sites were under special use permit to Thomas and/or Sigurd Hadland (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1930). Also see Isto (2012:86).

Haffner, Andrew: (JUN-37). Andrew Herman Haffner was born March 8, 1890 in North Dakota (WWII Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Haffner was issued his fur farm permit in July, 1936 and it was closed in August 1940 when it was converted to a homestead parcel by the Forest Service. The parcel is referred to as homesite #375. At least one 10'X12' mink pen was on the site. In 1939 the mink pen was valued at \$600 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Alaska Game Commission (1941) lists him as an active mink fur farmer.

Hallson: (KET-17). Edna E. Hallson was born October 30, 1895 and died December 15, 1987 (Social Security Death Index; Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). She was in partnership with McDonald on the fur farm site. Historical literature indicates they were active fur farmers at

least in 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.).

Halstrom, Fred: (SIT-18). Mr. Halstrom was the on-site caretaker on the fur farm island at least during 1930 (Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Halterman, Bill: (XPA-18). William (Bill) Halterman was born about 1871 in Pennsylvania. His wife, Jessie, was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920). Prior to his fur farm venture Mr. Halterman operated the Hollywood Shoe Shop in Juneau, Alaska. According to Forest Service representatives, Mr. Halterman appeared sickly and unable to successfully operate the blue fox fur farm business. The Forest Service received news November 25, 1940 that Mr. "Bill Halterman died a few weeks ago" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The island fur farm permit was issued to Mr. Halterman in July 1936 and closed at the end of 1940. Agency files indicate the fur farm was abandoned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, the Alaska Game Commission lists Mrs. Halterman in their 1941 circular (Alaska Game Commission 1941).

Halterman, Jessie: (XPA-18). Jessie Halterman was born about 1886 (U.S. Census 1920). She is the surviving spouse of William (Bill) Halterman (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.). See above entry.

Haltiner, Fred E.: (PET-10, PET-12, PET-60). Frederick Haltiner was born March 28, 1907 and died June 1, 1971. His wife, Beulah, was born January 23, 1905 and died October 28, 1997 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). Also see Beulah Haltiner (1983). Mr. Haltiner was an active fur farmer from the mid-1930's to the early 1940's (Roberts n.d.). His main source of income during the 1940's was commercial fishing (Chipperfield 1945). The Alaska Game Commission (1941) mistakenly lists him as operating a fur farm on "Howard Island". This may be the local name for one of the unnamed islands under PET-10 (Roberts n.d.)? This latter "unnamed" island apparently lies between Kousk Islets and Hound Island and encompasses approximately 300 acres. It also appears to have been reportedly under permit to Mr. Haltiner between 1937 and 1942 (Chipperfield 1945).

Handley, C.M.: (SKG-09). Charles M. Handley was born about 1864 in Alaska. In 1920 the U.S. Census noted a boarder living with Mr. Hardley, Mr. Arthur Jennings, born about 1881 in England (U. S. Census 1920). Mr. Jennings is another noted fur farmer, commonly referred to as "Scotty" Jennings (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Hardley was in partnership with Tom D. Lahey. The partners initially constructed temporary pens in Haines, but moved to the south side of the Chilkat River (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.).

Hanna, Henry C. (Shorty): (JUN-32). Henry C. Hanna drowned September 3, 1928, while on a goose hunting trip to Gambier Bay, Admiralty Island (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Information indicates that the Juneau fur farm permit was issued at least in February 1928 and closed in January 1932. He was married to Hilda Hendrickson Hanna (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The family property was deemed eligible for homestead classification and selection. It was designated as homesite #33 (Roberts n.d.; 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". Also see Alaska State Library (1989) and Markell (2002).

Hanna, Hilda Hendrickson: (JUN-32). Hilda Hendrickson Hanna was born August 5, 1904 and died at the Sitka Pioneers Home in April 1981 (Social Security Death Index, Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). She is the fourth child of Henry and Marie (Mary) Hendrickson. She married Henry C. Hanna on June 14, 1924. Following Henry C. Hanna's death in 1928 she married John Osborn (about 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 name Hanna until her death in 1981 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Also see Alaska State Library (1989) and Markell (2002).

Hansen, Eiler: (XPA-01, XPA-09). Mr. Hansen was born about 1892 in Minnesota. His wife, Louisa, was born about 1893 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Hansen was an active fur farmer throughout the 1920's and 1930's (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963: 70, 100; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1932). Mr. Hansen was a partner in the Biorka Fur Company along with Felix Beauchamp and Adolf Thomsen in XPA-01 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was also involved in the Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated (XPA-09) 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). Mr. Hansen was also noted as the long time administrator of the Alaska Pioneers' Home in Sitka (Denison 1949: 316).

Hansen, Henry: (CRG-04). Henry B. Hansen was born about 1895 in Alabama. His wife, Mae C., was born about 1907. They raised at least one child, Henry B. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Henry Hansen was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.). Lando (1981) refers to two possible individuals holding overlapping fur farming permits for the site. The second person currently remains unnamed. Also see the Henry Hansen entry.

Hansen, John: (KET-25). Conrad John Hansen was born March 17, 1879 in Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Hansen operated his fur farm at least during 1924 according to historical literature (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). He reportedly raised silver, red, and cross fox in pens (Roberts n.d.). The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) lists a "Jack Hansen" interred there. However, there is no grave marker associated with the individual site.

Hansen, Margaret: (XPA-17). Margaret Hansen was born in 1892 and died in 1948 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). She is the wife of Sam Hansen. See Sam Hansen below.

Hansen, Ole: (PET-11; XPA-35). Ole Hansen was born August 30, 1891 and died in June 1970 (Social Security Death Index). A second source specified that he was born June 8, 1881 in Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Jonetta Hansen (Petersburg Pilot 2013a). Mr. Hansen's island fur farm permit for PET-11 was issued in June 1931 and abandoned by November 1932. The island was not stocked with furbearers according to historical files (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service (1932) mentions XPA-35 in its circular. However, it was referred to as "Franklin Island". No such island currently exists under the USDI-Geological Survey (n.d.). Mr. Hansen, a commercial fisherman, appeared to focus more on fishing than fur farming. Non-payment of annual rental fee reported (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Hansen reportedly restored a beached boat in the family's front yard and went halibut fishing (Petersburg Pilot 2013). The family relocated from Petersburg during WWII to Marysville, Washington (Petersburg Pilot 2013).

Hansen, Sam: (XPA-16, XPA-17). Samuel Hansen reportedly died April 21, 1962 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Hansen appears to have been a caretaker or share cropper on XPA-16. The fur farm permit appears to have been listed under Olaf Tenfjord (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; 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 XPA-17. Mr. Wyant wanted to retain both surnames (Wyant and Hansen) on the 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 farm to Wyant. They reportedly then moved to Sitka, and were involved in commercial fishing (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1945). Also see Margaret Hansen above.

Hanson, Henry: (CRG-04). Henry Hanson was born about 1856 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Hansen was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1921 (Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.). Also see the Henry Hansen entry.

Hanson, Sam: (XPA-16). This reference is a misspelling of the surname Hansen.

Hargin, Geo: (SIT-39). George Hargin was in partnership with T. M. Armstrong. Their island fur farm permit was issued in January 1926 and was relinquished by November 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Hargrave, Harold F.: (JUN-24). Mr. Hargrave was born March 17, 1906 and died January 11, 1999 (Social Security Death Index). His fur farm permit was issued May 1937 and transferred to a residence permit in August 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938). Mr. Hargrave is also mentioned in passing in a short magazine article (Hartman 1971: 48).

Harris, Charles A.: (PET-11, PET-22). Mr. Harris was born about 1886 in Kansas. There was no mention of his spouse, but four children are referenced: Russell, Richard, Hugh, and Andrea (U.S. Census 1930). A second source lists his full name as "Charles Alsey Harris". His birth date was listed as February 7, 1885 in Kansas (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Harris appears to have been unsuccessful in his attempts to enter the fur farming business. Both applications for fur farm sites were apparently rejected by the Forest Service (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Harris, Ed: (XPA-11). Mr. Edward (Ted) W. Harris was born about 1886 in California. His wife, Eleanor, was born about 1899 in Washington. They raised at least one child: Eleanor (U.S. Census 1920). A second source cites his birth in 1885. It also referred to his wife as Elnora (U.S. Census 1930). Easley (2011) suggests there were two daughters according to her uncle George's oral history (Myron and Pasternak 1998). Easley (2011) relates the two Harris daughters were referred to as Elna and Janie. Mr. Harris was issued his fur farm permit for the island in September 1922 and it was closed in January 1926. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings also worked on the island fur farm between 1925 and 1930 for C. D. Huff and Seth Mills (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Harris and Jennings reportedly had two separate homes on the island at opposite ends to thwart potential poachers. They also reportedly had a crude telephone system connecting their two cabins (Mills 1983).

Harris, E.W. (Ted): (XPA-11, XPA-12, XPA-13). This is Edward (Ted) W. Harris. Mr. Harris was born about 1886 in California. His wife, Eleanor, was born about 1899 in Washington. They raised at least one child: Eleanor (U.S. Census 1920). A second source cited his birth in 1885. It also referred to his wife as Elnora (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Harris was issued his fur farm

permits in September 1922 and they were closed in January 1926 (XPA-12, XPA-13). Mr. Harris then went into partnership with Dr. George F. Freeburger and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings (XPA-12). Dr. Freeburger was the principle investor and probably collaborated with E. (Ted) W. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings in the fur farm business (Roberts n.d.). In October 1930 it was reported that no profit has been gained from the island fur farm between 1927-1928. The island fur farm permit was issued in February 1926 and relinquished at the end of 1931 (XPA-12). Mr. Harris and Jennings also worked as manager/caretakers on XPA-11 between June 1925 and March 1930 (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).

Harris, Richard: (PET-35). Richard Harris was born about 1914 (U.S. Census 1930) and died December 8, 1963 (deArmond 1995, U.S. Census 1930). A second source states that Richard Harris was born in 1913 and died in 1988 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). He is the son-in-law of John A. Hadland (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Harris was issued his island fur farm permit in July 1936 and it was closed in 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Harvey, E.E.: (PET-92). E. Edward Harvey was born about 1863 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). The Ketchikan Chronicle noted Mr. Harvey's passing April 18, 1937 (deArmond 1995). His wife; "S. Harriette", was born about 1866 in Ohio. They raised at least one child, Katherina (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Harvey lived and worked on Woewodski Island from approximately 1913. Lando (1981) references the Woewodski Ranch Fur Farm. Mr. Harvey also owned several mines and mining claims there (e.g., The Olympic Mine, etc.) (Roberts n.d.). Mr. E. E. Harvey was in fur farming partnership with James Allen according to Roppel (2011). In late 1920, the partners purchased in a pair of silver fox used as breeding stock. The partners appear to have ceased fur farm operations by sometime in 1929 (Roppel 2011). Also see American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b and Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f.

Harvie, James: (CRG-09). James Harvie is the son of S.N. Harvie. He was born about 1911 (U.S. Census 1930). He is mentioned in files between 1930 and 1932 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). See the above for reference to the fur farm site.

Harvie, S.N.: (CRG-09). Seward N. Harvie was born about 1874 in Canada. His wife, Katie, was born about 1880. They raised at least two children, James and Alice. George Tinch was reportedly born about 1909. He was a "Tlingit mixed blood son of Katie" (U.S. Census 1930). The Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) notes the permittee operating his fur farm on the island, and agency files note his fur farm permitted activity between August 1923 and 1930 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). A second source notes Mr. Harvie being issued an island fur farm permit in October 1930. It was officially closed in February 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). The Forest Service theorized that he apparently did not stock the island with fox. 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 fox on the island. In January 1932 he advised the Forest Service that he wished to relinquish his fur farm permit (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Hasbrouck, Leon W.: (PET-63). The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) grave marker lists Leon Hasbrouck's life span between 1901 and 1983. It also lists his wife, Sarah, as between 1903 and 1992. Mr. Hasbrouck was issued his island fur farm permit in November 1930, and

was classified as a fur farm as late as 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1941). The permit was transferred to a potential homesite parcel classification in July 1936. Currently the island still remains within the Tongass National Forest. The permittee claimed continuous occupancy since November 1930. 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". 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; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see The Petersburg Pilot (2008) and Petersburg Public Library (2009) for limited background, family history, and photographs.

Hausness, Lars: (PET-06). Mr. Lars Hausness was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Hausness was issued his island fur farm permit in February 1923 and it was closed in March 1934. During the early 1930's it appears that Dean Kaylor and A. McGilton were on site managers and/or sharecroppers for Hausness. Mr. Hausness eventually... "sold improvements, title, live foxes on the island to Jacob Hadland for \$500, and title to fur farm brand for \$10" (Alaska Game Commission 1929; 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). Mr. Hausness is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009).

Hayes, Delbert R.: (XMF-05). Mr. Hayes appears to have been born about 1914 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). He was in partnership with Mr. Jacobi J. With in the island fur farm. The fur farm permit was issued to Mr. With in January 1934 and it was relinquished by January 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Haynes, Ole: (SIT-11). "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, Chapter 11:1-3; Roberts 2010:13; Schooler 2003:183). Ole Hayes was reportedly born in 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. 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 Records). His wife, Emma Haynes, was born about 1890 in Norway. The couple raised several children together: Marion, Evelyn, Mary, Ole, and Edwin (U. S. Census 1930).

Heaps, B.T.: (PET-31). Mr. Heaps was the President of Barrier Island Fox Farm Inc. He and his partners applied for the island fur farm in January 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Hegdahl, Emil: (CRG-35). The name E. Hegdahl and Emil Hegdal appear on Alaska Game Commission circulars (1933, 1934). Emil Hegdahl was born about 1890 in Badstahon rodbommer, Norway. Mr. Hegdahl emigrated to the U.S. April 13, 1911 (Boston Passenger and Crew Lists, 1820-1942; U.S. Census 1930). A second reference source states that he was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920) However, another source specified that he was born March 6, 1890 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was reportedly in partnership with John B. Andersen, Harold E. Ericksen, and Peter Erstad (U.S. Census 1930). The mink fur farm is reportedly within the Meyers Chuck area (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; U.S. Census 1930).

Heinemann, Julius: (JUN-09, JUN-13, SUM-07, SUM-08). An early reference misspelled his surname, Heineman (USDA-Forest Service 1932). It was also apparently misspelled by Loftus

(1932) as “Hynaman”. Julius Heinemann was born in Germany, May 22, 1883 and died August 1972 (U.S. Census 1930, Social Security Death Index). Mr. Heinemann was an active fur farmer throughout the 1920’s and 1930’s (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1932). He appears to have served in multiple capacities in the fur farming industry throughout this era. Mr. Heinemann was listed as in partnership with Meirer in JUN-13. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1923 (Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1924a)

Heinz, Bob: See Loftus 1932. Reference refers to the general Ketchikan area without specific details or descriptions. However, mink raising is mentioned. Dr. Loftus (1931) also refers to a Bob Hinds in the Ketchikan area. This may be one and the same person?

Heisler, Chas.: (JUN-01). Charles Hiesler was born about 1867 in Pennsylvania. His wife, Ethele, was born about 1867 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920). The 1920 U.S. Census spelled his name as follows: Hiesler. Historical literature indicates that Mr. Hiesler was active in fur farming at least during 1923-1924, and possibly earlier (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:79; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Helman, S.W.: (PET-53). Sylvester W. Helman was born about 1875 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Helman was issued his island fur farm permit in May 1920 and it was relinquished in April 1922 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He was later noted as having raised mink in pens (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936).

Hemphill, J. Wallace: (PET-37). Mr. Hemphill was in partnership with George and Louis G. Scribner in the Found Island Fur Farm. Their fur farm permit was issued in May 1920 and closed in November 1924 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; 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 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” (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Hendrickson, Harry: (SIT-12). There is some confusion as to the given name: Harry and Henry Hendrickson. It appears the two may be one and the same person. More research and reporting recommended. This may have been an administrative/clerical misspelling or misinterpretation of the given name. Mr. Hendrickson was in partnership with Martin Otterstad. They were issued their island fur farm permit for SIT-12 in May 1924. They reportedly relinquished their permit in February 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c See below.

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 born about 1864 in Finland (U.S Census 1910). His actually birth date is November 8, 1862, in Piehinge, Finland. Mr. Hendrickson died August 11, 1945. 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 St. Ann’s Hospital. The couple emigrated to the U.S. around 1886. 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). In 1910 they had a boarder in residence: "Arthur Kunnes". He was born about 1886 in Finland. Mr. Hendrickson was in partnership with Martin Otterstad in their island fur farm. The permit was issued in May 1924 and relinquished in February 1926 (Alaska State Library 1989; Markell 2002; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

In 1914, Henry decided to homestead eighty acres on north Douglas Island. They 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 site (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Later, due to Mrs. Hendrickson's poor health, they acquired a 10 acre home site. It was referred to as home site #32. It was located in the Sunny Point area north of Juneau. Mr. Ray Peterson built 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. The 16'X 65' mink pen was valued at \$700 in 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Hendrickson's moved to the Sunny Point area sometime in 1929. Reportedly, "they raised mink until that market collapsed" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=887). Mr. Hendrickson remained at their Sunny Point home until his death in 1945.

Following Henry Hendrickson, Dr. and Mrs. Joe Reiderer owned the 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 are then turned over to the Fish and Wildlife Service for eventual release (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=923).

Herman, Captain: (SIT-35). Mr. Herman was noted as the Captain of U.S. Cutter "Sygan". Captain Herman was interested in the fur farm enterprise, and reportedly put up the money for the annual lease site in 1928 (Roberts n.d.). He appears to have been in partnership with Dr. Elbert Leonhardt, M. S. Whittier, and Ralph R. Young in the Leonhardt Fur Farms. The company was issued its island fur farm permit in September 1923 and it was officially abandoned in July 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a). There are at least three possible individuals with the name "Herman" living and working in the Sitka area during the lease period. They are as follows: John Herman, Charles Herman, and Zack or Zachary Herman (U.S. Census 1920).

Hern, Perry M.: (SKG-27). Mr. Hern was born about 1880 in Michigan. His wife, Lillian, was born about 1890 in Washington. They raised at least one child, Perry M. (U.S. Census 1920). Historical literature references indicate the Skagway area mink fur farm was in operation at least during 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). There is some confusion with the name Perry Kern (SKG-19). It is theorized that these are one and the same person, and merely a misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname "Hern" in historic files and circulars (Roberts n.d.).

Heydek, A.S.: (SIT-46). Alexander Stephen Heydek was born May 8, 1885 (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source reports that he was born May 8, 1882 in Wisconsin (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The A.S. Heydek Fur Farm was noted for mink in historical files at least during 1933-1941. The fur farm was reportedly located in the Tenakee Springs area of Chichagof Island (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Hibbs, J.H.: (CRG-13, SUM-01). John "Hairu" Hibbs was born November 9, 1888 in Nebraska (WWI Civil Draft Registration). A second source states that John "Halver" Hibbs was born

November 9, 1888 in Nebraska (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Minimal information indicates that Mr. Hibbs at least attempted to acquire two island fur farms. It appears these attempts were made in the early 1920's (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Hickston, E. A.: (SIT-18). Mr. Hickston was in partnership with George T. Morgan, Edna J. Wilson, and V. H. Wilson in the Blue Diamond Fur Farm. He was considered an influential partner in the fur farm company. The company's island fur farm permit was issued in December 1924 and abandoned in August 1930 (Huston 1963: 70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Hildebrand, Gregory J.: (PET-04, PET-49). An early reference to him was misspelled; Hilderbrand (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923) Mr. Hildebrand was born about 1883 in Iowa. A second source specified that he was born April 23, 1882 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). His given name was mistakenly referred to as "George Hildebrand" (U.S. Census 1920). His wife, "Ethe" Pearl, was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). It was said that Mr. Hildebrand died September 2, 1962 (deArmond 1995). Reportedly, the couple raised at least two daughters: Geraldine (Jeri) and Emma Jewel (Frink 1983). Ms. Geraldine Hildebrand Frink stated 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). Gregory Hildebrand was first issued his fur farm special use permit for PET-04 in October 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f), and took on a financial partner in 1924, S.V.B. Miller. It is not currently known when the partnership dissolved or ended. The Hildebrand fur farm (i.e., Fair Island Fox Farm) tenure spanned 1920 until sometime in 1936 when Mr. Hildebrand became ill. He sold the island improvements in 1944 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:1; Loftus 1930; Mobley 1999:15; 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, 1932). Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand purchased the improvements on PET-49 in 1937 from D.I. Campbell. The couple did not operate the latter island fur farm but had a contract to sell it to Mr. Earl Benitz. The permit was never issued to Mr. Benitz because he apparently did not fulfill the contract with them. Mr. Benitz abandoned the island in 1941 and it has not operated as a fur farm since that date. The last address of record for the permittee: G.J. Hildebrand, 1326 Washington Blvd., Venice, California (Chipperfield 1945).

Hill: (JUN-10). Reference refers to Hill working on the fur farm site at least during 1928 (Roberts n.d.; 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 fur farm site is James Hill. In 1928, Mr. Hill reportedly took over the fur farm under contract. There were many questions as to whether Mr. Hill ever paid in full. The fur farm permit remained in John L. Ahlers name (Janson 1985, Chapter 9:1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Hill, Carl G.: (XPA-11). Mr. Hill was born about 1881 in New York (U.S. Census 1920, 1929). Mr. Hill was issued his island fur farm permit in May 1922 and it was relinquished in December 1924. Forest Service file correspondence in 1925 indicates that the permittee did not comply with the terms and conditions of his lease agreement. 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; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Hill, Joe L.: (JUN-01, JUN-02, JUN-15, SKG-02). Joseph Hill was born January 13, 1899 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards). He is a noted prospector and fur farmer; he eventually died of a heart attack near Sitka (Ward 1983). Mr. Hill's fur farming involvement was individually and in partnership with others spanning the 1920's and 1930's (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1933; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:79; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932).

Hillenbrand, E.: (SKG-10). Edward Hillenbrand was born about 1854 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Hillenbrand 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.).

Hinds, Bob: See Loftus 1931. Reference refers to the general Ketchikan area mink fur farm without specific details or descriptions. Dr. Jule B. Loftus (1932) also refers to a Bob Heinz in the Ketchikan area. This may be one and the same person?

Hirsch, John: (SIT-48). John J. Hirsch reportedly passed away in Juneau, Alaska in March 1944 (Web: Alaska, Finding a Grave Index, 1941-2012). The John Hirsch fur farm was reportedly operated in the Portage-Tenakee Springs area of Chichagof Island. His fur farm was noted as raising blue fox and mink (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Hodgens, Emmett: (XPA-09). Mr. Hodgens was in partnership with Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, C. Jay Mills, L. T. Peterson, and C. A. Peterson in the Sitka Fur Farms Inc. Their island fur farm permit was issued to them in December 1921 and closed in July 1938. The Forest Service claims the fur farm had been abandoned by the permittees (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933,; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938).

Hoff, W.L.: (PET-57). Mr. William L. Hoff was born about 1882 in Minnesota. His wife, Mary E., was born in California about 1888. They raised at least two children: Howard L. and Frances (U.S. Census 1920). In 1925, Mr. W. L. Hoff was interested in purchasing the island fur farm. The Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) mentions W. L. Hoff on the blue fox island fur farm site. On August 30, 1925, in a 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 pair 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". It is theorized that Mr. Hoff initially worked on the fur farm as a caretaker or sharecropper. According to his grandson, Dennis Hoff (2010), W. L. Hoff 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 adventures.

Hoffman, Carl: (SUM-07). Carl E. Hoffman was born April 25, 1902 (U.S. Public Records Index, Vol. 2). A second source reported he was born April 25, 1902 and died October 1996 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Hoffman served as the fur farm caretaker under Ernest Kohlhasse on the island at least during 1943 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938).

Hogan, P.B.: (XPR-03). Peter P. Hogan was born about 1878 in Norway. His wife, Jessie J., was born about 1873 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). Historical literature indicates the island fur farmer was active at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau

of Biological Survey 1923; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Holden, H.: (SKG-12). This may refer to Alex Holton? The H. Holden Fur Farm was reportedly located within the Haines area. It was mentioned as a mink fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.). Further research and reporting recommended.

Holst, Martin: (JUN-02) Martin S. Holst was born about 1877 in Denmark. 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 S. Holst was a business partner in the fur farm from at least 1922 to 1926 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.). 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 October 19, 1945 (deArmond 1995).). Mr. Holst was reportedly an early partner in the Benjamin Island Fur Farm company. The company was issued their initial fur farm permit in the early 1920's (Alaska Game Commission 1924; 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 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Holzheimer, William: (XPR-04). Mr. William A. Holzheimer was born about 1871 in Michigan. He died December 5, 1948 (deArmond 1995). His wife, Georgia M, was born about 1878. The couple was also noted as raising their granddaughter, Mary A. Waldo (U.S. Census 1930). Their granddaughter was said to have been born about 1913 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Holzheimer was in partnership with Dr. J.H. Mustard and Hugh Milton Sawyer in the Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc. The company was granted its island fur farm permit in March 1922 and it appears that it may have been active until 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:4; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). Holzheimer and Sawyer are all that are listed in the USDA-Forest Service (1932) circular for the island fur farm.

Holzheimer, Muller: (XPR-04). This may refer to Mrs. William Holzheimer (Roberts n.d.). See above entry.

Honsinger, Fred F. Dr. Fred F. Honsinger was born about 1920 in California (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified that he was born May 1, 1920 and died March 5, 2010 (California Birth Index, 1905-1995; Juneau Empire 2010b; Social Security Death Index). Currently there is no vital statistical information for his wife, Lenore. The couple raised two children: Penny and Shawn. Dr. Honsinger was named Alaska State Veterinarian in 1962. "In 1962, he became State Veterinarian, which required a lot of travel from cattle and sheep ranches in the Aleutian Chain to dairy and fur farms in Southeast Alaska" (Juneau Empire 2010b). He served 32 years, and retired from the Department of Environmental Conservation in 1994 (Juneau Empire 2010b).

Hoofenagle, G.W.: (KET-19). Mr. Hoofenagle appears in the Alaska Game Commission fur farming circular in 1929. He established his mink fur farm at the site at an abandoned cannery. The cannery site was believed to have been originally established in 1888 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d).

Hoscroft, Jim T.: (XMF-03). Mr. Hoscroft operated the island fur farm individually and in partnership with E. Rognan. The partnership was called Jim Hoscroft and Company, which was issued its fur farm permit in March 1926. However, files indicate Mr. Hoscroft was an active fur farmer by the spring of 1920 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company appears in the literature until at least January of 1938. The two partners stocked the island with marten before 1925, but they "did not prosper" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). They also reportedly trapped off all blue foxes in 1933. In September 1937 the permittee was reportedly 68 years of age, crippled with arthritis and/or rheumatism. Jim Hoscroft died March 23, 1939, at Elfin Cove, Chichagof Island. The island fur farm permit was then 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).

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). He was issued his fur farming special use permit for SIT-20 in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). Mr. Houger eventually rejected and abandoned SIT-20, but he was issued the fur farm permit for XPA-08 in December 1921. The fur farm permit was closed following his death in early 1923. His estate reportedly "sold all interests, fox, and equipment to Dawes for \$5300" (Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Houk: (PET-81). This may be a misspelling or interpretation of Andrew Horak, a business partner with Louis Larson and others (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Houk's name appears on a circular for established fur farmers. The circular refers to the Petersburg area and the raising of silver, red, and cross fox in pens (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.).

Housness, Lars: (PET-06). Surname incorrectly appears in Alaska Game Commission (1929). The correct spelling of the surname is Hausness. Mr. Lars Hausness was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Hausness was issued his island fur farm permit in February 1923 and it was closed in March 1934. During the early 1930's it appears that Dean Kayler and A. McGilton were on site managers and/or sharecroppers for Hausness. Mr. Hausness eventually..."sold improvements, title, live foxes on the island to Jacob Hadland for \$500, and title to fur farm brand for \$10" (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Housel, Dave A.: (JUN-53, XPA-15, XPA-20). It is uncertain if there is a clerical error in the middle initial between the recorded and reported names. Mr. David B. Housel was born about 1881. His wife, "Florine D.", was born about 1895. They raised at least one child, Elaina (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Housel was an active fur farmer in island and pen raised furbearers. He was an early partner in the Glacier Fur Farms Company, and two island fur farms (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Janson 1985, Chapter 13:5-6; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). His tenure in fur farming spans the 1920's and 1930's (Roberts n.d.). He was in partnership with "Rusick" in XPA-20 (Alaska Game Commission 1929)

Howard, E. C.: (CRG-08). Edward C. Howard was born about 1862 in Wisconsin. His wife, Elizabeth Effie, was born about 1877 in Arkansas (U.S. Census 1920). The Alaska Weekly reported his passing August 27, 1926 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Howard operated under the name Alaska Fur Farms Inc. The island fur farm permit was issued in March 1920. The permit was officially transferred to Floyd Peterson in January 1929. Mr. Peterson purchased the livestock and improvements (Alaska Game Commission 1924; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 4; Ketchikan Alaska

Chronicle 1923a; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923).

Howard, Fred C.: (SIT-13). Fred C. Howard was born April 25, 1894 in Washington (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source specified that he was born Fred Coleman Howard, April 25, 1894 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Howard initially applied for the island fur farm permit in September 1927. The fur farm file was officially closed in May 1930 and noted as having been abandoned. In July of 1929 Mr. Howard was planning to form a company and import approximately 100 black muskrat from eastern Canada. The Forest Service reported in June 1930 that the permittee wanted exclusive use of the island. The Forest Service refused his request for exclusive use of the island. The Forest Service estimated the maximum lease area as 2500 acres and the actual total island area as 6000 acres (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Howard reportedly resided in Enumclaw, Washington (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Howe: (KET-10). This may refer to Alfred Howe. If correct, he was born September 26, 1886 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Howe was in partnership with Elmer Hadland and W. G. Strench in the Premier Fox Farms (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). The company was issued its fur farm permit in July 1922. The Forest Service noted the company name in their files as late as 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:49; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:1; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924, 1932).

Hudson: (KET-16). This may refer to John or Jonah Hudson. Mr. Hudson was born about 1872 in Canada. His wife, Mary A., was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1900), 1871 (U.S. Census 1920), 1876 (U.S. Census 1930), and 1875 in Canada (U.S. Census 1940). The married couple was described as "Tsimshian" Indians originally from Canada, but now residing on Metlakatla Island in 1900 (U.S. Census 1900). They reportedly emigrated to the U.S in 1887 (U.S. Census 1900). Mr. and Mrs. Hudson raised several children: "Harold, C. Everett, Lilly, Laura, John or Jack, and William" (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). Hudson was in partnership with Nelson in their island fur farm. The partnership was issued their fur farm 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).

Hudson, M.P.(SIT-19). The given name of this individual appears at least two ways: M.P. and M.S. Hudson (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). This may be a misreading or misinterpretation of Mary A. Hudson (Roberts n.d.). See above for possible clarification. M. P. Hudson was reportedly in partnership with John A. Kron. The pair applied for their fur farm permit in December 1919 (Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Subsequent files state the permit was under John Kron, with no mention of M.P. Hudson, by late 1920 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Huff, C.D.: (XPA-11). An early reference misspelled his surname, Ruff (USDA-Forest Service 1932). Claude D. Huff was born about 1889 in Iowa. His wife, "Mabelle", was born about 1888 in Iowa. They raised an adopted son: Donald S. (Easley 2010, 2011; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Huff was in partnership with Seth A. Mills in their island fur farm. Their Huff & Mills fur farm permit was issued June 1925 and closed in April 1930. Their business partnership dissolved in January 1930. Mr. Huff continued the fur farm in order to recover and remove improvements on the island (Easley 2011). Huff's own fur farm permit commenced in April 1930 and was relinquished in July 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Huff n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1932). Easley (2011) stressed that Mr. Huff quit the fur farm 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 move 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.). Additional insights and remembrances have been shared by Don Huff (1997) and George Jackson (Myron and Pasternak 1998).

Hydaburg, J.N.: (CRG-22). Hydaburg was in partnership with J. N. and T. D. Pitsenberger. It would appear the partners made up the Nichols Island Blue Fox Company (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Their fur farm permit was issued in November 1921. Historical literature suggests that the enterprise continued until at least sometime in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; 1923, 1924).

Hynaman: (SUM-08). See Loftus 1932. Dr. Loftus appears to have phonetically spelled various individual names and/or islands in his monthly reports to the Governor. It is believed that Dr. Loftus was referring to “Julius Heinemann” (Roberts n.d.).

Ibach, Joseph P.: (XMF-04, XMF-07). An early circular misspelled his surname, Ibuck (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Mr. Joseph Paul Ibach was born about 1881 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1920) or New York (U.S. Census 1930). A third source specified that he was born December 23, 1880 in New York (WWII Draft Registration cards, 1942). His wife, Carolyn S. (U.S. Census 1920) or “Sherley C.” (U.S. Census 1930) was born about 1884. They were widely known as Joe and Shirley (Muz) Ibach (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 5; Gustavus Historical Archives & Antiquities n.d.a; Isto 2012: 136). Mr. Ibach’s passing was noted in the September 1960 edition of the Alaska Sportsman (deArmond 1995). Mr. Ibach was granted his fur farm special use permit for XMF-07 in November 1920, and was in business partnership with C. S. Jillson and H. C. Ross (XMF-04) by July 1920 (Janson 1985, Chapter 9:1; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924c). Their company, Ibach and Company, was issued their fur farm permit in July 1920. It isn’t currently known when this business partnership ended. The fur farm permit was converted to a residence permit in March of 1938. Mr. Ibach also held a fur farm permit for XMF-07 from November 1920 to October 1922 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:93; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932). In September 1936 Mr. Ibach reported to the Forest Service concerning 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. His prices have been 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” (Rakestraw 1981:114; Roberts n.d.).

Ibach, Shirley C.: (XMF-04, XMF-07). Mrs. Ibach was married to Joseph P. Ibach. She was reportedly born in New York in 1884 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Her name appears as Carolyn S. (1920) and as “Sherley C” (1930) in the U.S. Census. Also see the collection from the Gustavus Historical Archives & Antiquities (n.d.a). Muz Ibach reportedly died in 1959.

Ingersoll: (KET-11). Reportedly an Initial partner in the fur farm business. Mr. Charles L. Ingersoll was born about 1867 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1920). He was in partnership with Drake, R. T. Graham, C. A. Schonacker, and VanZandt in the Cat Island Fur Farm Corporation. The company was issued their island fur farm permit in 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts

n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b; 1923, 1924). Joseph Starr and Joseph McKay (Alaska Natives) each claimed the island (Roberts n.d.; Wyckoff 1924).

Ingmann, Gunnar: (JUN-01). "Sunnar Ingma" first appeared in the 1920 U. S. Census. This is probably a misspelling or interpretation of Gunnar Ingman (U.S. Census 1920). Gunnar Ingman was born about 1888 in Finland. His wife, Esther, was born about 1891 in Finland. They raised at least one child: Gordon (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that he was born Gunnar J. Ingman in 1889 in Finland. It also states that his wife, Esther U., was born in 1894. Their son was said to have been born in 1916 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Three other sources specified that Mr. Ingman was born February 9, 1888 in Finland (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Gunnar Ingman was a business partner with Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack, Thomas Ryan, and Grover C. Winn. They formed the Lincoln Fox Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). The company reportedly commenced operations "about 1923". Their first Forest Service lease was issued 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. Pollack was convicted of violating the Alaska Bone Dry Act & National Prohibition Act. Their island fur farm permit was officially relinquished in July 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Irwin, R.W.: (KET-15). Mr. Roland W. Irwin was born about 1884 in Maryland. His wife, Hazel, was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920). Currently there is no specific information concerning Mr. Irwin's fur farm exploits (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Israelson, Andrew. Andrew Israelson was born about 1873 in Norway. He was married to Annie C. Israelson. She was born about 1884 in Norway. Differing dates appear on their burial plots within the local Petersburg Memorial Cemetery: Andrew Israelson May 4, 1874-September 11, 1957; Annie Israelson 1884-1973. The couple raised Arnold, F. Marvin and Mildred (U.S. Census 1920). Additional reference sources specify that Mr. Israelson was actually born May 4, 1874 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Another source notes a differing birth dates for Mr. Israelson: 1876 (U.S. Census 1930), and 1875 (U.S. Census 1940). Mrs. Israelson was actually born in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Israelson reportedly was involved in fur farming in the Point Agassiz area (Alaska Game Commission 1934). It is currently not known if he was collaborating with Louis Israelson and/or Carl A. Swanson (PET-89) in fur farming or operating his enterprise independently.

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 November 8, 1968. His wife, Alexandra, was born about 1889. The couple raised Dorothy, Verner, and Spencer (U.S. Census 1930). Further sources note his name as Louis John Israelson and his exact birth date as October 14, 1884 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A fourth source specifies that he was born in Hemnes, Norway (WWII Draft Registration, 1942). Louis Israelson established one of the pioneering homesteads in the Point Agassiz area. Mr. Israelson appears to have been an early collaborator with Carl A. Swanson in the purchase of four fox pups in June 1924, (Roppel 2011). It is currently unknown as to when their business collaboration commenced or ended.

Ivey, B.H.: (JUN-48). Mr. Ivey was in partnership with Stanley J. Nichols. The pair formed the Ivey-Nichols fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in July 1925 for the Spasski Peninsula, Islands, and Bay, of Chichagof Island. Their fur farm permit was closed for unspecified reasons in September 1926 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Jack's, Blue Fox: (XMF-01). "Blue Fox Jack (Jack Johnson) operated a fur farm on Taylor Island. He's remembered, among other things, for his encounter with a bear which attacked him while he was packing some fresh venison on his back. Jack is lucky to have survived" (Hilson 1976:74; Roberts n.d.).

Jackson: (KET-02). This may refer to Jimmie Jackson? Mr. Jackson's passing was noted in the April 7, 1927 Wrangell Sentinel (deArmond 1995). There is very little current information available on Mr. Jackson and his business partners, the Brounty brothers (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). See Brounty brothers above.

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 boat 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. His official name change was issued December 23, 1940. Chris Jackson reportedly died of a heart attack aboard his fishing boat 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 Goddard Hot Springs area (Myron and Pasternak 1998). Chris Jackson signed a contract with John (Jack) Clausen to manage XPA-08 between 1932 and 1936 (Easley 2012).

Jackson, C.W.: (PET-43, PET-62). C. W. Jackson was in partnership with Sigurd Mathinson. They were issued their fur farm permit in July 1920 for PET-43 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). A second source states that they were issued their fur farm special use permit in April 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). They took on the "Gomoll Brothers" in 1927. It appears Ernest Gomoll took over the fur farm permit in the fall of 1933 (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Jackson then independently held the fur farm permit for PET-62 between 1928 and 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1932, 1934, 1945; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1932).

Jackson, J.O.: (XPR-02). J. O. Jackson and Leo G. Jackson appear to have been business partners in their fur farm venture. No specific information is currently available concerning their fur farm business (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Jackson, Mrs. Jessie. Mrs. Jackson reportedly operated a Hoonah area fur farm. Her fur farm reportedly pen raised blue, silver, black, cross, and red fox and mink (Alaska Game Commission 1936).

Jackson, Leo: (XPR-02). Leo G. Jackson and J. O. Jackson appear to have been business partners in their fur farm venture. No specific information is currently available concerning their fur farm business (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Jacobsen, Mrs. Mabel: (XPA-18). Agency files and circulars mistakenly misspelled the surname. It should be correctly spelled, Jacobson. Mabel Jacobson 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 in December 1932, and it was closed in July 1936. Her husband, Selmer (Samuel) Jacobson died August 31, 1932. Mrs. Jacobson was awarded the fur farm September 30, 1932 by the Juneau probate court. She eventually sold the improvements and livestock to Bill and Jessie Halterman. Mrs. Jacobson's fur farm permit was terminated in July 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1936; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Selmer Jacobson below.

Jacobsen, Selmer: (SUM-10, XPA-18). This refers to Selmer or Samuel Jacobson, husband of Mabel Jacobson. It is assumed at this time that Samuel is an attempt at Americanization of the name Selmer. Selmer Jacobson died August 31, 1932. Mr. Jacobsen initially applied for his XPA-18 fur farm permit in November 1923; it was issued to him in March 1924 (USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c). He was also in partnership with Benson and Mathinson in SUM-10. This latter fur farm permit was applied for in January 1924. The latter permit was issued in February 1924 and it was said to have been abandoned by December 1930 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mrs. Mabel Jacobson, widow, inherited the XPA-18 fur farm special use permit, livestock, and improvements. William Bartell, business partner with Selmer Jacobson, conveyed all interests in the permit and improvements to Mrs. Jacobson, October 31, 1932. The fur farm special use permit was transferred to Mrs. Jacobson in September 1932 (Roberts n.d.). Her name last appears in the annual 1933 Alaska Game Commission circular listing the state's supposed active fur farmers. Mr. Jacobson was an active fur farmer with partners Mathinson, Benson, and eventually Lundgren in the early 1920's (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Jacobson, Fred: (SIT-37). It appears Fred Jacobson was born May 12, 1904 and died in April 1983 (Social Security Death Index). He was in partnership with A.L. Dunn and Sidney D. Charles in their island fur farm. Their permit was issued in mid-1920 and closed at the end of 1921 for undisclosed reasons (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Jahnke, Edward: (SIT-12). Mr. Jahnke's name has appeared in at least three different forms or variations: Jahnke, Yanke, and Yonke in records, files, literature, and oral history (Roberts n.d.; Wooton 1983). Edward Arthur Jahnke was born November 17, 1887 in Wisconsin (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). No specific information is currently available concerning his fur farm businesses (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Jenne, Chas. P.:(JUN-01, SUM-08). Mr. Charles P. Jenne was born about 1886 in Washington. His wife, Crystal, was born about 1885. They raised at least three children: "Corrinab, Charles J., and Phyllis M". The 1930 U.S. Census lists Mr. Jenne's uncle in residence: Mr. Joseph A. Snow. Mr. Snow was born about 1867 in Massachusetts. Charles P. Jenne was a business partner with Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingmann, John Pollack, and Grover C. Winn. They formed the Lincoln Fox Company (JUN-01). The company reportedly commenced operations "about 1923". Their first Forest Service lease was issued 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. 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.). Mr. Jenne was also involved in SUM-08 as the President of the Sumdum Island Fur 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).

Jennings, Arthur: (XPA-12). Mr. Arthur (Scotty) Jennings was born about 1881 in England (U.S. Census 1920). His birth date changed to 1882 in the following census record (U.S. Census 1930). Additionally, an earlier reference to Arthur Jennings was reported as a boarder with Mr. C.M. Handley (SKG-09) in the Haines area (U.S. Census 1920). See the Scotty Jennings entry.

Jennings, Scotty: (XPA-11). Records specify that Mr. Jennings was in partnership with Mr. Ed Harris throughout the 1920's and 1930's (Roberts n.d.). Additionally, an earlier reference to Arthur Jennings was reported as a boarder with Mr. C. M. Handley (SKG-09) in the Haines area (U.S. Census 1920). The partnership files between Mr. E. (Ted) W. Harris and Jennings (XPA-11) specify that they occupied two separate cabins on the fur farm island. The two cabins were at opposite ends of the fur farm island to thwart potential fox poachers. Reportedly, the two partners had a crude telephone system connecting the two homes (Mills 1983). On 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 employed E. (Ted) W. Harris and Arthur (Scotty) Jennings in the fur farm business (Roberts n.d.). The island fur farm permit was issued in February 1926 and relinquished at the end of 1931. In October 1930 it was reported that no profit has been gained from the islands between 1927-1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b.).

Jensen, John: (XPA-24). John Jensen was born about 1881 in Norway. His grave marker states that he was born in 1879 and died in 1944 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). His wife, Georgina or Gina, was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). Her grave marker indicates that she was born in 1889 and died in 1941 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). They raised at least three children: Gordon, Bernard or Ben, and Erling (Petersburg Pilot 2010a; Petersburg Pilot 2011). He and his family moved to Petersburg in 1913 (Forrest 1984:56). Mr. Jensen was a business partner with Olaf Tenfjord in their Tebenkof Bay island fur farm. It is currently unknown when their partnership commenced or ended. Forest Service files state that the island fur farm permit was issued in January 1923 to the partners. Historical communications from December 1922 state that..."Jimmy Kousk, of Kake, lives on the island part of the time and has a small garden there." Mr. Tenfjord relinquished the fur farm permit in December 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1945; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1930, 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932). See Olaf and/or Norma Tenfjord entry.

Jillson, C.S.: (XMF-04). Cornelius S. Jillson was born about 1863 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Jillson was a business partner with Joseph Ibach and H. C. Ross. Their partnership, Ibach and Company, was issued their fur farm permit in July 1920. It isn't currently known when this business partnership ended. The fur farm permit was converted to a residence permit by Mr. Ibach in March of 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Johansen, Sverre: (SUM-17). Mr. Johansen was born about 1888 in Norway. His wife, Alma, was born about 1892. They raised at least four children: Mildred, Stanley, Marion, and David (U.S. Census 1930). He was active in local Petersburg civic and political circles (Forrest 1984:56). Mr. Johansen was in partnership with Louis Martins in the island fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued in June 1924, and closed in December 1924. Files indicate the permit and fur farm were abandoned (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). An early circular misspelled his surname, Johanson (USDA-Forest Service 1924c).

Johansen, J.: (PET-41). Kristopher J. Johansen was born about 1865 in Norway (U.S. Census 1900). Mr. Johansen was in partnership with Jesse Ames, Pedar Lund, Charles McKee, Johnas Olsen, Jack G. Smith, and J. H. Wheeler in the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company. Their fur farm

permit was issued in May 1924. The company name and business apparently continued until its file was closed in December 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1932).

Johnson: (XPA-13). This reference probably refers to Fred Johnson. Johnson was reportedly in partnership with Olsen at this time. It is assumed the fur farm permittees operated their enterprise from 1924-1930 based on available agency files and historical literature (Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d., 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Johnson, Arthur: (CRG-02). This appears to be a misinterpretation or misspelling of Arthur Johnston. This citation appears in the Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) and USDA-Forest Service (1924a, 1924b) circulars. Mr. Johnston was born about 1882 in Michigan. His wife, Marie E. or Mary E., was born about 1878 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Johnston was in partnership with Peter L. Wie in their island fur farm. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in May 1922. Mr. Johnston died sometime in 1924 and was replaced in the fur farm partnership with his wife, Marie or Mary (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b.). See Marie Johnston and Peter Wie entries

Johnson, C.W.: (JUN-19; SIT-21). Citation probably refers to Mr. Charles W. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was in partnership with Mr. Hi Parsons in both fur farms (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1932). See Charles W. Johnson below.

Johnson, Charles W.: (SIT-21). Mr. Johnson was born about 1875 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Johnson was in partnership with Mr. Hi Parsons throughout much of this era. In March 1926 the partners reported... "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 in March 1929 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924c, 1932). A Charley Johnson is interred at the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009).

Johnson, China Mary: (XPA-10, XPA-13, XPA-29). China Mary Johnson was born about 1881 in China. She was married several times (Pearson 1950). One of her later husbands, Fred Johnson, was born about 1874 or 1875 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mary had two daughters. One was named Anna or Annie Bong. A second daughter currently remains unnamed (Pearson 1950: 15, 26; U.S. Census 1920). In her life, China Mary was involved in "operating restaurants, laundries, a dairy, fox farms, fishing commercially, trapping, prospecting, hunting and serving as midwife" (Pearson 1950: 12). She claimed to have continuing issues with poachers on her island fur farm (Roppel 2010). China Mary also claims to have named XPA-10 (Pearson 1950: 29). She reported that their fur farming wasn't a success. The pelts were considered less than first class because they were badly matted (Janson 1985, Chapter 9; 6-7; Pearson 1950: 29). It appears one of her daughters, Anna M. Bong, was born about 1902 (U.S. Census 1910) or January 25, 1901 (U.S. Census 1920) and died October 21, 1990 (Social Security Death Index).

Johnson, Cora: (PET-29, PET-71). Cora Marie Johnson was born in Iowa about 1909 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). A third source specifies that she was born November 29, 1908 and died November 6, 2004 (Social Security Death Index). She is the wife of Joseph (Joe) E. Johnson. The young couple was residing with maternal in-laws (Amon and Marie Haug) in 1930 (U.S. Census 1930). Cora Johnson claims she and her husband were convinced to relocate to Alaska from Cheyenne, Wyoming by her maternal uncles and family: Jack Nelson, Nels Nelson, and Nels' son Ross Nelson. These same individuals were already heavily involved in commercial

fishing and island fur farming. Her relatives provided much of the initial outlay for operations and finance (Cora Johnson 1983). She and her husband raised several children: Jim, John, and Lois (Baker-Harris and Welsh 1990; U.S. Census 1940). See Joseph (Joe) Johnson below. Cora Marie Johnson and her husband are both interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) and her life spanned 1908 to 2004.

Johnson, Edwin C.: (SUM-19). See U.S. Public Records Index, Vol. 2. Mr. Johnson reportedly died November 28, 1962 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Johnson reportedly terminated the fur farm partnership with Bob and Claire Robinson in March 1926. Mr. Johnson “took his share in the partnership of foxes off in pelts (40)” (Hilson 1976:68). Also see: Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c,

Johnson, Fred: (SIT-40, XPA-10, XPA-13, XPA-29). Mr. Fred Johnson was born about 1875 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). A second 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 February 14, 1917 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1791-1992). He was married to “China Mary” Johnson (Mills 1983; Pearson 1950: 26). His wife, Mary, was born about 1881 in China (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He was the step-father to her two daughters (Pearson 1950; U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Johnson was an early and prolific fur farmer and commercial fisherman in and around Sitka (Roberts n.d.). He is also noted as being in partnership with Melcher Olson in the Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) circular, Polk’s Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923, and USDA-Forest Service (n.d., 1924a, 1924b). See “China Mary” Johnson. Mr. Johnson is mentioned in various circulars throughout the fur farming era (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Also see Melcher Olson.

Johnson, Fred: (PET-19). It is assumed that this individual is Mr. Fred B. Johnson, and was one and the same as below. The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) lists a Fred Johnson as being interred there. However, the grave marker associated with this individual gravesite is unreadable. Mr. Johnson was born in Nebraska, and married to Minnie C. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was a laborer or caretaker on the island fur farm with A. W. Willard. The fur farm permit was under Lucy A. Willard from 1928 to 1933 (Roberts n.d.) In November 1928, Steve Island was reportedly used exclusively for rearing the fox pups after they are weaned and until they are pelted or reserved for breeding stock. April 1932 Mrs. Willard conveyed all improvements and foxes to Fred B. Johnson because she had no money to pay him. Mr. Johnson held the fur farm permit for the island from March 1933 until it was abandoned in July 1938. In October 1937 Mr. Johnson reported that he’d subleased the business for three years starting in 1935. He stated that “foxes did not earn us a living”. He also reported that he had to commercially fish and trap to survive. Mr. Johnson was to receive 30% of annual increase during the lease period. He claimed poaching and the death of most of the annual fox pups prompted him to cease operations in 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.). See Fred B. Johnson below.

Johnson, Fred B.: (PET-19). It is assumed that this individual, Mr. Johnson, was one and the same as below. He was born in Nebraska, and married to Minnie C. Johnson.

Johnson, Fred B.: (PET-15). Fred B. Johnson was born about 1887 in Nebraska. His wife, Minnie C., was born about 1890. They raised at least one child: Loren R. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Johnson was issued his Petersburg area, Mitkof Island, fur farm permit in December 1938. The approximate one acre parcel was listed as Homesite No. 203; lot K, Scow Bay, Petersburg Group. His fur farm permit was closed in exchange for a warehouse permit in October 1942

(Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b.).

Johnson, George: (SUM-22). George A. Johnson was reportedly born in January 1873 in Sweden (WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). By 1930 he reported that his occupation was "fox ranching". Mr. Johnson was estimated to have been born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1930). He emigrated to the U.S. in 1890 from Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). Historical files indicate that Mr. Johnson initially applied for his fur farm permit in October 1923. These same files suggest that he was active on the site at least during 1924. However, he apparently was issued another permit in October 1926. Currently there is no information as to when he ceased or abandoned his enterprise (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a). George A. Johnson reportedly died in September 1937 and was buried in Juneau, Alaska (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). See next entry.

Johnson, George: (JUN-21). See the above entry for possible clarification concerning this individual. Mr. George Johnson was noted as a partner with Dr. E.H. Kaser and served as the on-site manager/caretaker on the island fur farm between at least 1928 and 1932. Later he was in partnership with O. J. Anderson on the island fur farm between 1933 and 1937. Mr. Johnson reportedly died in June 1937, and Mr. Anderson was in charge of his estate (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012).). The island fur farm permit was officially closed in 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Johnson, George W.: (JUN-10). It is currently unknown if the above individuals are one and the same person (Roberts n.d.). Additional research will be necessary to determine any potential relationship. Mr. Johnson was issued his island 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 fur farm in May 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Johnson, J.M.: (CRG-31). This entry may refer to John Marius Johnsen Stormo? If this is correct, he was said to have been born about 1873 in Norway (U.S. Census 1900). Additional information suggests that he was actually born February 25, 1873 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). J. M. Johnson reportedly worked on the fur farm as a caretaker or sharecropper at least during 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Johnson, John (Jack): (XMF-06, XTR-01,). There are inconsistencies in the dates and possibly individuals for this entry. Further research work recommended for this entry. The Alaska Weekly reports a John Johnson passing away on September 6, 1929 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Johnson was issued his fur farm permit for XTR-01 in December 1924, and the file for this fur farm was closed in October 1926. Mr. Johnson felt he needed a larger island in order to expand. In the fall of 1926 Mr. Johnson sold his improvements for XTR-01 to May and Dickerson and moved his foxes to Glacier Bay (XMF-06) (Alaska Game Commission 1941). "Johnson Cove is the abandoned site of a fox farm started by John Johnson about 1927" (Hilson 1976:78). Conflicting historical literature indicates Mr. Johnson was involved in the Glacier Bay area fur farming according to the Alaska Game Commission in 1929 and 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Johnson, John: (PET-71). John Johnson is the youngest son of Joseph (Joe) and Cora Johnson (1983). His elder brother is James A. Johnson, and younger sister is Lois A. Johnson. John Johnson provided me with a rough sketch map of the family's five acre West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) fur farm. He also shed some light on the daily routine of a typical fur farm family (John Johnson 1996). He reported that the family called their (West Petersburg) City of

Kupreanof fur farm and home, "Johnsonville" (John Johnson 1996). Much of the original fur farm site was bulldozed by a later property owner (e.g. Thomas Hubbard). A greenhouse (converted from a light plant or generator shed) is all that remains of the original "Johnsonville" site.

Johnson, Joseph: (PET-29, PET-50, PET-71). Joseph (Joe) Johnson was born in Florida about 1907 (U.S. Census 1930) or 1906 (U.S. Census 1940). A third source specifies that he was born December 28, 1903 and died December 1981 (Social Security Death Index). In December 1934 he relocated his family from Cheyenne, Wyoming to Alaska. They, and their extended family, operated their Alaska island fur farm from 1934 until 1938 (PET-29). Mr. Johnson worked several years (1938-1940) for Earl Ohmer at the Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50) before starting his own fur farm (PET-71) in 1938 in West Petersburg (now City of Kupreanof). The Johnson's raised brown, blue and silver-blue mink, foxes, fitch, rabbits, and chickens. They ended their fur farming business in 1953 (Cora Johnson 1983). Joe Johnson and his wife, Cora, raised several children: Jim, John, and Lois (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990, Cora Johnson 1983; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Johnson is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery and his grave marker lists his life spanned 1903 to 1981.

Johnson, Karl O.: (SKG-11). The Karl Johnson Fur Farm was established in the Haines area. It was noted as a mink farm in the 1933, 1934, 1936 and 1941 Alaska Game Commission circulars (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Karl O. Johnson was initially misidentified as "Carl O. Johnson" in the 1910 U.S. Census That year 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 1930). Both references state that he emigrated to the U.S. in 1893 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). Throughout the available literature, Mr. Johnson was listed as "single" and "head of household" (U.S. Census 1910, 1930). His grave marker lists his birth year as 1871 and passing sometime in 1953 (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012)

Johnson, Loren R.: (PET-15). Loren R. Johnson is the son of Fred B. and Minnie Johnson. Loren R. Johnson was born about 1915 (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Minkery operated from 1938 until 1942. Loren's father, Fred B. Johnson, was the principle owner/operator (Roberts n.d.). Loren Johnson is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009).

Johnson, Lyle L.: (PET-19). Lyle L. Johnson was born about 1900 in Washington. His wife, Helen L., was born about 1902. They raised at least one child: Jeanne (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Johnson was issued his island fur farm permit in November 1924. However, no current information is available as to when the fur farm was relinquished or abandoned (Roberts n.d.).

Johnson, Minnie: (PET-15). Minnie C. Johnson was born about 1890. Her husband, Fred B. Johnson was born about 1887 in Nebraska. They raised at least one child: Loren R. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Johnson was issued the Petersburg area, Mitkof Island, fur farm permit in December 1938. The approximate one acre parcel was listed as Homesite No. 203; lot K, Scow Bay, Petersburg Group. The fur farm permit was closed in exchange for a warehouse permit in October 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b.).

Johnson, Oscar: (SIT-14, SIT-17). There are two possible individuals who may be associated with these two sites: One, Oscar Johnson, born about 1889 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). The second, Oscar Johnson, born about 1898 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Johnson was in partnership in SIT-14 with Oscar Sirstad from July 1923 to December 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1936; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932, 1938). He bought

out Sirstad's shares in 1936. He relinquished 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 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Johnson was the sole owner/permittee of SIT-17 from November 1936 to January 1940 when he abandoned the island (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938).

Johnson, O.: (JUN-07). Mr. Johnson was reportedly in partnership with Sofus Eilertson in their fur farm venture (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.). It is estimated that their fur farm was active from approximately 1920-1927 (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Roberts n.d.).

Johnson, Victor: (JUN-36). Victor Johnson was born January 27, 1889 in Finland (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He reportedly arrived in the U.S. June 14, 1920 (Alaska Alien Arrivals, 1906-1956). He received his U.S. naturalization October 3, 1924 (U.S. Naturalization Records Index, 1791-1992). Mr. Johnson established his mink fur farm along Fritz Cove Road in Juneau (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.).

Johnstead: (CRG-28). Mr. Johnstead was in partnership with Christensen, Peterson, and Sanderson in their island fur farm venture. The permit for the fur farm was issued in September 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, the USDA-Forest Service (1924c) lists all but Christensen in its circular for the site.

Johnstead, C.J.: (CRG-15). Currently it is unknown if the two Johnstead's are one and the same person. Further research is recommended. Mr. Johnstead reportedly raised blue fox on the island site according to a 1929 Alaska Game Commission circular (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Johnston, Arthur: (CRG-02). Mr. Johnston was born about 1882 in Michigan. His wife, Marie E., was born about 1878 (U.S. Census 1930).and 1877 (U.S. Census 1940) in Missouri. Mr. Johnston was in partnership with Peter L. Wie in their island fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in May 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Johnston died sometime in 1924 and was replaced in the fur farm partnership with his wife, Marie or Mary and Peter Wie (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924, 1932; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:147; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924c).

Johnston, Mrs. Marie E. (Mary): (CRG-02). Mrs. Johnston was born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1940) or 1878 (U.S. Census 1930) in Missouri. Her 1908 Passport application lists her actual birth date as July 13, 1878 in St. Louis, Missouri (U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925). She is the surviving widow of Arthur Johnston. According to the 1930 U.S. Census and Hilson (1976:49) she was in business partnership with Peter L. Wie. Mr. Wie was born about 1874 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Wie reportedly drowned in 1932. The island fur farm permit was officially relinquished in April 1933 (Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:147; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, the Alaska Game Commission (1941) listed her pen raised blue fox fur farm. She reportedly then received mail service in Meyers Chuck. Also see George K. Steel and Peter L. Wie.

Johnstone, Scotty: (CRG-08). An "old fox farm site was once run by Scotty Johnstone (1929). Almost starved in February when storm sank his boats and with no contact with Ketchikan had to live on Christmas candy and fox feed. Finally shot the only deer on the island. Fish & Wildlife man finally found Johnstone in his desperate condition" (Hilson 1976:49). It appears Mr.

Johnstone may have been born Scott Leonard Johnstone, May 12, 1876, in Detroit, Michigan (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918).

Jones: (PET-12). Mr. Jones was in partnership Harry A. Pryde in their island fur farm: Westhope Fur Co. They were issued their fur farming permit in December 1905 and it closed in December 1910 according to agency files and one newspaper account. The island fur farm was reportedly "stocked with free running blue fox". There was at least one residence or house there. Historical literature notes that the fur farm was abandoned by 1917 (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:1-2; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923a; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Jones, Edward: (SUM-06). Edward Jones was born about 1878 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Jones was in partnership with M. W. Goldstein. Their fur farming permit was issued to them in December 1924 and relinquished in November 1927. 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 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).

Jones, W.W.: (SUM-19). Mr. Jones applied for the island fur farm permit in September 1906, and was officially rejected in May 1907. There is currently no supporting information as to why this fur farm permit was rejected (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Further research and reporting recommended.

Jorgensen: (JUN-31). There are at least three possible individuals with similar names (note the spelling of the surnames): Christian Jorgenson, George I. Jorgenson, and Harold E. Jorgenson (U.S. Census 1930). I believe that the most likely individual candidate is Mr. George I. Jorgenson. Mr. Jorgenson was born October 9, 1891 in Minnesota (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil 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 July 1979 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Jorgenson was in partnership in the "Jorgensen-Dawes Fur Farm" (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). It was reportedly a fur farm with pens. 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 Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) mentions Mr. Jorgenson raised mink (Roberts n.d.).

Jorgensen, Harvey: (SUM-05). Mr. Jorgensen was born about 1904. His wife, Lois, was born about 1909 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Harvey Jorgensen was referred to in historical Forest Service files (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). This notation was also observed, "Jorgensen Fox Ranch" in Farragut Bay. If correct, it would indicate at least a minimal business interest and/or relationship with his brother, Peter Jorgensen, and Charles Greenaa in their island fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:69; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1932). Also see Peter Jorgensen and Charles Greenaa.

Jorgensen, Peter: (PET-07, SUM-05). Peter Jorgensen was born about 1873 in Germany. The Alaska Weekly reported his passing on October 3, 1952 (deArmond 1995). The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) lists Peter Jorgensen as being buried there. His life reportedly spanned from 1870 to 1952. Mr. Jorgensen's wife, Paula, was born about 1885. The couple raised at least one daughter: Alaska, born about 1915 (U.S. Census 1930). Paula Jorgensen is

interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Her grave marker lists her life spanned from 1882 to 1934. Mr. Jorgensen was in fur farm partnership with Charles Greenaa and "possibly" his brother, Harvey Jorgensen (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:69; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Mr. Jorgensen and Mr. Greenaa focused primary in their Sanitary Market, a general merchandise and meat market in Petersburg, Alaska (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.d). Their island fur farm permit was issued to them in March 1922 (SUM-05). The fur farm was officially abandoned in May 1935 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:69; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.d, 1923, 1924a). He was also briefly involved in the SUM-05 island 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 interests and improvements to Elmer Young (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Jorgensen, George B.: (JUN-01). Mr. Jorgensen was born about 1898 in Minnesota. His wife, Isabel, was born about 1898. They raised at least two children: Rae and Gertrude (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Jorgensen held one third interest in the fur farm enterprise, while his partner, Carl N. Anderson, held two thirds interest. Their fur farm permit was issued in May 1936 and relinquished in September 1936. The permittees requested the lease cancelled because the island was "too large to handle properly" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Jorgenson: (JUN-01). Walker (1929: 206) refers to George Jorgenson, of Juneau, as an early practitioner of animal husbandry in marten propagation. Jorgenson reportedly was active in this effort by at least 1926. Also see "Jorgensen" above.

Joyce, Mrs. Mary: (JUN-17, XTR-03). It is not currently known if this is an agency misspelling or misinterpretation of the woman's surname and marriage to Mr. Neil Gallagher. Mrs. Joyce is reportedly the widow of Neil Gallagher in agency files (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Public Records Index, Vol. 1 & 2; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Neil Gallagher and Michael H. Whalen were long time partners in their island fur farm (JUN-17). In August 1927, the widowed Mrs. Joyce reportedly sold her one sixth interests in the fur farm to Lylia and Michael Whalen for \$1. The Whalen's in turn sold the improvements to August Goodman in January 1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Reportedly, Mrs. Joyce then acquired a homesite in the Taku River drainage (XTR-03). She held a fur farm permit for the Taku River homesite #193. The latter land parcel was previously owned by Oscar Olson (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Alaska Women's Hall of Fame lists a Mary Joyce. According to their information she never married, and her life somewhat parallels that of the woman described here. However, the dates indicate a different woman. It is recommended that further research and reporting on this individual or individuals continue.

Kane, Louise: (JUN-14). Mrs. 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 fur farm business, improvements and livestock. It is not currently clear what transpired between Mrs. Kane and her husband's initial fur farm partners. She was soon a business partner with Stanley Thompson (e.g., husband of Rose Thompson) following her husband's passing. Their fur farm permit was issued in October 1938 and relinquished in

December 1947. The Forest Service noted that they were reportedly delinquent in the annual rental fee at that time (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

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 1995). He was married to Louise 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.). Mr. Kane was in fur farm partnership with Emil Olson and Rose Thompson. Their fur farm occupancy predates their November 1925 issuance date by the Forest Service (Hilson 1976:75; Roberts n.d.). The permit was closed in October 1938. With the closure of the 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1931; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932, 1938).

Kaser, Dr. E.H.: (JUN-21, PET-13, SIT-16, SIT-24, XPA-16, XPA-17). Dr. Elma H. Kaser was a noted Juneau dentist (Roberts n.d.). Early fur farm references misspelled his name, Kaiser (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1941; USDA-Forest Service 1923). He was born about 1883 in Oregon. His wife, Vara or Vera E., was born about 1888. They raised twin daughters: Ester and Elisabeth (U.S. Census 1930). Dr. Kaser appears to have been an active fur farm investor from 1921 to at least 1932 (Roberts n.d.). Also see American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:71; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1 and 6; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932 for reference to several of his sites.

Katz, R.G.: (CRG-21). Katz was in partnership with H. V. King in the island fur farm venture. Historical literature indicates that their fur farm was applied for in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) and active at least during 1923-1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The Petersburg Weekly Report (1921) refers to an "A.G. Katz".

Kaylor, Dean: (PET-06). 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 stated 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 (U.S. Social Security Death Index). Mr. Kayler was reportedly married by the 1940 U.S. Census, but his wife currently remains unnamed. An examination of his employment history suggests he was a logger in 1930 and a local Petersburg, Alaska, businessman by 1940 (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. Kayler was reportedly an on-site employee or sharecropper on the island fur farm. Currently, there is no specific information as to the exact dates he worked on the fur farm site. However, he was there at least during 1932, when his partner, A. McGilton, was to have been the operator or sharecropper for Lars Hausness (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). During the early 1930's it appears that Kayler and McGilton were on site managers for Hausness. In 1934 Mr. Hausness..."sold improvements, title, live foxes on the island to Jacob Hadland for \$500, and title to fur farm brand for \$10" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Kearn, Dallas J.: (JUN-04). Dallas J. Kearn was born March 19, 1921 and died December 21, 2006 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Kearn is noted as being 18 years of age at the time of his 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 (Roberts n.d.). The fur farm permit remained under Leila Ptack Lane and Edna Ptack Melvin during their year long tenure (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a; n.d.b).

Keeny, Robert M.: (JUN-03). Mr. Keeny was born about 1875 in Missouri. He died August 28, 1960 (deArmond 1995). His wife, Annie, was born about 1882 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Keeny was issued his island fur farm permit in December 1921, and it was closed in March 1927 (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.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Kelley, John A.: (PET-52). Early circulars and files misspell his surname, Kelley (Alaska Game Commission 1933). 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 correction, Phillip Kelly, is referenced in the 1930 U.S. Census. It is assumed that the Kelley and G. T. Lundgren referenced in historic files and circulars refer to John A. Kelly and Gust Lundgren. The pair was issued their island fur farm permit in May 1929 and it was closed by June 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Soon afterwards the permit was issued to John and Phillip Kelley in June 1933 and reportedly abandoned in October 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The pair is also noted as having raised mink on the site (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934).

Kelley, Phillip: (PET-52). Phillip Kelly is the son of John A. Kelly. He is reportedly of mixed ethnicity (i.e., Caucasian and Stikine Tlingit). Phillip Kelly was born about 1907 in Alaska. He was married to Sophia Kelly (i.e., a Stikine Tlingit). She was reportedly born about 1900 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). The couple raised her two children from a previous relationship: Thomas Major and Clarence Major (U.S. Census 1930). Phillip Kelly and his father (i.e., John A. Kelly) were issued their fur farm permit in June 1933 and reportedly abandoned it in October 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The pair is noted as having raised mink on the site (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934).

Kelly: (PET-52). This is the correct spelling of the permittees surname utilizing this fur farming site. Information indicates that John A. Kelly was initially in partnership with G. T. Lundgren on the fur farm site. Their fur farm permit spanned from May 1929 to June 1933 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See John Kelley and Phillip Kelley above.

Kelly, Pat: (JUN-30). Mr. Kelly reportedly receives his mail service from Funter Bay. He is said to have raised both mink and marten. Forest Service files indicate that his land parcel was in "withdrawal" status. This may refer to the land being considered for homestead status and selection. The Bureau of Biological Survey references the fur farm in 1924, and it also noted that it was in withdrawal status (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.).

Kern, Perry M.: (SKG-19). This may be an administrative misspelling or misinterpretation of Perry M. Hern. Currently there is no reference to a Mr. Kern in any available historical literature or circulars. See Perry M. Hern for possible clarification

Kildalh, Martin: (PET-11). Initially it was assumed the surname is a misspelling or misinterpretation by federal agency officials of the name Kildahl (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). However, further review and research indicate that this is actually Martin H. Kildall (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Initially he was said to have been born about 1883 in Norway

(U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent research indicates he was actually born March 25, 1882 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Kildall's life spanned between March 1882 and April 1972 (Web: Washington, Find a Grave Index, 1821-2012; Social Security Death Index).

Kildahl, Martin: (PET-11). See the above entry for possible clarification of this individual. Mr. "Kildahl" was in partnership with George Franklin on PET-11. They initially applied for their fur farm permit in October 1924 and relinquished it officially in May 1928. The permittees reportedly did not stock the island with fur bearers, and did not pay the annual Forest Service lease fee. Foxes were able to swim off to Kupreanof Island due to the extensive tidal flats. In April 1930 the partners sold improvements to W. E. Ross, but the island lease was taken up by P. J. Mullen (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Forrest (1984:62) refers to Mr. Kildahl's local Petersburg social activities and achievements.

Kimmel, H.S.: (SUM-11). Mr. Kimmel is the nephew of H. C. Magoon and is the on-site caretaker of the island fur farm from 1937 to 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See H.C. Magoon and Fred Patten for possible clarification. Harland S. Kimmel was reportedly born about 1901 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1930). That same census mistakenly lists his name as spelled Kimmell (U.S. Census 1930) He was married to Margaret Kimmel (U.S. Census 1930). Later, he was said to have been married to Dorothy Kimmel (U.S. Census 1940). He was also listed as a miner in Juneau, Alaska by 1940 (U.S. Census 1940).Mr. Harland Stanley Kimmel's life spanned from June 2, 1901 to March 23, 1959 (California Death Index, 1940-1997).

Kincaid, Chas.: (XPA-30). Charles Kincaid was born about 1862 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). He reportedly was the widowed on-site representative on the island fur farm in 1923. V. A. Paine held the fur farm permit for the island (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

King, Silas E.: (SUM-09). Silas Edward King was born about 1884 in Maine (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was in partnership with Stanton (Stan) Price. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1934. According to agency files, Mr. King reportedly sold all interest in the lease and permit to Stanton Price in late 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

King, H.V.: (CRG-21). Mr. King was in partnership with R. G. Katz in their island fur farm venture. Historical files and literature indicates that their fur farm was applied for in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) and active at least during 1923-1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Kinnear, Harry: (PET-36). Harry Benton Kinnear is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). His grave marker lists him as a Washington Fireman 1CL U.S. Navy October 8, 1939 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). Mr. Kinnear was born September 12, 1892 in the Seattle, Washington area (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; U.S. Census 1930). He was married to Beulah Kinnear. Her life spanned from 1898 to 1981 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). The couple raised at least two children together: Conner B. and Robert G. Kinnear (U.S. Census 1930). The 1940 U.S. Census mistakenly lists Mr. Kinnear's birth year as 1891, and his occupation as "truck driver" (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Kinnear was in partnership with James Allen and R. C. Mathis in their Middle Island Fox Company island fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to the company in January 1925 and closed in January 1926. Mr. Mathis was reportedly the primary investor and on-site manager (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Kirberger, Ernest: (PET-12). Ernest Kirberger was born about 1877 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Kirberger was in initial partnership with John Bremner, Tom Elsinore, E. P. Refling, and J. W. Stoft in the island fur farm. The group reportedly called their arrangement the Blue Bell Fox Ranch. Their fur farm permit was initially applied for in May 1919 and it was abandoned by August 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He was elected to the board of directors of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f).

Kirchhofer, Curtis R.: (XTR-01). Mr. Curtis Kirchhofer was born about 1914 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Kirchhofer was reportedly in partnership with Lyman R. Ellsworth during their brief fur farming venture. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in October 1936, and it was officially relinquished to the Forest Service in June of 1938. In 1937, the partners were planning to stock the island fur farm 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.

Klammt, W. Richard: (PET-43). Richard Walter Klammt was born about 1884 in Germany (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent information indicates he was actually born November 30, 1883 (WWI 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. It is not currently clear if he was an active fur farm partner or merely a caretaker/laborer with Mr. Gomoll. Further research and reporting recommended.

Kletsch, Henry: (PET-24). There are three potential individuals from throughout the U.S. with the same name during this era. They are originally in New Mexico, South Dakota, and Oregon. Two were born in 1890, and the third in 1903 (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Kletsch served as the on-site manager for the Alaska Blue Fox Company beginning in the fall of 1930. By February 1932 the Company ceased to exist and expected him to accept the island fur farm improvements and remaining foxes as pay for his services for the previous two years. He then assisted the successor permittee, Ms. Olive McCay, in the daily fur farm operations there until early 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Loftus 1932; McCay 1983; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Knudsen, Emil: (SUM-19, XPA-21). Emil Knudsen was born May 22, 1903 and died May 1968 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Knudsen appears to have worked for Bob and Claire Robinson on SUM-19. Their working arrangement appears to have terminated in 1926. Mr. Knudsen then moved to operate XPA-21 in 1935. Mr. Knudsen was issued his fur farm permit for the island (XPA-21) in March 1935. Subsequently the Forest Service files from July 1937 indicate "the area has been abandoned". The agency officially closed the file for XPA-21 in November 1937 (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Koby, Jack: (XTR-02). Jack Koby was born about 1894 in Swaziland. His unnamed wife was born about 1899 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Koby was issued his fur farm permit in February 1930. Koby had planned to stock the 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 by the Forest Service (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932).

Kohlhase, Ernest A.: (SUM-07). Ernest A. Kohlhase was born January 13, 1907 and died in September 1971 (Social Security Death Index, U.S. Public Records Index, Vol. 2). Mr. Kohlhase

was issued his island fur farm permit in January 1935. He reportedly stocked the island with free running blue fox and pen raised mink and Russian fitch. The Alaska Game Commission (1941) reports that he continued to raise blue fox on the island. However, by late 1947 his 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; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:187; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938).

Kron, John A.: (SIT-19). Mr. Kron was born about 1889 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Additional information indicates that he was actually born July 27, 1888 in Waterloo, Illinois (WWI Draft Registrations, 1917-1918). Another source states that his life began July 27, 1888 and closed February 16, 1964 (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). John A. Kron was reportedly in partnership with M. P. Hudson. This may in fact refer to Mary A. Hudson (Roberts n.d.)? The pair applied for their fur farm permit in December 1919 (Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a), and it was reportedly issued to them in November 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921).

Lahey, Tom D.: (SKG-09). Thomas Lahey was born about 1868 in Wisconsin. His wife, Laura, was born about 1876 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1900). A second source states that he was born about 1872, and his wife, Nettie, was born about 1891 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). A third source specified that he was born about 1863 and was a widower (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Lahey was in partnership with Tom D. Handley in their land based 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 operations in 1913 and it was closed by 1917 (Bower & Aller 1918:64; Evermann 1914:22, 118; Jones 1915:118-21; Roberts n.d.).

Lane, Leila Ptack: (JUN-04). Mrs. Lane was born June 18, 1902 and died in December 1969 (Social Security Death Index). She is one of two daughters of John A. and Susie Ptack. Her sister is Edna Ptack Melvin (Roberts n.d.). She and her sister inherited the island fur farm improvements and livestock from their mothers' estate. The Forest Service issued them their island fur farm permit in May 1936 and according to files it was abandoned by April 1946. The island was said to have been 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. (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Also see Edna Ptack Melvin and Ben J. Melvin Jr.

Lange, Emil R.: (SIT-09, SIT-25, XPA-20). Mr. Lange was born about 1888 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1920). He was initially in partnership with Eric Larson and Peterson in their Larson and Company island fur farm (SIT-25); he was also a partner with Mr. Larson in SIT-09. The two were issued their permit (SIT-09) for the enterprise in June 1920, and it closed in February 1930 when he purchased Mr. Larson's share in the company. Mr. Lange reportedly continued his fur farm permit for 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By January 1931 he sold improvements at SIT-09 and SIT-25 to Edward Ramstead. There is currently no site specific information on Mr. Lange's involvement or tenure in XPA-20 (Alaska Game Commission 1923; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Langley, Perry P.: (SUM-01). Mr. Langley was issued his island fur farm permit in September 1944. Mr. 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". The Island fur farm was poorly stocked at the time. In January 1947 the Forest Service noted that he received "income from other sources in 1946...fishing and wild trapping". His island fur farm permit was issued in September 1944 and was relinquished by February 1947 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Lanterman, John B.: (CRG-16). Mr. Lanterman was born about 1872 in Ohio. His wife, Eva K., was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Lanterman was in partnership with P. L. Burns in their island fur farm. They applied for their island fur farm special use permit in August 1922 and it was issued in September 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Holbrook 1922:153; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a).

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 number of different enterprises: raising potatoes and turnips, fox farming, and fishing. They started a fox farm not far from Elfin Cove on Three Hill Island and during that time trolled the area on a boat named ELFIN. Ernest Swanson reportedly 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 the surname. It should be referenced as John "Bucky" Leary (Roberts n.d.; Roppel 2012a). See John Leary for clarification.

Larsen, Hilmar: (SIT-17). Early circulars misspell his name as Hjlmar Larson (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Larsen was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). He was issued his island fur farm permit in January 1923. The permittee, with permission, occupied buildings owned by the Lighthouse Department of Ketchikan. Files mention the permittee raised blue fox. His fur farm permit was closed in November 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Larson: (XMF-08). It is assumed that this name refers to Paul Larson, a Southeast Alaskan commercial fisherman. He was born about 1881 in Finland (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Larson was in partnership with Watson in their island fur farm. They were issued their permit in August 1936, and it was converted to a residence permit in December 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938).

Larson, Alex: (SIT-09). Alex Larson was born about 1875 in Illinois. His wife, Millie "Srsen", was born about 1885 in Pennsylvania. They raised at least one child together: Floyd "Srsen" (U.S. Census 1910). Alex Larson was in partnership with Eric A. Larson and B. Peterson in their island fur farm (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). The partners permit was issued to them in June 1920 and closed in February 1928 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924b).

Larson, Eric A.: (SIT-09, SIT-25). Erick A. Larson was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920). Several sources further define his name as "Eric Alev Larson". He was said to have been born August 17, 1884 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, WWII Draft Registration). Mr. Larson was in partnership with Alex Larson and B. Peterson in SIT-09. He was also partners with Emil R. Lange and Peterson in SIT-25. Their fur

farm permit for SIT-09 was issued to them in June 1920 and closed in February 1928. The permit under Larson & Company for SIT-25 was issued in February 1921 and closed in November 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:72; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Larson, Erik: (JUN-04, JUN-06). Erick Larson was born March 18, 1865 and died December 1979 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Larson was issued his island fur farm permit for JUN-04 in June 1947. He planned to stock the island with mink, but apparently never did so. The fur farm permit was relinquished by the permittee. Mr. Larson's application for JUN-06 was processed in February 1946, but was rejected for non-compliance by the Forest Service (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The agency file was closed for this fur farm (JUN-04) permit in August 1949. In the spring of 1949 Reverend Nash of Juneau applied for use of the island as a residence site for children (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Larson, Kalmar: (SIT-17). Mr. Larson's given and surname is misspelled here (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933) He is correctly referred to as Hilmar Larsen. Mr. Larsen was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). He was issued his island fur farm permit in January 1923. The permittee, with permission, occupied buildings owned by the Lighthouse Department of Ketchikan. Files mention the permittee raised blue fox. His fur farm permit was closed in November 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924). See Hilmar Larsen above.

Larson, Louis: (PET-24). Louis Larson was born about 1870 or 1878 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He was reportedly in partnership with the following individuals: "Kistain Gabraelson, Jacob Johnson, Aaron Johnson, Andrew Horak, Thorkdson Hines, and Olaf Wollum" (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). In 1933 he worked for Olive McCay on the island fur farm for room and board. Agency representatives estimated him to be 60 years of age in 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Larson, Oscar: (SUM-13). Oscar Larson was born about 1870 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent census information had a different birth year for Mr. Larson: 1872 (U.S. Census 1940). His U.S. naturalization was completed August 19, 1914 (U.S. Naturalization Records Indexes, 1791-1992). He proudly claimed to be a fur farmer by occupation (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Larson reportedly died in March 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). 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 the food. He was buried on the island to the south of the residence" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Larson took on a succession of partners over time: Hjalmar Matson, H.C. Magoon, and Melvin Starkenburg. His fur farming exploits span from at least 1922 to 1941 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). His final partnership ended at Mr. Larson's death. Agency files are inconsistent in the exact year for Mr. Larson's passing. The fur farm permit was officially closed in November 1941. Records indicate the fur farm had been abandoned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Laughlin, R.M.: (JUN-43). Roscoe "Mohon" Laughlin was born May 13, 1891 in Washington (U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920; WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWII Draft Registration, 1942). He reportedly died in December 1966 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Laughlin's 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 sources indicate that the fur farm was active at least in 1929 and 1930 (Roberts n.d.).

Laughlin, W.W.: (PET-02; PET-57). Early USDA-Forest Service historic files mistakenly refer to a W.W. Laughlin. Apparently this discrepancy was eventually caught and corrected in later files and records (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d). Mr. McLaughlin reportedly disappeared in 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). William W. McLaughlin was born about 1886 in Arkansas. He was formerly in charge of the Petersburg Signal Corps office (Roppel 2014). His wife, Olive B., was born about 1882 in North Carolina. There is some question as to the 1920 U.S. Census data for their surname. "McCormack" also appears as what may be a secondary name or reference for the couple (U.S. Census 1920). According to Roppel (2014), in 1921, Mr. McLaughlin individually leased one island (PET-57) and spent a year building a dock and float there. However, other information suggests that in July 1922, McLaughlin and James H. Wheeler were issued their fur farm permit for PET-57 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). Later that same year, October 1922, Mr. McLaughlin and Wheeler applied for their second island fur farm permit (PET-02) (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). Frank Smith, of the San Juan Fox Co. [has] 30 pairs of foxes which he was to deliver to the fox ranch of W.W. McLaughlin at St. John's Harbor (Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roppel 2014) It appears that the two partners continued their two operations until 1925. Following Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. F. Wheeler assumed the lead in the fur farm operation on PET-57 between June 1926 and November 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She then sold the islands improvements and 5 pair of foxes to W.L. Hoff. The remainder of the foxes was placed on Level or Channel islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). 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 1922f).

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 Craig, Alaska (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Mr. Einar Hasseth (2007) believes Lauth was primarily a fisherman, and part-time, seasonal laborer at 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, daughter of John and Jessie Eyon (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Mr. Lauth appears to have been incarcerated for a time for her untimely death (Roberts n.d.; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011).

Leary, John (Bucky): (XMF-05). John E. Leary was born about 1862 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Leary was in partnership with Gardner Sullivan and Ernest O. Swanson in their island fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1924 and closed in January 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). He was locally referred to as "Bucky" (Roppel 2012a). The Elfin Cove Lodge (2009) mistakenly refers to him as "Buck Larry". Also see the Buck Larry entry

Leekley, Ann: (PET-05). Ann or Anne Leekley was born May 30, 1913 and died October 28, 2005 (Social Security Death Index). Ann Leekley is the wife of Dr. James R. Leekley. From their beginning in 1941, she served as the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm secretary, payroll clerk, bookkeeper, filing specialist for animal records, and as the all-around lab person (Clausen Memorial Museum n.d.) She and her husband raised three children: Janet, Robert (Robin), and Jeri Anne. Mrs. Leekley's brother, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson (2011; David Peterson 2011),

worked at the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm from 1946 through 1972 (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990; Robert W. Peterson 2011).

Leekley, Dr. James R.: (PET-05, PET-13). Dr. James R. Leekley was born February 7, 1911 and died March 20, 1988 (Social Security Death Index; The Petersburg Pilot 1988). His wife, Ann C., was born May 30, 1913 and died October 28, 2005 (Social Security Death Index). Dr. Leekley operated and managed the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm from 1941 until it closed at the end of 1972 (Arndt 1979, Arndt, Sackett, and Katz 1987; Baker-Harris and Welch 1990, Clausen Memorial Museum n.d.; Denison 1949: 156-158; Leekley 1980; Robert W. Peterson 2011; Roberts 2010). Dr. Leekley and his wife raised three children: Janet, Robert (Robin), and Jeri Anne (Baker- Harris and Welch 1990). Dr. Leekley supervised at least the following individuals during his thirty-one year tenure at the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm: Ann Leekley, Robert W. (Bud) Peterson, Erling Thynes, and Frank Wooton. See Roberts (2014) for select reports and publications by Dr. Leekley. Dr. Leekley also led a limited experiment on the Sukoi Islands (PET-13) between July 1950 and December 1959. The latter experimented in the free-running of marten. Their fur farm permit for 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).

LeFevre, H.B.: (SUM-07, SUM-08). Henry B. LeFevre was born about 1863 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. LeFevre is a noted Juneau attorney and investor in several fur farms throughout the era (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a). He was also involved in local civic organizations, i.e. Grand Officer of the Arctic Brotherhood (Forrest 1984:67).

Lehner, G.A.: (PET-29). I believe that this is Mr. Gus Lehner. Mr. Lehner was born about 1876 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1910). He initially applied for his island fur farm special use permit in 1921 and it was issued to him in January 1922. His agency file was closed in December 1923 when he went into partnership with Jack, Nels (Ole), and Ross Nelson in the Blashke Island Fur Company. Their combined company permit was issued in December 1923 and closed in February 1930 when Mr. Lehner exited the partnership. (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:54; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Leonhardt, Dr. Elbert: (SIT-33, SIT-35). Dr. Leonhardt was in partnership with Captain Herman, M. S. Whittier, and Ralph R. Young in the Leonhardt Fur Farms Incorporated. The company was issued its island fur farm permit for SIT-35 in September 1923 and it was officially abandoned in July 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest n.d.a, n.d.b). Dr. Leonhardt applied for SIT-33 in February 1923, but his application was rejected for currently unknown reasons (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Levy, Samuel: (CRG-20). Mr. Levy was in partnership with John J. Brady and Teddy Carlson. Mr. Levy was born in Austria about 1845 (U.S. Census 1910). In March 1922 Mr. Brady applied for a trapping special use permit and was told to wait for a field exam prior to development(s) there. There is currently no information to indicate a special use permit was ever issued to Mr. Brady and his partners. Brady also successfully led a protest of a proposed fur farm there (Merritt 1922; Roberts n.d.).

Lewis, Chas.: (KET-06). Mr. Charles W. Lewis was born about 1874 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920). He died December 13, 1961 (deArmond 1995). According to Lando (1981) and the Petersburg Weekly Report (1921), Mr. Lewis was issued his island fur farm permit in August 1921.

Libe, Bert R.: (KET-04). Mr. Libe reportedly provided initial capital for the fur farm business venture. He was born in Iowa about 1886. His wife, Mae H., was born about 1887 (U.S. Census 1930). According to the Social Security Death Index Mr. Libe was born May 12, 1885 and died in May 1975. His nephew, Ed D. Wheeler, was the on-site laborer and caretaker on the island fur farm. Mr. Libe provided the fur farm business capital and Mr. Wheeler provided the on-site labor for the venture. The island fur farm permit was issued in June 1929 and closed in March 1935. The partners' ceased their fur farm operations 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).

Lindgren, G.T.: (PET-52). This is a misspelling of the surname Lundgren (see Alaska Game Commission 1929). Mr. Gus Lundgren was in partnership with Kelly in their island fur farm. Their fur Farm permit was issued to them in May 1929 and closed in June 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932)

Lindgren, Victor: (PET-38). Mr. Victor C. G. Lindgren was born about 1886 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Lindgren's island fur farm permit was issued to him in May 1920, and closed in July 1922, when it was transferred to Peter Peterson (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, The Pathfinder (1924b:14) lists him as the fur farm representative at the 1924 Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association meeting in Juneau.

Lloyd, James: (SKG-03). The island fur farm special use permit was listed under Mr. H. A. Dickman. The site reportedly remained vacant of fox between 1928-1929. In 1928, Forest Service correspondence refers to a moonshine still on the island. The moonshine still was reportedly operated by James Lloyd. It is currently not clear if Mr. Lloyd was an employee of Mr. Dickman or merely utilizing the island for his purported illicit activities (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Loberg, Ole: (SIT-36). Mr. Loberg was born about 1881 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Loberg was issued his island fur farm permit in December 1923, and reportedly relinquished it in January 1925. Forest Service notes indicate that the islands were not stocked 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).

Lochridge, F. (AI): (PET-35). Mr. Lochridge was issued his island 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).

Loftus, Dr. Jule B.: (PET-05). Dr. Jule Burt Loftus was born about 1901 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1920). His actual birth date was January 30, 1900 and he died June 7, 1982 (Oregon Death Index; Social Security Death Index). His wife, Claire W., was born about 1900 (U.S. Census 1920). Mrs. Loftus was actually born March 12 1902. She died in December 1990 (Oregon Death Index, Social Security Death Index). Dr. Loftus was the second Alaska Territorial Veterinarian (1930) and initial Biologist-in-charge of the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm (1937-1941) (American Fur Breeder 1938a, 1939b; Arndt 1979; Arndt, Sackett, and Ketz 1987;

Isto 2008; Petersburg Press 1937; Roberts 2010). Dr. Loftus followed Dr. Earl F. Graves as the Alaska Territorial Veterinarian (Isto 2008, 2012). In 1938, he 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). Mr. Bernard Shinondle was reportedly a "Keeper" at the facility in 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Long, Lewis (Lowes): (SUM-03). Howard Lewis Long was born July 27, 1889 in Michigan (WWII Draft Registration, 1942). It is currently unknown if there is any familial relationship between any of these individuals (e.g., Long). Mr. Long was issued his island fur farm permit in May 1913, and it was reportedly abandoned when the file was closed in July 1914 (Bower & Aller 1918:64 Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Roppel (2012a) reports that he abandoned his fur farm endeavor by 1918.

Long, Lloyd: (SUM-16). It appears that the two individuals listed as "Long" are two separate and distinct individuals. It is currently unknown if there is any familial relationship between these two individuals (e.g., Long). 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 Alfred W. Willard on the southern outskirts of Petersburg, Alaska. He was also said to be divorced (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Long served as a caretaker for Fred and Gertrude Patten on the island fur farm in 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See the next individual.

Long, Lloyd H.: (SUM-11). It appears that the two Lloyd Long's are one and the same individual. The fur farms referred to in both cases are in reasonably close proximity to one another (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Long applied for and was rejected by the Forest Service for this island fur farm lease. Mr. Long reportedly had a falling out with Fred Patton, and "did not live up to his agreement" (Patton 1938). Mr. Long reportedly moved to Petersburg and worked in one of the canneries there (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Looker, George: (KET-02). Mr. Looker was born about 1863 in Ohio. His wife, "Adella B.", was born about 1875 in New Jersey (U.S. Census 1920). According to DeArmond (1995), Mr. Looker died sometime in 1930. Lando (1981) states that Mr. Looker was issued his island fur farm permit in April 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.).

Lorraine, S. H.: (PET-03). In the fall of 1924 Mr. Lorraine became an equal partner with Charles F. Stedman in their island fur farm. 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 small islets will be used for raising rabbits." By January 1935 one of the partners stated that their failure was due to the islands topography and its close proximity to other lands and tidal areas (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Hilson 1976:62; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). An early reference misspelled his surname, Loraine (USDA-Forest Service 1932).

Lorz, Frederick C.: (JUN-44). According to the Social Security Death Index, Mr. Lorz was born September 18, 1915. He reportedly died June 29, 2000 (Social Security Death Index). The Fredrick Lorz Fur Farm permit was issued November 1943 and converted to a homestead permit in March 1946. The parcel of land in Juneau was designated as homesite #485 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Loseth, John : (PET-70). Mr. John Loseth was born about 1885 (U. S. Census 1920) in Norway (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Loseth was actually born February 29, 1884 in Christiansund, Norway. He was naturalized in Juneau November 20, 1916 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1795-1972). He died February 5, 1959 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Mr. Loseth was married to Dora Knudsen Loseth. Mrs. Loseth was born November 17, 1889 and died May 1, 1977 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Ancestry 2012c). According to Lund (1997) the Loseth's raised several children: Leif, Andrew, Rita, Ingvald, and Astrid (Ingle 1997; Loseth 1997; Lund 1997; Petersburg Public Library 2010a; U.S. Census 1920, 1930). The pen raised fur farm was located on the John Loseth homestead, Pt. Agassiz (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report 1916a; Roberts n.d.). Informants suggest that all fur bearers were held in wire pens. Refer to U.S. Survey Number 1352, and Homestead Entry Survey no.127 (Bunge 2007; Roberts n.d.). The Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) lists both Loseth and Otness in the fur farming enterprise.

Lovell, K.L.: (JUN-26). See Lando (1981) for reference to the island fur farm. The Petersburg Weekly Report (1921) states that E.L. Lovell "applied" for both fur farming islands.

Lowell, Anna: (JUN-50). Anna Aase Lowell was born in Alesund, Norway. A second source states that she was born in Alesund, Norway, on January 26, 1890. She died at the Juneau Alaska Pioneers Home February 24, 1995. She was married to John Lowell. Mr. Lowell was born May 15, 1890 in Norway. The couple raised four sons: Leonard Peter, Irving Arthur, John Allen, and Arthur Harold (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=931). See John Lowell.

Lowell, John: (JUN-50). John Lowell was born May 15, 1890 in Norway. He was naturalized in 1917. He married Anna Aase in Alesund, Norway in 1920. She was born in Alesund, Norway, on January 26, 1890. She died at the Juneau Alaska Pioneers Home February 24, 1995. The couple raised four sons: Leonard Peter, Irving Arthur, John Allen, and Arthur Harold. Over the years John Lowell fished for halibut, bought troll caught salmon for shipment to Juneau or Sitka, and had a mail and freight delivery contract. From 1934 to 1945 he owned the salmon buying station with store, restaurant, and fuel dock at Elfin Cove, Alaska. He was also involved in a "40 acre fox and mink ranch near where Pleasant Gardens is today in Juneau" (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=931). He died August 16, 1982, and was buried in the pioneers plot in Evergreen Cemetery (Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs n.d.; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=931; Marsh 1983).

Ludington, Daniel R.: (SIT-45). The Ludington Fur Farm was located in the Kimshan Cove area of Chichagof Island. The 1941 circular from the Alaska Game Commission noted mink raising at the site (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Lund, John: (CRG-29). Mr. Lund's fur farm appears to have been active at least during 1923 and 1924 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Currently, it is unknown if the following entry is one and the same person. Further research and reporting recommended.

Lund, John C.: (JUN-09). John Constance Lund was born March 1, 1883 (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A third source confirmed the name and birth date; however, it added that he was originally from Sweden (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Lund was in partnership with Robert Barclay in their island fur farm (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924c). Their fur farm permit was issued in August 1924 and closed in February 1930. There is some conflicting information citing both abandonment and transfer of the same fur farm permit. Questions

persisted about where and how Mr. Barclay procured the foxes for the island fur farm. In January 1930, according to agency files, Mr. Barclay trapped all the foxes on JUN-09 and moved to Hound Island (PET-12) the previous spring. He also deeded his interest in JUN-09 to Mr. Lund (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:77; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924).

Lund, Pedar: (PET-41, PET-46). This refers to Peter Lund. Mr. Lund was born about 1877 in Norway. He reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1902 (U.S. Census 1910). A second source states that he was born about 1888 in Norway. He was married to Anna Lund. She was born about 1889. They raised at least two sons: Arne P. and Roy (U.S. Census 1940). "Peder" P. Lund is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). According to his grave marker he was born December 20, 1886 and died January 6, 1959. Mr. Lund was in fur farm partnership with the following individuals: Harry Kebeguaard, Albert Jacobs, Edwin Morck, Carson Carl, and Ed Olsen (U.S. Census 1910). Later Mr. Lund was in partnership with Jesse Ames, Charles W. McKee, Johnas Olsen, J. (Jack) G. Smith, and J. H. Wheeler in the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company (PET-41). Reference to his involvement in PET-41 appears in various circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Their fur farm permit was issued in May 1924 and closed in December 1941. Mr. Lund was also involved with many of the same individuals in PET-46. This latter enterprise (e.g., Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company) added J. Johansen to the partnership. This latter fur farm permit was issued in November 1922 and closed in February 1924. Information indicates that the Forest Service ended the latter fur farm permit because of non-compliance with special use permit provisions (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 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).

Lundgren, G.T.: (PET-52). This appears to refer to Gust Lundgren. Mr. Gus Lundgren was born about 1870 in Sweden. He reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1887 (U.S. Census 1920). Another source specifies that he was born November 5, 1881 and died February 15, 1967 (Social Security Death Index). He is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with the individual site. Mr. Edward "Johnsen" was listed as his partner (U.S. Census 1920). Information indicates that Mr. Lundgren was also in partnership with "Kelly" in their fur farm business. Their fur farm permit spanned from May 1929 to June 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932).

Lundgren, J.T.: (SUM-10). This is a misspelling or interpretation of the name Gust T. Lundgren. Mr. Lundgren initially operated the fur farm according to Lando (1981) and Petersburg Weekly Report (1921). He reportedly was issued his fur farm permit in August 1920 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). He later was in partnership with Benson. Their fur farm was named Sunset Island Fox Company and their initial island fur farm permit was issued in January 1922. Their fur farm permit file was closed in May 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:73; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). The Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) lists the island fur farm permittees as Lundgren, Jacobsen, and Mathinsen.

Lundgren, Victor: (PET-38). This may be a misspelling or interpretation of the name Victor C. Lindgren. Mr. Lindgren was born about 1886 in Sweden. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1911 (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified his name as Victor C.G. Lindgren and in partnership with Charles W. Morberg (U.S. Census 1930). An additional source specified that his name was

actually Karl Victor Johan Lindgren and that he was born March 12, 1885 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). His island fur farm permit was issued in May 1920 and closed in July 1922 (Hilson 1976:55; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Additional sources suggest that he took on Peter Peterson as a partner in July 1922 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It could also indicate that Mr. Peterson assumed responsibility for managing the island fur farm as a "sharecropper" (Roberts n.d.)

Lundquist, Knut: (PET-18). Knute Lundquist was born about 1892 in Sweden. He was reportedly in partnership with Arthur Smith. Smith was born about 1901 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930). Two additional sources further refine Mr. Lundquist's birth date as November 20, 1891 (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Forest Service files state that Mr. Lundquist was in partnership with Frank Rozich (e.g., "Shaky Frank") in their island fur farm from April 1922 to February 1923 (USDA-Forest Service 1923). Records indicate the latter fur farm was abandoned. Files further state that the permit was "not wanted" (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

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 island fur farm (Ward 1983). Later Mr. Lundy retained his own fur farm permit for the island. He was issued the permit in September 1932 and it was closed in January 1939. The special use permit was transitioned from a fur farm to eventually a residence permit (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1936; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). The USDA-Forest Service (1938) mistakenly refers to him as George Luncy.

Lutro, Henry: (SIT-31). Henry Lutro was born in Norway. His wife, Nellie, was born in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified that he was born in 1872 and died December 18, 1954 (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). An earlier reference mentions his presence in Canada (Canadian City and Area Directories, 1819-1906). Mr. Lutro was in partnership with Chris Baker and Al W. Rhymes in the Midway Fox Company (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1). Their island fur farm permit was issued in October 1921 and closed in April 1933. In 1933 the company sold all improvements and foxes to William Abbes (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d., n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932).

Lyons, George: (SIT-11). George Myron Lyons was born July 3, 1883 and died July 1, 1968 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). His grave marker in the Petersburg cemetery lists his passing as July 20, 1968. Additional material further specified that he was born July 3, 1883 in Wisconsin (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Lyons was married to Mary Wagner Lyons (Blender 1999b:120). She was born in 1894 and death in 1983 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). The couple raised several children in the Petersburg area (Roberts n.d.). In a May 1940 file memo, George Lyons signed a one year (1940 only) lease. He agreed to take all returns up to \$1200, and thereafter 1/5th of the returns from the business. Mr. Lyons sharecropped for the San Juan Fox Company (Wooton 1983). The fur farm permit appears to have remained in the company's name throughout 1940. However, the Alaska Game Commission (1941) lists him in their fur farmer circular. The San Juan Fox Company was originally made up of the following individuals: Charles Craig, T. S. Elsinore, C. Frank Smith, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Yanke (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Lyons, George M.: (SIT-11). This is the same individual as above (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Madsen, Martin: (SKG-20). Mr. Madsen was born about 1876 in Denmark (U.S. Census 1920). He is the younger brother of "Niels Peter Madsen" ((Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=935). Martin Madsen homesteaded in Haines, and married Ruby Allen. She is the daughter of P.B. "Doc" Allen. The couple had no children and lived out their lives on their Haines homestead (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=935). The Martin Madsen mink fur farm was noted by the Alaska Game Commission at least in their 1929, 1933 and 1934 circulars (Roberts n.d.).

Maeser, A. R.: (XPA-16, XPA-17). According to agency files Mr. Arthur R. Maeser is reportedly from Hackensack, Minnesota (Dahl 1983; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Maeser was actually born about 1879 in Wisconsin. His wife, Amy, was born about 1884 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1910). A third source noted that he was born about 1884 in Wisconsin. His wife, Amy, was born about 1882 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1930). A fourth source noted Arthur "Regnold" Maeser was born July 12, 1883 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Maeser was also associated with two businesses: Maeser Fur and Trade Company; Pacific International Fur Company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Both island fur farm permits were issued by the Forest Service in March 1927 and closed in May 1935 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). 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 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 caretakers on the XPA-17 site. Mr. Dahl also filed a legal claim against Mr. Maeser for unpaid salary (Roberts n.d.; 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 fur farm in a legal settlement with Maeser over non-payment of salary and expenses (Dahl 1983; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Maeser, Walter C.: (XPA-17). Walter C. Maeser was born December 22, 1893 and died in February 1966 (Social Security Death Index). Furthermore, he reportedly died February 18, 1966 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006). Various agency correspondence and circulars mention fur farm activity in the Tebenkof Bay and Mendenhall Valley area (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d.). It is currently unknown if there is a familial relationship between A. R. and Walter Maeser. Both Walter C. and A.R. Maeser are individually listed as having been a permittee on the same island between 1926 and 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Magill, Fred H. Sr.: (JUN-20). Fred Magill was born about 1880 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified that he was born January 8, 1877 and died in January 1968 (Social Security Death Index). He was married and raised several children in the Juneau area (U.S. Census 1930). He was issued his island fur farm permit in April 1929 and it was reportedly abandoned by August 1930. In an April 1930 Forest Service memo, 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" (Roberts n.d; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Magoon, H.C.: (SUM-07, SUM-11, SUM-13). Mr. Magoon was issued the fur farm permit for SUM-07 in February 1924 and it was reportedly abandoned by November 1927. Fred Patton

offered Mr. Magoon half interest in SUM-11 sometime in 1938, but the island fur farm was reportedly abandoned by December 1941. However, Mr. Magoon is the solely named individual for SUM-11 in 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936). Furthermore, the USDA-Forest Service (1932) reported that both Patton and Magoon were partners in SUM-11 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). Mr. Magoon was also in partnership with Oscar Larson in SUM-13. Their fur farm permit was issued in November 1930 and closed in December 1938 (Roberts n.d.; 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.). Mr. Magoon was also in partnership and/or worked with a succession of individuals during his fur farming exploits: Blackington, Eyers, Hal Kimmel, Oscar Larson, Fred Patton, Melvin Starkenburg, and Walter Williams (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Laura Magoon is reportedly interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with the individual burial site.

Magoon, H.G.: (SUM-07, SUM-11). There is some confusion with H.C. and H.G. Magoon. It is possible this is merely a misinterpretation or clerical error, and the two listings may be one and the same individual.

Makinen, Johan: (JUN-07). This is probably the correct Finish spelling for Mr. Makinen's given name (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). See next entry..

Makinen, John: (JUN-07, JUN-12). John O. Makinen was born about 1886 in Finland. His younger brother, Carl, was in initial partnership with him. Carl was born about 1889 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). John Makinen married Rose Posey in 1935. They raised at least three children: Jack, Nancy, and Myrtle. Mr. Makinen suffered a stroke in 1944 and died soon after the family moved to Juneau. He was buried in Hoonah (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988, U.S. Census 1930). He was an active fur farmer and commercial fisherman from 1919 until his death (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:187; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). See Rose Posey and Rose Posey Makinen.

Makinen, Rose Posey: (JUN-07). Rose 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 CCC camp. She married John Makinen in 1935. 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 JUN-07 in December 1934 and it closed by December 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Also see Rose Posey.

Malcom, George: (PET-37). Fur farm references indicate Mr. Malcom was the on-site caretaker on the island fur farm at least during 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

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). He was born June 22, 1909 (Jay B. Mallott 2013e). By 1940 he is referred to as being divorced, and caretaker of a young daughter named "Patsy" (U.S. Census 1940). However, he reportedly was married again March 17, 1942 in Yakutat, Alaska (Mallott 2013e). He also reportedly employed Ms. Emma Brown as a house keeper at that time (U.S. Census 1940). Jay B. Mallott died June 3, 1963, and The

Alaska Sportsman reported Mr. Mallott's passing in the February 1964 edition (deArmond 1995). Mr. Mallott was involved in a succession of Yakutat area fur farms and partnerships. The only partnership that continued was with W. H. Mallott. His fur farming activities appear to span at least from the mid-1930's to mid-1950's. 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; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938; Ward 1983).

Mallott, Mrs. Joseph B.: (YAK-05). See the above entry for possible clarification. It appears that Mrs. Mallott was issued her island fur farm permit in April 1937 and it was closed in March 1938. The fur farm permit was apparently then transferred to W. H. and Joseph B. Mallott in March 1938. The fur farm permit was transferred to a residence permit in December 1947 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Mallott, W.H.: (YAK-05). There is currently no available historical/biographical information on this individual.

Mann, William: (CRG-08). Mr. Mann was born about 1855 in Scotland (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Mann appears to be in partnership and/or working with or for Mr. and Mrs. George Schove or Scove in the island fur farm venture (Kutchin 1901:63, 1902:81; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:2; Roberts n.d.).

Markle, William: (CRG-29, CRG-30). William Markle and William J. Markle is one and the same person. Mr. Markle worked with J. R. Shelp on CRG-29. They applied for their fur farm permit in November 1924, and it was closed in September 1930. Forest Service correspondence states that the permit was relinquished to Catherine Nye and Mr. Markle for raising goats. Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.) reports that the island was utilized from 1923-1931 by Markle. Later Mr. Markle was in business with Carl N. Senior on CRG-30. This latter fur farm permit was issued in July 1934 and closed in January 1937. Files indicate the latter permit was relinquished (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See next entry.

Markle, William J.: (CRG-04). William "Jennings" Markle was born November 7, 1896 (Social Security Death Index; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Agency files note Mr. Markle as the fur farm manager on the site. He worked for Catherine Nye and the Eagle Island Fur Fox Company (CRG-04). Their island fur farm permit was issued in December 1923 and closed in November 1931. The 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 currently clear if Mr. Markle had any monetary investment in the partnership with Mrs. Nye and her company (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Marks, George: (YAK-05, YAK-06). George Joseph Marks was said to have been born March 2, 1883 in Indiana (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Marks appears to have been in partnership with Ben Twigger in both fur farm ventures. The permit for YAK-05 was issued in April 1924 and closed in February 1928. The 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; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c).

Marlow, Bryon: (PET-10). Mr. Marlow was in partnership with Carl C. Crail in the fur farm. Their fur farm venture spanned from late 1932 to the end of 1933. Both men worked in canneries six 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).

Marrett, W.H.: (SKG-01, SKG-02, SKG-03). Early circulars misspell his name, W. H. Marritt (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Marrett was born about 1851 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920). He was reportedly a former college professor (Ward 1983). He was also a logger on the islands before transitioning to fur farming (Ward 1983). He died and was buried in Juneau (Ward 1983). Mr. Marrett was at one time in partnership with H. A. Dickman between 1925 and 1928 on SKG-01 and SKG-03. Marrett reportedly sold Dickman half interest in both fur farm islands in October 1925. Their partnership ended badly in late 1928. The Forest Service characterized the two former partners as "adversarial". Mr. Marrett was issued the permit for SKG-02 in June 1928 and it was reportedly abandoned by January 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1932; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). In 1928, Mr. Marrett is paraphrased as saying that SKG-03: "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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Marsh, Jackson (Jack): (JUN-28). Mr. Marsh was a WWI veteran and born about 1893 in West Virginia. The Social Security Death Index indicates that Mr. Jackson was born March 11, 1891 and died September 1, 1974. His wife, Louise, was born about 1900 according to the 1930 U.S. Census. However, the U.S. Veterans Gravesite index lists her birth date as October 1, 1895. She died April 11, 2000. They are both interred in the Sitka Veterans Cemetery. They homesteaded 140 acres in the Mendenhall Valley, but kept only 40 acres (Marsh 1983). The land was initially patented under a trade and manufacturing site designation. In the early 1930's they reportedly raised blue fox only two or three years. They primarily raised dark brown mink (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 or 1886 in Missouri. Mrs. Marsh also referred to Buford Glass as an employee (Marsh 1983). See Bruce Brown and Buford Glass.

Marsh, Louise: (JUN-28). Louise Marsh is the wife of Jackson (Jack) Marsh (Marsh 1983). Louise was born about 1900 according to the 1930 U.S. Census. However, the U.S. Veterans Gravesite index lists her birth date as October 1, 1895. She died April 11, 2000. She is interred in the Sitka Veterans Cemetery alongside her husband, Jackson Marsh. See Jackson Marsh and Bruce Brown. Mrs. Marsh refused to discuss her extended family during a 1983 interview at the Sitka Alaska Pioneers Home (Marsh 1983).

Martin, Olaf K.: (SUM-22). Mr. Martins was born about 1891 in Norway. His wife, Anna, was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1930). Historical literature indicates the permittee was active on the site at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Martin: (CRG-34). Martin appears to have been in partnership with Allaine in their island fur farm. Historical files and literature appears to suggest that their fur farm was active at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; 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). Forest Service files state that they were issued their fur farm permit in August 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Martin, Louie: (SUM-17). Mr. Martin was in partnership with Johansen Severre in their island fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in June 1924 and it was abandoned by December 1924. The partners reportedly... "planned to build a piling and boom fence to deter fox from walking/swimming to the mainland" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924).

Marvitz, Mathias J. :(XMF-02, XMF-07). Mr. Marvitz was born about 1876 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Reportedly he was in partnership with Frank R. Townsend throughout the 1920's and 1930's (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1930, 1940, USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mason, Frank: (CRG-20; SIT-08). Frank Mason was reportedly an Alaska Native of Tlingit ancestry. He was born about 1885 in Alaska. His wife, Katie, was born about 1895. They raised at least two children: Roy and Frank (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mason was issued his island fur farm permit for SIT-08 in July 1928 or April 1929 and it was closed in June 1930 and listed as abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). 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 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He also held a fur farm permit for CRG-20 (Merritt 1922).

Mathews, George C.: (PET-78). This may refer to George C. Matthews. If so, he was born March 6, 1921 (Social Security Death Index). There may be some formal/informal business relationship to George C. Mathis (U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 2). Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are separately listed in historical literature as fur farming mink in the Wrangell area at least during 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Mathews, Mrs. George C.: (PET-78). Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are separately listed in historical literature as fur farming mink in the Wrangell area at least during 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.). There is currently no vital statistical information concerning this individual.

Mathila, Wm.: (SIT-15). There are two different spellings for the surname according to the U.S. Census. William Mattyla was reportedly born about 1892 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). A second spelling is as follows: Maddila. He was said to have been born June 1, 1892 in Finland (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Mathila was reportedly in partnership with G. E. Banvard in the island fur farm. They were issued their permit in December 1921 and it was closed in December 1936 and listed as abandoned (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924, 1932).

Mathinson, Sigurd: (PET-43). Mr. Mathinson was an unconfirmed partner with C. W. Jackson in the island fur farm (PET-43) according to Lando (1981). Their island fur farm permit was reportedly issued in July 1920 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924).

Mathinson: (SUM-10). It appears that Sigurd Mathinson was in partnership with Benson, J.T. Lundgren, and Selmer Jacobsen throughout the 1920's at this island fur farm. Mr. Mathinson reportedly stocked the island with blue fox in 1921 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Several agencies list the fur

farm permit as being issued in February 1924 and officially abandoned by December 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924b). The Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) lists the active fur farm permittees as Lundgren, Jacobsen, and Mathison. Additionally, The USDA-Forest Service (1924b, 1924c) states that the island fur farm was made up of Benson, Jacobson, and "Metsen". Their fur farm permit was reportedly issued to them in February 1923.

Mathis, L.G.: (PET-56). Historic files indicate that Mr. Mathis worked on the islands at least during 1924 under the East Island Fox Company (Roberts n.d.). At this time it is unknown whether L.G. and R.C. Mathis is one and the same person. It could also refer to two possible siblings. L. G. Mathis reportedly served as the on-site manager of the site at least during 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924).

Mathis, R.C.: (PET-27, PET-36, PET-42, PET-56). Dr. Raymond Cecil Mathis was reportedly born June 6, 1881 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was a dental surgeon (Forrest 1984:73; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was married to Rose Mathis (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Dr. Mathis was an active fur farmer throughout the 1920's. He appears to have been an active partner in the Snow Pass Farms (PET-27) (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f). He was also a primary investor and on-site manager with James Allen and Harry Kinnear in the Middle Island Fox Company (PET-36). Their island fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1925 and closed in January 1926. Mathis followed them individually, and the permit for 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 fur farm permits for PET-42 and PET-56. PET-42 was issued under Snow Pass Fox Company in August 1922; it was closed in April 1927 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). PET-56 was applied for under Dr. Mathis' East Island Fox Company in October 1922 and closed in January 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Matson, Hjalmar: (SUM-13). Early circulars misspell his given name, Hjlmar Matson (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). According to U.S. Naturalization Records, Mr. Matson was born May 22, 1886. He arrived in the U.S. in 1907. His naturalization paperwork was issued to him on March 9, 1912 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1791-1992). Mr. Matson was in partnership with Oscar Larson when they were issued their island fur farm permit in July 1922. They abandoned their enterprise by April 1930. Initially the partners wanted to stock the island with marten and mink. They originally thought the island was too small for free running foxes. In July 1930 Oscar Larson reported plans to go into partnership with Mr. Magoon on the island site (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Mattila, Wm.: (SIT-15). There are two additionally different spellings for the surname according to the U.S. Census. William Mattyla was reportedly born about 1892 in Finland (U.S. Census 1930). A second spelling is as follows: Maddila. He was said to have been born June 1, 1892 in Finland (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). The Forest Service also spells the name differently: Mattila and Mathila. Mr. Mattila was in partnership with G.E. Banvard. They were issued their island fur farm permit in December 1921 and it was officially closed in December 1936. Agency files state that the island had been abandoned by the partners for at least four years prior to its official closure (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924, 1932).

Matusavage, Anthony: (SUM-01). Anthony Matsavage was reportedly born about 1895 in Lithuania (U.S. Census 1930). A second source reported Anthony "Nifu" Matsavage was born June 12, 1898, in Lithuania (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Matsavage and his brother (i.e., Louis) were partners in their island fur farm venture. They were issued their fur farm permit in April 1951 and it was closed and converted to a residence permit in December 1952 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Matusavage, Louis: (SUM-01). Mr. Ludwig (Louis) Matsavage was born September 2, 1915 in Pennsylvania and died January 1, 1981 (Social Security Death Index; AkObits.com; Yakutat Borough n.d.; U.S. Census 1910). He appears to have been married to Eva Kuchinskas (Ancestry.com). Mr. Matsavage and his brother (i.e., Anthony) were partners in their island fur farm venture. They were issued their fur farm permit in April 1951 and it was closed and converted to a residence permit in December 1952 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He reported in March 1953 that the island was... "not economical to operate 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He reportedly died and was buried in the Elfin Cove Cemetery (AkObits.com).

Maxfield, W.R.: (XMF-08). Mr. William R. Maxfield was born about 1864 in Minnesota (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 issued his island fur farm permit in October 1920, and it was closed after he was reported to be deceased. The permit was closed in April 1922 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

May, S.P.(XTR-01). Mr. May was in partnership with H. Dickerson. They were issued a fur farm permit in February 1927 and it was closed in December 1931. They planned to sell the improvements in 1931 to William Englehart of Juneau, but didn't hear from him and cancelled termination request. The parcel was then sold to Tom Conrad in 1931 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Maycock, Bert: (SIT-12). Bert, Herbert and H. J. Maycock are one and the same person. See next entry. Mr. Maycock was born about 1878 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Maycock initially applied for an island fur farm permit for SIT-12 in March 1918. It was eventually relinquished in March 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower and Aller 1918:64; Bower 1919:74; Janson 1985, Chapter 16:2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Isto (2012:47) discusses his efforts at marten and mink propagation.

Maycock, H.J.: (SIT-12, SIT-13). H.J., Bert and Herbert Maycock are one and the same person. Mr. Maycock initially applied for an island fur farm permit for SIT-12 in March 1918. It was eventually relinquished in March 1924. He also managed SIT-13. The permit for this latter island fur farm was issued in September 1922 and closed in January 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). This latter entry was described as a muskrat farm (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

McBride, T.J. Mr. Thurman J. McBride is minimally referenced as the 1923 secretary of the newly formed Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923c). It is currently unknown if he was the owner/operator of any fur farm. 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) mistakenly spell his name "Shurman Jack McBride". Mr. McBride's life appears to have spanned between April 5, 1889 and January 1973 (Social Security Death Index).

McCarthy: (SUM-06). This is a misspelling or misinterpretation (USDA-Forest Service 1932). The name probably refers to Hartley Thair McCarty (Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service n.d.b)

McCarty, Hartley Thair: (SUM-06, SUM-16). Hartley T. McCarty was born about 1877 in New Brunswick, Canada (Census of Canada 1881; U.S. Census 1940). This same entry 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). Mr. McCarty ended his partnership in both fur farm ventures by late 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. McCarty was initially in partnership with Fred Patton in SUM-06. 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 fur farming business to Mr. Patton in 1934 for \$100. Mr. McCarty also sold all interest in SUM-16 in late 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, n.d.d, 1932, 1938). An early reference misspelled his surname, McCarthy (USDA-Forest Service 1932). See above entry

McCay, Bert: (PET-36, PET-42, PET-56). Mr. Albert "Bert" McCay was born about 1879 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). He is the brother of Clifton and Olive McCay (McCay 1984; Roberts n.d.). Mr. McCay raised fox and mink. Mr. Bert McCay was issued his fur farm permit for PET-36 in May 1928. It was closed and converted to a residence permit in May 1952. Historical files indicate that most buildings are located on East Island. In September 1940, "it is reported that his fur farming operations are a side line. His main source of income is hair sealing, trapping, and fishing." Mr. McCay took on management of PET-42 in May 1930. It had been reportedly abandoned for at least three years prior to his taking on the fur farm permit. He relinquished this permit in December 1952. Mr. McCay also managed the fur farm on PET-56. His latter island fur farm permit was issued in May 1928 and converted to a residence permit in December 1952 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; McCay 1984; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). He reportedly also assisted his sister (e.g., Olive McCay) in her fur farming efforts (McCay 1984). An early reference misspelled his surname, McKay (USDA-Forest Service 1932).

McCay, Cliff: (PET-36, PET-42). Clifton "Cliff" McCay is the brother of Albert (Bert) and Olive McCay (McCay 1984; Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Clifton McCay was born November 5, 1882 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. McCay was also reportedly born about 1883 in Iowa. His wife, Roda, was born about 1892 in Washington. They reportedly had at least two children: Everet and Ethan (U.S. Census 1920). Later these same two boys surname was listed as "Petticrew" (U.S. Census 1930). "Roda Lloyd" was reportedly with Thomas Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd reportedly claimed the following as "step-sons": Edrret Petticrew, Ethan Petticrew, Bert McCay, Alan McCay, and Malcolm McCay (U.S. Census 1930). Based on reference material, Clifton McCay performed at least various laborer tasks on these two fur farms (Roberts n.b.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

McCay, Olive: (PET-02, PET-24). Olive McCay is the sister of Albert (Bert) and Clifton (Cliff) McCay (McCay 1984). Olive McCay was reportedly born about 1888 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930). According to the Social Security Death Index, Ms. McCay was born June 24, 1886 and died in December 1971. She retired to Washington in 1948 where she inherited family property

and residence (McCay 1984). Olive McCay had both free and pen raised blue fox on her island fur farms. She reportedly shifted from PET-24 to PET-02 because it was closer to supplies and civilization (e.g., Wrangell) (McCay 1984). Her brother, Bert McCay, assisted her in her fur farm responsibilities (McCay 1984). Ms. McCay held a fur farm permit for PET-24 between March 1933 and January 1943 (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1936; 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Her permit for PET-02 spanned from March 1943 to February 1944 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She later found the latter island to be too large for her limited means (McCay 1984; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

McClanahan, Tom: (KET-04). Mr. McClanahan served as the President of the Bold Island Fur Farm Company. The company was issued its fur farm permit in October 1923. P. R. McGuire appears to have been the company's on-site manager. The fur farm permit was closed in April 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Campbell n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924).

McCoy, L.B.: (SIT-16, SIT-18, SIT-33; SUM-03). It is not clear if this is the correct individual associated with the following fur farm activities. Additional research recommended. Louis Edwin McCoy was born June 10, 1885 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A third source specified that he was born in 1886 in Oregon. His wife, Amy, was reportedly born in 1896 in South Dakota. They raised at least one child: Robert (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. L. B. McCoy was convicted of larceny in the theft of blue foxes from SUM-03. He was sentenced to 18 months on McNeill Island federal prison (Roppel 2012a). His legitimate Alaska Forest Service special use permit for fur farming (SIT-18) was revoked following his conviction for poaching (Janson 1985, Chapter 11:4; Roberts n.d.; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts 2010:13; Roppel 2012a). Mr. McCoy used his boat, Patrol, to reach the various fur farm islands (Roppel 2012a). Following his conviction, the Forest Service closed and transferred the fur farm special use permit for SIT-18 to John Reck (Roberts n.d.; Roppel 2012a). McCoy held the fur farm permits for SIT-16 between November 1920 and July 1921. The permit for SIT-18 was held between July 1921 and December 1923. His permit for SIT-33 was issued to him in August 1919 and closed in April 1921 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924).

McCracken, Mrs. Roberta: (PET-28). Roberta McCracken was born May 8, 1896 and died in April 1983 (Oregon Death Index; Social Security Death Index; Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). Following the death of her husband in 1933, Roberta McCracken requested the fur farm special use permit transferred to her name (Roberts n.d.; 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". Her overall mental health was 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 they reportedly had pelted only a few fox. 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 fox's 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 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see Robert McCracken and Roberta McCracken Thacker.

McCracken, Robert: (PET-28, PET-53). Robert McCracken initially was issued his island fur farm permit for PET-53 in September 1931 and it was relinquished by November 1931. According to files, he felt the aforementioned island was unsuitable for fur farming purposes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He then moved him and his wife to PET-28 (Alaska Game Commission 1934). The permit for the latter site was issued August 1932 and closed following his death. Mr. McCracken and four others were lost in a storm December 1, 1933. Their hunting party was reportedly boating for a deer hunting trip to Prince of Wales Island. The boat wreckage was found on Bluff Island, Clarence Strait (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Reportedly the boat was the M/V Nellie Torry (Blender 1999a). Also see Roberta McCracken, Roberta McCracken Thacker, and Fred Thacker.

McDonald: (KET-17). This may refer to Mr. "Heprey N. McDonald", a logger working out of a camp in southeast Alaska during this era (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. McDonald was in partnership with Edna Hallson on the island fur farm site. Historical literature indicates they were active fur farmers at least in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.).

McDonald, D.H.: (JUN-03). Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McDonald were issued their island fur farm permit in February 1927, and it was closed by March 1932. The couple reportedly raised blue fox on the site (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

McDonald, Mrs. D. H.: (JUN-03). See above.

McDonald, D.N.: (PET-26, PET-30). An early reference misspelled or misinterpreted his given name as D.M. McDonald (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Duncan Neil McDonald was born August 10, 1878 in Oregon (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). A second source specifies that Neil McDonald was born about 1879 in Oregon. His wife, Maud E., was born about 1875 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). McDonald initially applied for PET-26 in 1921 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f). Mr. McDonald was in partnership with Frank and John Chastek in what would be the Sokolof Fox Company. The company dissolved in approximately 1928. The Chastek brothers sold their interest in the company to the following individuals in early 1924: Leonard Campbell, Ernest Campbell, Hiram Campbell, Al Noolard, Donald Wodlard, and Wendell Wodard. The fur farm permit was transferred to a residence permit in December 1953 (Roberts n.d.). Mr. McDonald was also involved in fur farming on PET-30. He was issued the 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. McDonald 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; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932).

McFadden, Charles: (KET-03). Mr. McFadden was born December 10, 1902 and died June 1986 (Social Security Death Index). He was reportedly in partnership with Thomas Hadden according to historical files and correspondence (Campbell n.d.). I would like to suggest that Thomas Hadden was probably Thomas Hadland (Roberts n.d.). The two permittees were issued their island fur farm permit in November 1931, and it was abandoned by January 1935. Historical files report the island was not used in 1933 and 1934. Additionally, there was no evidence the island was used or stocked in Forest Service visits to the site in 1933-1935. No

rent was paid during this same time period according to the same files (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

McGee, Howard V.: (XPA-21). Mr. Howard Virgil McGee was born December 1, 1882 (WW I Draft Registration Files). He died October 9, 1961 (deArmond 1995). Mr. McGee was reportedly in partnership with George W. Barr in their Pillar Bay (Silver) Fox Company island fur farm business. They raised silver fox and had plans to move their business closer to a developed community. Their business appears to have operated between April 1922 and July 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924).

McGilton, A.: (PET-06). It appears to refer to Alexander McGilton. Mr. 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 Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942)). He reportedly died November 14, 1973 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). His first wife, Annie Spooner McGilton, was born about 1880 in Alaska. Further information suggests that she was actually born January 1, 1879 in Wrangell, Alaska and died July 1, 1961 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). The couple raised at least two children: Fredrick and Margaret. They also housed Andrew and Edith Hansen (U.S. Census 1920). The couple then welcomed Freeman McGilton to the family (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. McGilton's second wife is noted as Mrs. Willie McGilton. She was born December 9, 1903 and died December 1, 1992 (Rootweb Ancestry 2011). Mr. McGilton initially served as a woodcutter upon his 1921 arrival in Petersburg. He then focused on commercial fishing for his livelihood. Mr. McGilton appears to have been active on the fur farm site at least during 1932. Mr. McGilton was reportedly in partnership with Dean Kaylor during this brief time period. The partners were to pay Lars Hausness in shares for operating the fur farm island (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Lars Hausness and Dean Kaylor.
McGilton: (PET-90). It is not certain if this is a misinterpretation or misspelling of Alexander McGilton. The informant (i.e., Cora Johnson 1983) was uncertain of the given name of this individual. Mrs. Johnson (1983) reported that this individual resided in the Scow Bay area south of Petersburg.

McGuire, P.R.: (KET-04, XPR-01). Mr. McGuire appears to have been the company's on-site manager for KET-04. It is currently unknown if he was also 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 closed in April 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Campbell n.d.; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). There is currently a lack of specific information concerning Mr. McGuire's operations or tenure on XPR-01 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

McKay, Don: (PET-35). This may refer to Malcolm D. McCay. Further research and reporting recommended. Mr. McKay and Charles Smith served as caretakers for the Conclusion Island Fox Company. The company held the island fur farm permit from August 1921 to December 1925. Grover Cleary served as the on-site manager at the time of their employment (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Cliff McCay entry

McKee: (PET-59). It is assumed the reference refers to Charles W. and/or Marc H. McKee. The father and son occupied homesite #175, West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof). The pair appears to have worked 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. The property was eventually transferred in August 1940 to a homestead selection (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

McKee, Charles Wilbur: (PET-41, PET-46, PET-61). Mr. Charles W. McKee was reportedly born about 1865, and was the father of Mark H. McKee (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He is interred in an unmarked grave within the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Mr. McKee was an active fur farmer from the early 1920's 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 1981; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1932). Mr. McKee and Mr. Smith are noted as having been issued the fur farming special use permit for PET-41 in August 1921 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f). He was also in partnership with his son, Mark, in their land based fur farm (PET-61). The two called it "Interior Yukon Mink Company" (Alaska Game Commission 1941; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). They reportedly started their fur farm (PET-61) there in 1928 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Also see Marc H. McKee.

McKee, Marc H.: (PET-61). Mark H. 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 1, 1969 (Ancestry 2012c; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). His grave marker in the Petersburg cemetery lists his passing as January 15, 1969. Mr. McKee was married to Alvina McKee. She was born August 19, 1896 and died October 1, 1983 (Ancestry 2012c; Rootweb Ancestry 2011) or 1985 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Mr. McKee and his father initially applied for the parcel of land in November 1927. The pair appears to have "moved onto the land in 1924". The parcel was abandoned between 1925-1928. They reported that they started their fur farm on the site in 1928. The fur farm was stocked with mink and German fitch. In December 1939 they report that the land has been "occupied as a continuous residence since 1931" (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

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 " (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Since the fur farm permit remained in George Smith's name, the Forest Service mandated that Smith "directly operate island or relinquish the permit" (Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The McKowan couple reportedly applied for the island fur farm in April 1940 and it was closed by December 1941, and listed as abandoned. By September 1942, O.W. Lindsley purchased the Smith's island estate (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

McKowan, Mr.: (PET-02). This may refer to Harvey Clark McKowen. If correct, he was born December 12, 1896 in Missouri (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). In August 1941 the Forest Service mandated that George Smith... "directly operate island or relinquish permit". The McKowan couple reportedly applied for the island fur farm in April 1940 and it was closed by December 1941, and listed as abandoned (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). By September 1942, O. W. Lindsley purchased Mr. Smith's estate (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

McLaughlin, W.W.: (PET-02, PET-57). Mr. McLaughlin reportedly disappeared in 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). William W. McLaughlin was born about 1886 in Arkansas. His wife, Olive B., was born about 1882 in North Carolina. There is some question as

to the 1920 U.S. Census data for their surname. "McCormack" also appears as what may be a secondary name or reference for the couple (U.S. Census 1920). In July 1922, McLaughlin and James H. Wheeler were issued their fur farm permit for PET-57 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c). Later that same year, October 1922, Mr. McLaughlin and Wheeler applied for their second island fur farm permit (PET-02) (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a). Frank Smith, of the San Juan Fox Co. [has] 30 pairs of foxes which he was to deliver to the fox ranch of W.W. McLaughlin at St. John's Harbor (Petersburg Weekly Report 1922d) It appears that the two partners continued their two operations until 1925. Following Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. F. Wheeler assumed the lead in the fur farm operation on PET-57 between June 1926 and November 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). She then sold the islands improvements and 5 pair of foxes to W.L. Hoff. The remainder of the foxes was placed on Level or Channel islands (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see the W.W. Laughlin entry.

Mehlum, Mathis: (PET-07). Matt Mehlum was born July 7, 1883 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Mehlum was issued the island fur farm permit in July 1922, and it was relinquished by December 1923. 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 fur farm permit for the island in December 1922.

Meier: (JUN-13). An early circular misspelled his surname, Meirer (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Mr. Henry Meier was born about 1886 in Germany. His wife, Annie, was born about 1904. They raised at least one daughter, Erna, and one niece and nephew: Theodore and Anita Heyder. Reportedly, the niece and nephew were originally from Alabama (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Meier was in partnership with Julius Heinemann. Their island fur farm permit was issued in January 1923 and relinquished by April 1924 due to their non-compliance with special use provisions for their fur farm special use permit (Alaska Game Commission 1924a; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a).

Melvin, Ben J., Jr.: (JUN-06). In August 1946, Ben J. Melvin Jr. inherited the island fur farm permit, improvements, and partnership in a 40' troller from his mother, Edna Ptack Melvin. He then held a "residence" permit for the island from April 1946 to September 1953 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Following Mr. Melvin, 17 acres of the island was under an organizational (e.g., summer religious camp) permit to the Juneau-Douglas Methodist churches (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Melvin, Edna Ptack: (JUN-04, JUN-06). Edna Ptack Melvin is one of two daughters of John A and Susie Ptack. Her sister is Leila Ptack Lane. Mrs. Melvin was born about 1896 in Kansas. Her husband, Benjamin Melvin Sr., was born about 1896 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1920). According to the Social Security Death Index she was actually born July 5, 1895 and died in June 1968. Benjamin Melvin Sr. was actually born January 24, 1894 and died in October 1970. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin raised at least one child: Benjamin Melvin Jr. (Roberts n.d.). Mrs. Melvin and her sister inherited the island fur farm (JUN-04) from their mothers' estate. The 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 JUN-06 in 1935... "for \$137, purchased improvements from her mother, Susie Ptack" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The island (JUN-04) remained unoccupied from at least April 1940 to the end of the lease period (e.g., April 1946). The island fur farm was reportedly abandoned. The file for the JUN-06 permit

was officially closed in April 1946, with the transfer of the permit to Mrs. Melvin's son, Benjamin Melvin Jr. (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Reportedly, Eugene Weschenfelder (JUN-05) rowed across to the island (e.g., JUN-04) many times and fed the fox his surplus fish (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mertz: (XPA-29). This appears to refer to the Mertz Fur Farm Association (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). The names of W. C. and W.P. Mills are associated with this company (Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; 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 last resided in Hoonah (Yakutat Borough n.d.). Also see Huston (1963: Map II, page 70).

Miller, B.F.: (KET-09). A B. F. Miller was referred to in the 1900 U.S. Census. Lando (1981) makes cursory reference to the fur farm and permittee (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Miller applied for his island fur farming special use permit in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921).

Miller, Fred: (SUM-02). Fred Miller was born about 1895 in California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Miller married Hazel Anderson Miller sometime in 1937. The couple was among a local group of partners in the fur farm company between 1923 and 1953. They were partners in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company. In 1944, the couple reportedly... "has been in the logging operations during the past season but are expected to return to the island this winter". The husband and wife eventually relocated to the Lancaster and Long Beach areas of southern California for their retirement (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Miller, Foster: (XPA-07). This is probably a misspelling or misinterpretation of Mr. Foster Mills (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Mills (1983).

Miller, Hazel Anderson: (SUM-02). Mrs. Miller was initially married to Anton (Andy) Anderson. She was born about 1895 according to the 1920 U.S. Census. The Social Security Death Index reports she was born March 7, 1894 and died July 20, 1994. She and her first husband had one son: Kaith or Keith (U.S. Census 1920). Anton (Andy) Anderson reportedly died in 1933 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Hazel Anderson continued as an active partner in the Petersburg Blue Fox Company. Following the death of her first husband she married Fred Miller, a shareholder within the Petersburg Blue Fox Company. The couple eventually retired and relocated to the Lancaster and Long Beach areas of southern California (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see Hazel Anderson, and Mrs. Fred Miller.

Miller, Martha: (JUN-03). Martha Miller was born about 1881 in Minnesota. Her husband, William Miller was born about 1879 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. and Mrs. Miller operated their island fur farm from early 1932 until April 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Miller, Mrs. Fred: (SUM-02; SUM-10). This reference refers to Hazel Anderson Miller (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.). See Hazel Anderson Miller.

Miller, Richard I.: (PET-06). Richard Miller was born about 1896 in Washington according to the 1910 and 1930 U.S. Census. However, the Social Security Death Index states that he was born November 28, 1894 and died July 31, 1990. Mr. Miller was issued his island fur farm permit in March 1922, and it was relinquished in December 1922. According to historical files the permittee failed to comply with conditions of his special use permit; he did not stock the island with fur bearers (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Miller, S.V.B.: (PET-04). S.V.B. Miller was born about 1883 in Indiana. His wife, Margaret, was born about 1890. They raised at least three children: John G., Elizabeth G., and Margaret B. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Miller was taken on as a financial backer and partner by Gregory Hildebrand in late 1924. It is currently unknown how long the partnership endured (Roberts n.d.; 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.

Miller, William: (JUN-03). William Miller was born about 1879 in Minnesota. His wife, Martha, was born about 1881 in Minnesota (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. and Mrs. Miller operated their island fur farm from early 1932 until April 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Millican: (PET-27). There are two possible candidates who may be the identified individual: Andrew J. Millison or Joseph Melson (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Millican was in partnership with Davidson, J. Frawley, George Onofrey, and Guy Wing in the Snow Pass Fox Company. In February, 1924, the Forest Service received a letter signed by Guy C. Wing. In the letter, Guy Wing, requested that the fur farm permit be changed from the Snow Pass Fox Company to West Island Fur Company. The permit was to then cover the use of West Island and adjacent islands in Kashevarof Strait (Hilson 1976; Roberts n.d.). Their company fur farm permit was relinquished in March 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Milnes, Donald G. (Don): (SIT-05, XPA-19, XPA-22). Mr. Donald G. Milnes appears to have been born about 1902 in California (U.S. Census 1910). He reportedly died December 19, 1964 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Milnes was in partnership and then employer to Everett Buchanan on XPA-19 and XPA-22. He was an active fur farmer from the late 1920's through the early 1940's (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). "Nearly 50 years ago Don Milness 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). Historical files reference his use of SIT-05 from 1935 to 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Mills: (XPA-29). This probably refers to W. P. Mills and/or W. C. Mills (Roberts n.d.). Their island fur farm permit was issued in August 1921 and relinquished in August 1922. Historical files indicate they used the title "Mertz Fur Farm Association" for the company (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b.).

Mills, C. Jay: (PET-12, XPA-07, XPA-09, XPA-13). Charles Jay Mills was reportedly born about 1888 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1910). His wife, "Gretta", was born about 1882 in North Dakota (U.S. Census 1910). The Mills' family report that she was actually born in 1891 in North Dakota (Easley 2012). The couple raised at least six children: Helen, Ruth, Glen, Donald, Carl, and Cora May (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mills' brother, Seth, was also a Southeast Alaskan fur farmer, as well as his cousin, Foster Mills (Mills 1983). C. Jay Mills was an active fur farmer throughout much of central Southeast Alaska during the early turn of the twentieth century and continued until about 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1936; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938).

Mills, Foster (XPA-07). Foster Mills moved his family to Alaska in 1924 from Wilder, Idaho (Mills 1983). Mr. Foster Mills was born about 1887 in Illinois. His wife, "Loulie", was born about 1896.

They raised at least two children: Jane A. and Russell (U.S. Census 1930). Another source specified that Foster Milton Mills was born April 6, 1886 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Mills is the paternal cousin of brothers C. Jay and Seth Mills (Mills 1983). Mr. Chris Jackson moved onto the island after Mr. Mills departure (Easley 2010; Mills 1983). Foster Mills served as a caretaker on the island in 1924 only. He was reportedly employed by the Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated (Mills 1983; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mills, Mrs. Mae: (SIT-04). This appears to refer to Loretta May Mills. If correct, she was born about 1872 in Massachusetts. She reportedly raised her adopted son, Douglas Thompson (U.S. Census 1930). She was in partnership with Mr. Pavloff in their island fur farm. Historical files indicate that they were active at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Mills, Seth A.: (XPA-11). Seth A. Mills was born about 1869 in Illinois. His wife, Edna, was born about 1890 in Iowa (Easley 2010; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mills' brother, C. Jay Mills, was also a fur farmer, as well as his cousin, Foster Mills (Mills 1983). Seth Mills was in partnership with Claude Huff on the island fur farm (e.g., Elovoi Fur Company and Huff & Mills Fox Farms). The partners raised both blue fox and mink (Roberts n.d.). The pair was issued their fur farm permit in June 1925. The partnership dissolved in January 1930. The Forest Service closed their file on the fur farm in April 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Huff n.d; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Claude Huff for more information.

Mills, W.C.: (XPA-29). It is assumed that this refers to Waldo C. Mills, son of William and Florence Mills. Waldo C. Mills was born about 1896 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Mills was reportedly in partnership with W. P. Mills in the Mertz Fur Farm Association. The fur farm permit was issued in August 1921 and relinquished by August 1922 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mills, W.P.: (XPA-29). William Parker Mills was born about 1864 in Illinois. He died December 15, 1951 (deArmond 1995). His wife, Florence, was born about 1873 in California. They raised at least one child, Waldo C. (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Mills was reportedly in partnership with W. C. Mills in the Mertz Fur Farm Association. The fur farm permit was issued in August 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) and relinquished by August 1922 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mitchell, Henry G.: (CRG-11, CRG-20, XDE-01). Mr. Henry G. Mitchell was born about 1877 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mitchell appears to have been an on-site company representative for the Anguilla Island Fur Company on CRG-11 and CRG-20 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The company applied for their island fur farm permits in May 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) and it was issued to them in December 1921. The Forest Service requested that Mr. Mitchell's company not stock the 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 CRG-11 and CRG-20 be cancelled (Rakestraw 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 Forest Service cancelled the fur farm permit for CRG-11 and CRG-20 in March 1922 following an internal agency investigation. The fur farm company appears to have been active in the general area between 1922 and 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Mitchell went on to individually practice fur farming on XDE-01. He was issued his

island fur farm permit for the latter site in June 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c)

Mitchell, J.C.: (SUM-17). It is currently unknown if J.C. and J.W. Mitchell is one and the same individual. Mr. Mitchell was the temporary island caretaker after Porter Apple died in late 1947 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See J.C. and J.W. Mitchell below.

Mitchell, J.W.: (PET-40). W. Jack Mitchell was born about 1867 in New York. At the time he was in partnership with Matt Fein. Mr. Fein was born about 1883 in Kentucky (U.S. Census 1920). John 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 the island fur farm in April 1917 and according to files it was closed in August 1917. The fur farm permit application was terminated for non-payment of the initial annual lease fee. There was apparently no permit issued to Mr. Mitchell for the island fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Also see Forrest (1984:77).

Mitchell, John (Jack): (PET-13). A John Mitchell was noted as being a "helper" at least under T. Frank Rayner on the Sukoi Islands fur farm. Mr. Mitchell was reportedly 73 years old and born about 1867 (U.S. Census 1940). He was described as "widowed" (U.S. Census 1940).

Mohr, M.A.: (CRG-33). Mr. Mohr appears to have established his mink fur farm at Cape Pole, along the southwest coast of Kosciusko Island. The Cape Pole site is a former logging camp. The Alaska Game Commission mentions the blue fox fur farm site in their 1941 circular (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Montgomery, Cecil: (YAK-01). Historical files indicate the mink fur farm was in operation at least in 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Moran, J.T.: (KET-08). Jesse T. Moran was born about 1885 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1920). Jesse Thomas Moran was said to have been born in December 1883 (WWI Civil Draft Registration). Furthermore, Jesse Thomas Moran was born December 2, 1883 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Historical files indicate that Mr. Moran and his unnamed brother made up the fur farm company: Moran and Company. Their island fur farm permit was issued in July 1922 and continued until at least 1924 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Morgan, George T.: (SIT-18). There are several potential candidates that may correctly refer to the historical fur farm permittee. One name may refer a George Morgan who was born about 1890 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1920). A second possible reference may be George B. Morgan, who was said to have been born August 19, 1899 in Idaho (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Historical files refer to George T. Morgan at this site. George T. Morgan was reportedly in partnership with E. A. Hickman, Edna J. Wilson, and V. H. Wilson in the Blue Diamond Fur Farm. Their island fur farm permit was issued in December 1924 and officially abandoned in August 1930 (Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Morgan, James P.: (JUN-04). Mr. James P. Morgan was born about 1862 in England. He was initially in partnership with his brother, Thomas. Thomas was born about 1864 (U.S. Census 1930). James Morgan was initially named and issued the island fur farm permit in March 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) and it was closed in order to add a partner in December

1922. Mr. Morgan added John A. Ptack as a working partner in the fur farm (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; 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 that they were issued their 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 island fur farm (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b).

Morgan, Thomas: (JUN-04). Mr. Thomas Morgan was born about 1864 in England (U.S. Census 1930). He was in initial partnership with his brother, James. James P. Morgan was the named individual listed in the island fur farm permit. It is assumed that the brothers parted ways sometime prior to December 1922, when James P. Morgan took on John Ptack as a working partner in the island fur farm (Roberts n.d.). Thomas Morgan claimed to be a fisherman by profession in the 1930 U.S. Census.

Mork, George W.: (JUN-53). Mr. Mork's 115 acre Mendenhall Valley homestead eventually served as the home of the Glacier Fur Farm Company. The company was at least initially made up of the following individuals: H.F. Dott, H.S. Graves, Dave A. Housel, and John Reck (Janson 1985, Chap.13: 5-6; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.).

Morris, David H.: (SKG-29). Mr. David Hixon Morris is the son of a noted fur farmer, Frank Morris (U.S. Census 1920). David H. 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; U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). He was married to Bernice Evelyn Matheney Trowbridge Morris in 1944 (Florida Marriage Collection, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001). She was born about 1909 in Canada (U.S. Census 1930). Addition information states that she was born August 7, 1908 and died July 17, 1987 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca. 1775-2006). The couple is interred in the Sitka National Cemetery. Mr. Morris is the brother-in-law to John (Jack) Ward. He was a fur farmer in the Haines area at least during the 1930's (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936). It is not currently known where in the Haines area he practiced fur farming. Perhaps he utilized his father's existing fur farm site? See Frank Morris.

Morris, Frank: (SKG-05). Frank Morris was born about 1868 in Oregon. His wife, Minnie was born about 1875 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910). He was said to have been born in 1866 and listed as widowed in the 1920 U.S. Census. The U.S Veterans Gravesites list his death as October 16 and December 1, 1945. He is the father-in-law to John (Jack) Ward (1983). Mr. Morris was in partnership with Arthur A. Stansfield in the Chilkoot Fur Farm (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; Ward 1983). Also see David H. Morris.

Morrison, John: (SKG-14). Mr. John G. Morrison was born about 1862 in Canada. His wife, Anna V., was born about 1879 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910). A second reference is noted. This second reference is probably one and the same couple. John G. Morrison was said to have been born about 1864 in Nova Scotia, Canada. His wife was listed as "Violet". She was said to have been born about 1879 in Washington. They raised at least two children: Mildred and Malcolm (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Morrison commenced fur farm operations in 1913 and continued until at least 1918. He was noted for raising red fox (Bower & Aller 1918:64; Roberts n.d.).

Moy, Henry: (JUN-07). Mr. Henry Moy was born about 1893 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920). His actual birth date was June 25, 1892 and his death was listed as September 3, 1952 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites n.d.a). His wife, May, was born about 1900 in Alaska. Her actual birth date was March 24, 1899 and she died December 26, 1980 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites n.d.a). They raised at least two children: Marietta and Agnes (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Moy was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1927 and it was closed in December 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See the May Moy entry.

Moy, May: (JUN-12). Mrs. May Molly Moy was married to Henry Moy. She was born about 1900 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Her actual birth date was March 24, 1899 and she died December 26, 1980 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites n.d.a). She and her husband raised at least two children: Marietta and Agnes (U.S. Census 1920). Mrs. Moy was issued her own blue fox island fur farm permit in February 1936 and it was reportedly closed due to non-operation or non-compliance by the permittee in December 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938).

Mullen, Ed: (CRG-29).). Mr. "Edd" G. Mullen was born about 1887 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1910). A second source states that he was born about 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). Ed Mullen is one of three partners making up the White Cliff Fox Company in 1923. He was in partnership with two other individuals: Harry Caldwell and F.B. Eylar. The partners planned to purchase twenty-five pair of select quality blue foxes from the Cleary Brothers' (Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923b).

Mullen, P.J.: (PET-11, XPA-22, XPA-35). Mr. Mullen held several island fur farm sites during the late 1920's and early 1930's. His permit for PET-11 spanned from June 1928 to August 1930. Agency files indicate that the latter site had been abandoned. His use of XPA-22 was a brief six days between June 6th and 12th, 1928. Rationale for his quick turnaround was his request for XPA-35 (e.g., Franklin Island) However, there is no such named island currently listed in historical literature and with the Geographic Names Information System (USDI-GNIS; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Muller: (PET-22). Mr. Karl Muller was born August 16, 1881 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Agency files state that Mr. Muller served as a caretaker on the island fur farm and/or the abandoned saltery site used as a base for the Nordgren and Stolpe fur farm. Nordgren and Stolpe held the fur farm permit between June 1934 and December 1940 (Roberts n.d.; 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 is reportedly the "true" father of James J. Zuver according agency files (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). There appears to be some confusion as to his exact identity and information concerning this individual in the agency files. Further research and reporting recommended for this entry. See the James J. Zuver reference below for possible clarification.

Mulvaney, Pat: (JUN-17). Patrick F. Mulvaney was born about 1864 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1910). However, a second source specified that he was born about 1860 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Mulvaney was in partnership with Phillip (Don or Con) Gallagher in their island fur farm. Historical files indicate their fur farm was active at least during the early 1920's (Alaska Game Commission 1924; The Alaska Weekly 1923; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:5; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Munger, Francis: (PET-13). There are two possible candidates: Franklin C. Munger (U.S. Census 1910) and Francis A. Menager (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Munger was in partnership with Calvin H. Barkdull, Claude Green, and Jack Mitchell in their island fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued in March 1910, and closed in January 1917. It was said to have originally been stocked with blue fox in 1916. The island fur farm improvements were sold to the Hercules Fox Company (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1922; Barkdull 1956; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Roberts n.d.; The Progressive 1913a, 1913b; The Petersburg Weekly Report 1916, 1917; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Murphy, George W.: (SUM-16). According to Fred Patten, "Mr. Murphy was a partner for several years. 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). The partnership of Murphy, Fred Broom, Hartley T. McCarty, and Fred Patton was issued the island fur farm permit in May 1925 and it was closed in November 1938. 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).

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 (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Murphy worked for and with his son-in-law on the island fur farm. Mr. Goodman was issued the fur farm permit in May 1928 and it was abandoned by November 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Murray, Thomas (Tom): (JUN-45). There are two possible individuals who may be the correct person referred to here: Thomas Murray of Canada (U.S. Census 1930) or Thomas Murray of Ireland (U.S. Census 1930). The Thomas Murray Fur Farm appears to have at least operated between 1924 and 1929. The mink fur farm was established near Hoonah, Chichagof Island (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.). A Mrs. Thomas Murray was noted as pen raising mink in the Hoonah area (Alaska Game Commission 1933; 1934). It isn't currently clear if she is directly related to either person listed here.

Mustard, Dr. J. H.: (XPR-04). Dr. John H. Mustard was born about 1869 in Canada (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that he was born about 1870 (U.S. Census 1930). 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 1995). Dr. J.H. Mustard and William Holzheimer were in partnership with Hugh Milton Sawyer in the Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc. The company was granted its island fur farm permit in March 1922, and it appears that it was active until at least 1932 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:4; Roberts n.d.; The Pathfinder 1924b:14; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924, 1932).

Mutrick, Lon C.: (XPA-16, XPA-17). Mr. Lon C. Mutrick was born December 17, 1909 and died in June 1980. His wife, Erna, was born January 31, 1904 and died in March 1971 (Social Security Death Index). The State of Washington specified that Mr. Mutrick died June 18, 1980 (Washington Death Index, 1946-1996). Mr. Mutrick was actively involved in fur farming from mid-1950 until December 1953. He is believed to have been in partnership with George Smith in XPA-16. The pair appear to have operated their fur farm between July 1950 and December 1953. Mr. Mutrick was also involved in the fur farming of XPA-17 between August 1950 and December 1952 (Alaska Game Commission 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Myers, Clarence: (XPR-01). Clarence N. Myers was born about 1895 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). In 1920 he was reportedly in partnership with Clarence D. Bailey (U.S. Census 1920). Clarence D. Bailey was born about 1887 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Historical files and materials reference their fur farm at least in 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Myers, Westley: (KET-02). There are two possible individuals with this name during this era. The first Westley Myer was born about 1880 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1920). The second Westley Myer was said to have been born about 1883 in Michigan. His wife, "Claudie", was born about 1888. They raised his nephew, Charles Thatcher (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Myers' island fur farm was abandoned. Official closure of the permit was listed as abandoned by March 1927 (Campbell n.d.; Hilson 1976:49, 53; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Nakamoto, Sam: (PET-84). Kikuturo 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 Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWI Civil Draft Registration). He emigrated to the U.S. in 1904 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nakamoto is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). His grave marker states that he died August 18, 1938 at 69 years of age (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1845-2012). His wife, Alice, was born about 1891 in Alaska; a Tlingit, of the Raven moiety (U.S. Census 1930). The U.S. Census of 1940 lists Alice Nakamoto as the head of household with two dependants: Mary Nakamoto (a step-daughter) and Teddy Bailey (grandson). The Sam Nakamoto Fur Farm reportedly raised blue foxes in pens (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Historical files and circulars indicate it was in operation between at least 1924 and 1931 (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.). See U.S. Survey 2478. Alice Nakamoto is listed on the 4.54 acre survey plat. The cadastral survey plat displays the West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) location of the house, shed and two fox pens.

Neilson, Mrs. Jane: (SIT-38). Mrs. Neilson was issued her island fur farm permit in January 1922. Her permit was closed in March 1923 because of non-compliance. It is assumed that she did not actively operate the business as required (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Nelson: (KET-16). Nelson was in partnership with Hudson in this island fur farm. The partnership was issued their fur farm permit in September 1923. Historical files and literature indicate the company continued into at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Nelson: See Loftus 1931. Reference refers to West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof). It is theorized that this probably refers to Nels and/or Ross Nelson (Roberts n.d.).

Nelson, Clarence: (SUM-06, SUM-16). Clarence A. Nelson was born about 1907 in California (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Nelson was a helper/caretaker on SUM-06 in the late 1930's. Furthermore, he served in the same capacity on SUM-16 at least in 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Nelson, Gus: (JUN-21, XMF-06). Gus Nelson was born about 1872 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). The next census states that he was born about 1873 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). "Petter Gus Nelson" was born December 22, 1879 in Sweden (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Nelson was in partnership with Lars Olson and Carl Swanson in their island fur farm (XMF-06). Their permit for the island was issued in October 1925 and closed in February 1927

(Roberts n.d.). Mr. Nelson and Lars Olson also made arrangements to assume control of JUN-21 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In May 1925, Nelson and Olson purchased the Carl Swanson Fox and Fur Company (JUN-21) (Roppel 2011).

Nelson, Henry: (SIT-15). Mr. Nelson was born about 1884 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). It appears that he was in initial partnership with Edward C. Dromnes and John Hansen in the Middle Islands Fur Farm partnership. The partnership appears to have spanned 1921-1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b)

Nelson, Jack: (PET-29). Jack Nelson is the brother of Nels H. Nelson; maternal uncle of Cora Johnson. Cora Johnson is the wife of Joseph (Joe) Johnson (Johnson 1983). Mr. Nelson was initially in partnership with G. A. Lehner, his brother (e.g., Nels Nelson) and nephew (e.g., Ross Nelson) in their island fur farm company (i.e., Blashke Island Fur Company). Their fur farm permit was issued to the Blashke Island Fur Company in December 1923. Their permit was closed in February 1930 when Mr. Lehner exited the partnership (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924).

Nelson, Nels H. (Ole): (PET-29). Nels is the brother of Jack Nelson; maternal uncle of Cora Johnson, wife of Joseph (Joe) Johnson (Cora Johnson 1983). Mr. Nelson was born about 1870 in Norway. His wife, Anna O., was born about 1874 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910). Anna and Nels eventually divorced, and she married Pete Knudsen (Cora Johnson 1983). The Ketchikan Daily News lists his passing on July 11, 1957 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Nelson was in partnership with G. A. Lehner, his brother (e.g., Jack Nelson) and son (e.g., Ross Nelson) in the island fur farm company (i.e., Blashke Island Fur Company). Their fur farm permit was issued in December 1923. Their permit was closed in February 1930 when Mr. Lehner exited the partnership (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924).

Nelson, Ross H.: (PET-29). Ross Nelson is the son of Nels (Ole) H. and Anna O. Nelson (Cora Johnson 1983). He was born about 1896 in New York (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Nelson was in partnership with G. A. Lehner, his father (e.g., Nels Ole Nelson) and uncle (e.g., Jack Nelson) in the island fur farm company (i.e., Blashke Island Fur Company). Their fur farm permit was issued in December 1923. Their permit was closed in February 1930 when Mr. Lehner exited the partnership (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Newell: (SIT-06). Newell was in partnership with Ralph R. Young in the Klokachef Fur Company. Their island fur farm permit was issued 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" on their island fur farm. "This is our last year on the island. We haven't made a dollar only paying out money" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The official agency closing date for the permit is approximately one year after the permittees notified the Forest Service they were abandoning the enterprise (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; 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).

Newell, P.: (PET-37). Pearl I. Newell was born about 1891 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). Additional information indicates he was born April 18, 1890 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Newell applied for his island 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. He specified deficiencies in

"location and topography" as major reasons for the fur farm failure (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Newquist, Carl G.: (KET-18). Mr. Carl G. Newquist was born about 1886. His wife, Clara R., was born about 1896. They raised at least two children: Donald and Corrine (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Newquist and unnamed business partners were issued their island fur farm permit in July 1922. It appears that the fur farm was active at least during 1923 and 1924 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976: 46; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Nichols, Stanley J.: (JUN-48). Mr. Nichols was born about 1898 in California (U.S. Census 1930), and died February 11, 1951 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Nichols was in partnership with B. H. Ivey. They formed the Ivey-Nichols fur farm. The pair was issued their fur farm permit in July 1925 for the Spasski Peninsula, islands and Bay, of Chichagof Island. Their fur farm permit was closed for unspecified reasons in September 1926 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Nick: (PET-32). There are two possible individuals that may refer to the correct individual: George R. Neck of Nebraska (U.S. Census 1920) and Victor "Evalt" Neck of Finland (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Nick was in partnership with Benhart and Ben Engdahl in the island fur farm. The partners purchased improvements, title, and twenty blue foxes from Todal and Stokke for \$3700. Their island fur farm permit was issued to them in December 1930 and closed in May 1940. The permit was reportedly relinquished by the permittees (Alaska Game Commission 1941, Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). The island residence reportedly burned to the ground in January 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Niemi, Oscar: (JUN-40). Mr. Niemi was born about 1891 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). The Oscar Niemi Fur Farm was situated to the Juneau area. Historical literature indicates the mink fur farm was active at least in 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Nilsen, J.M.: (XMF-10). Preliminary communications with Sarah Isto (2010) indicates that Mr. Nilsen or Nilsson has gone by several different names and spellings over time. Isto (2010) relates that Mr. Johan Nilsson originally travelled to the United States from Sweden. According to Isto (2011) his daughter, Annie Nilsson, he came to the United States to avoid military service. Additionally, he reportedly used his cousin's first name for his own in order to possibly avoid military service. Furthermore, he also used the name Nelson as an Americanization of his family or surname. Ms. Nilsson theorizes that her father was in partnership or worked with Carl Swanson (XMF-05, XMF-06). Based on this preliminary data it appears Mr. Nilsson was born about 1891 in Sweden. His wife, Hulda, was born about 1903 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nilsson was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1925 and it was closed for undisclosed reasons in August 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Isto (2011) believes that his daughter indicated that when he left Alaska he returned to Sweden and may have had a fur farm there. Further research and documentation will be necessary to confirm or refute the hypothesis for Mr. Nilsson's tenure.

Niott, Juan: (SUM-22). It appears agency representative(s) misidentified this individual. It appears this reference refers to Mr. John Niott 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). He was married to Barbara Nistl, and the father of William Nistl (U.S. Census 1930).

Historical literature indicates “Nicott’s” island fur farm was active at least in 1924 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.).

Noftager: (PET-02). Mr. Noftager was reportedly one of several on-site workers or caretakers on the island fur farm at least during 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Noolard, Al: (PET-26). This may be a misspelling of Wodlard, Woolard, or Wollum? Mr. Noolard and several other partners purchased shares in the Sokolof Fox Company from the Chastek brothers in 1924. The company dissolved in approximately 1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See T. A. Woolard in Alaska Game Commission (1933) “Blue Fox on Islands or in Pens”.

Norberg: (PET-58). Charles Nordberg was born about 1867 in Norway. He was married to “Alfred” Nordberg. She was born about 1884. The couple raised at least two children: Alice and Lillian (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specified that Mr. Nordberg was born about 1868 in Norway. His wife, Alline, was born about 1888 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Nordberg reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1888 (U.S. Census 1920), and was granted his naturalization October 17, 1898 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1795-1972). The Norberg Fur Farm is situated in the West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) area. Dr. Jule B. Loftus references his visit to the fur farm business in a 1931 report (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.). U.S. Survey 1563 references the Abraham Brackney and Charles Nordberg trade and manufacturing site. The survey delimits 11.53 acres, as well as documents a dwelling, sheds, and seven fox pens. Earlier reporting (Roberts 2010, 2011) referred the “site number” as being located on Wrangell Island. This earlier site number reference was determined to be synonymous with the Burch Brothers fur farm activities (PET-39, PET-91). The site number now corresponds to West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof).

Nordgren, Kurt: (PET-22, PET-23, PET-33, PET-41). Mr. Kurt Nordgren was born February 11, 1912 and died of cancer September 20, 1982 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Roberts n.d.; Social Security Death Index; Stolpe 1982). It appears he was married to Clara Nordgren. She was born November 7, 1915 and died March 5, 1975 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Mr. Nordgren was in partnership through much of this era with his then brother-in-law, Harold Stolpe (1982). Nordgren and his brother-in-law were active fur farmers throughout the 1930’s (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners were based out of an abandoned saltery (Kutchin 1902:89) at least during a portion of their time along Sumner Strait (Roberts n.d.; Stolpe 1982). Also see Harold Stolpe and Muller.

Nore, Anna: (PET-66). Anna J. Nore was born February 23, 1910 and died following a stroke August 23, 1990 (Social Security Death Index). She was the wife and business partner with her husband, Ingvald Nore (Nore 1983; Roberts n.d.). The couple operated a mink fur farm and dairy on Wrangell Island (Nore 1983; Roberts n.d.). See Ingvald Nore.

Nore, Bert: (PET-66). Mr. Bert M. Nore was born about 1918 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specified that he was born August 1, 1918 and died March 1, 1985 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Mr. Nore, his brother (Ingvald) and father (Ivar P.) were in partnership and operated the Wrangell area fur farm(s) (Nore 1983).

Nore, Ingvald (Chinky): (PET-66). Mr. Ingvald (Chinky) Nore was born about 1910 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). His actual birth date is December 25, 1909 and death December 27, 1995 (Social Security Death Index). His wife, Anna J., was born February 23, 1910 and died August 23, 1990 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Nore started fur farming mink in 1937 and continued

through 1972 (Nore 1983). Initially he was in partnership with his father, Ivar P., and one brother, Bert (Nore 1983). Another brother, Martin Nore, was not involved in fur farming (Nore 1983). Martin Nore was noted as a fisherman and local Wrangell businessman (Haaseth 2007). (Alaska Game Commission 1941, Haaseth 2007, Huston 1963:87,123; Nore 1983, C. Roberts 1983, and Sundberg 2007). The latter fur farm was comprised of at least two milled-wood mink sheds each measuring at least three hundred feet in length and twenty feet in width (Ruhsenberger-Roberts 1983). Also throughout this era, Mr. and Mrs. Nore operated a Wrangell area dairy in conjunction with their fur farming activities (Nore 1983; Roberts n.d.; Ruhsenberger-Roberts 1983).

Nore, Ivar P.: (PET-66). Mr. Nore was born about 1888 in Norway. His wife, "Thelamine", was born about 1885 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). The couple raised a number of children: Ingvald, Martin, Ingzald C., and Bert M. (U.S. Census 1920). Reportedly, the elder Mr. Nore emigrated to Wrangell from Norway in 1910 (Nore 1983). Originally, father and sons, Ingvald and Bert, commenced their fur farming within the city limits of Wrangell (Nore 1983). It is currently unknown if Ivar P. Nore and his two sons, together, relocated their dairy and fur farm operations south of town in 1940 (Nore 1983; Roberts n.d.). There is currently no information on when the family fur farming partnership dissolved or terminated. See Alaska Game Commission (1941).

Notlager: (PET-02). This individual was an on-site employee at least during the 1925 season (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Novating, A. F.: (YAK-04, YAK-06). This is a misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname Navotney. The misspelling appears in Alaska Game Commission (1929) circular. See the following entry.

Novatney, A. F.: (YAK-04, YAK-06). Anthony F. Navotney was born about 1883 in Austria (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified that he was born May 4, 1882 and died December 1977 (Social Security Death Index). A third source shared the following: 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). A second source specified that John Navotney was born August 3, 1888 and died in May 1975 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Navotney and his brother were active fur farmers from 1924 through 1933 in the Yakutat Bay area (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Novatney, John: (YAK-04, YAK-06). John Navotney was born about 1889 in Austria (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified that John Navotney was born August 3, 1888 and died in May 1975 (Social Security Death Index). He is the younger brother and partner of Anthony F. Navotney. Mr. Navotney and his brother were active fur farmers from 1924 through 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Nye, Catherine: (CRG-04). Mrs. Nye was born about 1877 in Wisconsin. Her husband, Charles, was born about 1855 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). She was in partnership with William J. Markle in the Eagle Island Fur Fox Company. They were issued their island fur farm permit in December 1923 and it was relinquished in November 1931. The permittees claimed the island was infested with worms and was not profitable, nor had it paid its way (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Campbell n.d.; Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

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 Wilkes. Lazzette has a younger brother, Clifford Caughrean (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781). In her autobiography, she describes her life and early experiences as a child on a Southeast Alaskan fur farm island (PET-13). Mrs. Ohman (1988:2) states that they fed hair seal as fox feed on the islands and that there were Indian graves on the smaller of the Islands when she lived there as a child. Ms. Ohman claims her family left their island fur farm home in 1923 (Ohman 1988:2). She is also the step-daughter of Thomas John "Scotty" Shearer (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781, Ohman 1988; Roberts n.d.). See Thomas Shearer. Also see the Thomas John "Scotty" Shearer entry

Ohmer, Earl N. Sr.: (PET-50, SIT-07). Mr. Earl Nicholas Ohmer, Sr. was born about 1883 in Ohio (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 Memorial Cemetery 2009). His wife, "H. Loy Chener", was born about 1901 (U.S. Census 1920). She died January 18, 1977 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Denison (1949: 298) indicates that she was born and raised in Alaska. By 1930, Mr. Ohmer and his wife, "Loyla", were raising a number of children. They raised at least four children: Robert, David, James, and Patricia (Denison 1949: 298; U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Ohmer was a noted entrepreneur throughout the region and Territory (Blender 1999b:121-122). He was an active promoter and advocate for an Experimental Fur Farm in Southeast Alaska (Petersburg Press 1936). He was also involved in shrimp and "fish processing plants, mink and fox farms, and extensive real estate" (Gloria Ohmer n.d.). He was an early partner in the Yukon Fur Farm (PET-50). Mr. Ohmer was in initial partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames and Fred Porter in the fur farm venture (Alaska Game Commission 1929; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Here they raised mink, some fox, and "platina" fox (Denison 1949: 153). He also explored fur farming on SIT-07 from July 1932 to December 1938. This latter site was reportedly abandoned (Roberts n.d.; 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. A biography of Mr. Ohmer also appeared in the Stroller's Weekly on December 11, 1955 (deArmond 1995). Also see Denison (1949: 296-298), Forrest (1984:84), and Earl N. Ohmer (1937).

Olin, Lars A.: (CRG-02). Lars A. Olin was born about 1871 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920) His birth date was revised to 1872 in the next census (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Olin was a caretaker on the island fur farm at least during 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Olsen, Carl: (JUN-39). Carl Olsen was born September 27 1883 and died in December 1965 (Social Security Death Index). The Carl Olson fur farm was located in the Eagle River area of Juneau. His mink fur farm was active at least during the 1933-1941 reporting period (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Olsen, Charles: (JUN-46). Mr. Olsen was born about 1876 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). A second reference 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, who died in 1949 (Alaska State Library n.d.c). He and his extended family and in-laws raised mink in pens (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Alaska State Library n.d.c, 1989).

Olsen, Erna Peterson: (JUN-46). Mrs. Irma Peterson Olsen is the daughter of John G. and Marie Jensen Peterson. Note clerical misspelling of her given name. It is believed that her given

name is correctly spelled Irma. She married Charles Olsen in 1925. Their only child, Edward, died in 1949 (Alaska State Library n.d.c; U.S. Census 1910; Roberts n.d.). Mrs. Olsen reportedly died in Juneau in 1961 at 65 years of age (Alaska State Library n.d.c). The family property was eventually withdrawn for homestead status and selection (Roberts n.d.). She and her extended family and in-laws raised mink in pens (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Alaska State Library n.d.c, 1989).

Olsen, Johnas: (PET-41, PET-46). Johnas Olsen was born about 1879 in Norway. His wife, Alice, was born about 1882 in France (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Olsen was in partnership in the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company with Jesse Ames, J. Johansen, Pedar Lund, Charles McKee, Johnas Olsen, Jack Smith, and J. H. Wheeler. Their two island fur farm permits were issued in May 1924. PET-46 was abandoned in May 1925, and PET-41 continued on into 1941 when it was transferred to a residence permit (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d, 1923, 1924, 1932). Nordgren and Stolpe operated the latter island fur farm there in 1939 on shares with the company (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Olsen: (XPA-13). Olsen and Johnson appear to operate their island fur farm from 1924 to 1930 (Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c).

Olson, Charles: (JUN-46). There appears to be a clerical misinterpretation or misspelling of surname (Alaska Game Commission 1933). Correct spelling: Olsen. See Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Alaska State Library n.d.c, 1989.

Olson, Emil: (JUN-14). Mr. Emil Olson was born about 1879 in Sweden. His wife, "Rosabraugh", was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1930). Emil Olson was in partnership with Steve Kane and Rose Thompson. Their fur farm occupancy predates their November 1925 issuance date by the Forest Service. The permit was closed in October 1938. With the closure of the 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932, 1938).

Olson, Lars: (JUN-21, XMF-06). Lars Olson was in partnership with Gus Nelson and Carl Swanson in their island fur farm (XMF-06). Their permit was issued in October 1925 and closed in February 1927 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1925, Mr. Olson and Gus Nelson acquired the Carl Swanson Fox and Fur Company (JUN-21) (Roppel 2011). It appears the latter permit for JUN-21 mirrors that for XMF-06, but further research and reporting are recommended.

Olson, Melcher: (XPA-10). Mr. Melcher Olson was born about 1872 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Olson was in partnership with Fred Johnson in their island fur farm (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923, USDA-Forest Service 1924b). They were issued their permit in March 1923 and it was closed in May 1928. Their partnership apparently ended at the close of this permit period (e.g., 1928). Correspondence from the winter of 1930 indicates 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 Jackknife Island (XPA-10) to Golf Island (XPA-13) (Roberts n.d.). The Forest Service eventually listed the island as abandoned in November 1935 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Olson, Oscar: (JUN-49). An early circular misspells his surname as Olsen (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934). Mr. Olson was born about 1876 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). The Oscar Olson mink fur farm was situated near the Taku River. It was described as homesite #193 (Alaska Game Commission 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Olson, Irma Peterson: (JUN-46). The correct spelling of her surname is Olsen. Ms. Irma Peterson Olsen was born about 1895 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). Irma M. Peterson Olsen is the daughter of John G. and Marie Jensen Peterson. She married Charles Olsen in 1925. Reportedly the couple had one child, Edward, who died in 1949. Mrs. Olsen reportedly died in Juneau in 1961 at 65 years of age (Alaska State Library n.d.c, 1989). She and her extended family and in-laws raised mink in pens (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Alaska State Library n.d.c, 1989).

Olson, Thomas: (PET-30). Mr. Olson was born about 1878 in Norway (U.S. Census 1900). Mr. Olson served as the island caretaker on the fur farm during 1919 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Additional material indicates he was in partnership with Robert Allen in the fur farm venture (Petersburg Weekly Report 1919c)

Olson, Tom: (PET-41). Mr. Tom Olson was born about 1862 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Olson was issued his island fur farm permit in February 1919, and it was officially abandoned in April 1920. In April 1920 Mrs. Lucy A. Willard asked the Forest Service for Level Island in order to propagate marten. In her written request she mentions the recently abandoned Tom Olson fox ranch (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d).

Olsten, C.D.: (PET-13). Mr. C.D. Olsen was in partnership with Frank Chastek, John Chastek, Claude Green, and Mr. Olsen's son in the Hercules Fox Company. The company was issued its fur farm permit in January 1917, and it closed in July 1922. Agency files state that the island lease and improvements were sold and "rights to Sukoi islands to 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; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Olsten's son: (PET-13). There is currently a lack of information on the identity or activities of C. D. Olsten's son in the fur farm venture. See the above entry.

Onofrey, George: (PET-27). Mr. George Onofrey was born about 1886 in Austria (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Onofrey was issued his island fur farm permit in May 1928, and it was closed in May 1933. Mr. Onofrey was an early partner in both Snow Pass Fur Company and its successor, West Island Fur Company. He worked on the island with Guy Wing, the former on-site manager. He purchased the island improvements and livestock in April 1928. He obtained a bill of sale from his former company partners: Wing, Davidson, Frawley, and Millison. In March 1933, according to agency files, Mr. Onofrey was found dead in his island cabin. Officials theorized that Mr. Onofrey had been dead about six weeks when his remains were found (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Hilson 1976:54; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Orton, Milton: (KET-27). Mr. Milton C. Orton was born about 1882 in New York. His wife, Kate A., was born about 1899 in Canada. They raised at least one child: Donald S. (U.S. Census 1930). The Milton Orton Fur Farm was reportedly situated in the Loring area. Historical literature indicates the mink fur farm was active at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Otness: (PET-70). At this time it is assumed that this is in reference to Mr. John Otness. Further research and clarification will be necessary to ensure its accuracy. John Otness was born about 1892 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). His Petersburg, Alaska grave marker lists his birth as 1890 and death in 1950; He reportedly was lost at sea. His wife, Ragna, was born about 1898 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Her Petersburg grave marker notes she was born in 1900 and died in 1982. The couple raised several children: "Arthur, Toralph, John, and Stanley" (U.S. Census 1930). Historical files and literature refer to "Otness" only in passing. Otness was reportedly a partner with John Loseth in the Pt. Agassiz area fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Ingle 1997; Loseth 1997; Lund 1997). Currently there is a lack of detailed information on Mr. Otness' specific involvement or longevity in the fur farm enterprise. It is theorized that he focused primarily on commercial fisheries for he and his family's livelihood (Roberts n.d.).

Otterstad, Martin: (SIT-12). This may be in reference to an Earnest (Ole) Otterstad. If this is correct, he was born November 27, 1891 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration). Mr. Otterstad was in partnership with Harry Hendrickson in the island fur farm. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in May 1924, and it was relinquished by February 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c).

Ottosen, John: (SIT-15). Mr. John George Ottosen was born August 7, 1872 in Norway (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1791-1992). Mr. Ottosen initially was issued his fur farm permit in July 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921), and it was closed in June 1923. He reportedly "relinquished the permit to incorporate and add additional partners". Ottosen added Otto E. Dahl, D. J. Dahl, Edward Dromnes, Sivert Sivertsen, and G. E. (Gustave) Westerlund. These individuals made up the Middle Island Fur Farm. They were issued their permit in June 1923 and it was relinquished by January 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; 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).

Owen, Harry C.: (JUN-02). Harry E. Owen was born about 1867 in Wisconsin. His wife, Esth E., was born about 1866 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). Mr. Owen initially applied for the island fur farm permit in June 1909, and it was closed in October 1909. It appears the potential permittee had a change of plans or second thoughts, and decided against the lease (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Paine, Mrs. V.A.: (XPA-30). Mrs. Paine, widow of V. A. Paine, and Franz Schneuer, Jr. were partners and issued their fur farm permit in November 1935 and it was closed in December 1943. In April 1940 Mr. Schneuer was reportedly buying out Mrs. Paine's share of the island fur farm. By December 1941, Mr. Schneuer was running operations single-handedly; Mrs. Paine had already left Alaska. Schneuer reported shifting his focus from fox to mink by the end of 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:162; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Paine, V.A.: (XPA-30). Mr. Valorans A. Paine was born about 1868 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Paine was in partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark and Charles Kincaid in the Keku Fur Farms. The partners were issued their island fur farm permit in December 1919. It is currently unknown when the partnership dissolved or ended. The fur farm permit was closed in November 1935 with the death of Mr. Paine (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1941; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:162; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Loftus 1930, 1931; Lando 1981;

Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Palmer, Mrs.: (PET-17). Mrs. Eleanor Juel. Palmer was born about 1918 (U.S. Census 1920) or 1917 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Another source states that she was actually born February 5, 1917 in Seattle, Washington (Washington Births, 1907-1919). She was married to Ray C. Palmer (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 between 1937-1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Her death was recorded on July 28, 1949 (Washington, Select Death Certificates, 1907-1960). See Ray C. Palmer below.

Palmer, Ray: (PET-17). Ray C. 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). Another source states that he was born December 22, 1911 and died December 26, 1997 (Social Security Death Index). He referred to himself as a fisherman in 1940 (U.S. Census 1940). Ray C. Palmer was married to Eleanor J. Palmer. She was born about 1918 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Palmer was reportedly in partnership with his wife (i.e., Eleanor) and Oscar B. Peterson in the island fur farm. The couple served as "sharecroppers" between 1937-1940 with Oscar B. Peterson in their fur farming venture (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The fur farm special use permit remained under Jacob "Jack" Hadland (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, as well as Joseph Anderson, were "lodgers" in Oscar B. Peterson's Petersburg, Alaska, residence (U.S. Census 1940). The island fur farm permit was issued to Jacob (Jack) Hadland in October 1931, and it was closed by June 1940. By August 1937 the fur farm was "operated by two lessees [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 Hadland according to early 1940 agency correspondence. Peterson also reported trapping 9 mink on the island in 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Parks, C.O.: (PET-08, PET-31). Mr. Charley O. Parks was born about 1888 in Missouri. His wife, A. Mary, was born about 1893 in Pennsylvania. They raised two children: Doris and Frances (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Parks was involved in fur farming throughout the 1920's and 1930's. Both PET-08 and PET-31 were held in Mr. Park's name under Coney Island Fox Company (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). A serious fire on the island destroyed the house, a year's supply of smoked salmon, lumber and two skiffs (Petersburg Weekly Report 1923). Mr. Ed Rayburn was involved in some way in the PET-08 site, and appears in historic USDA-Forest Service files related to the site (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Parks ... "in debt due to ill health of child and wife. He had to twice mortgage their home to pay hospital bills". The Forest Service tried to collect 1932-1934 past lease/rental fees without success. There were no foxes and the fur farm was abandoned in 1937. The agency fur farm permit and file was officially closed in May 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Parks reported that he made no improvements on another island site (PET-31). 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).

Parks, J.A. (Johnny): (CRG-26, CRG-29, PET-13, PET-55). Mr. Parks was an active fur farm partner and caretaker throughout the region in the 1920's and 1930's (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Parks, John: (PET-40). J.A. and John Parks is one and the same individual. Mr. Parks was an active fur farm partner and caretaker throughout the region in the 1920's and 1930's. Agency files indicate he served as a caretaker along with Andy Pearl on this fur farm island, but does not specify the year or duration. John Cleary reportedly also served as the on-site manager and caretaker at the time (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Parson, Hi: (XMF-04). There appears to be a clerical or interpretative error in the spelling of the surname. It appears the surname should read "Parsons" (Roberts n.b.). In 1924, Mr. Parsons was given a sixth interest in the fur farm company by Joseph P. Ibach (e.g., Ibach and Company). Reportedly he was working with Mr. Ibach as an old friend and caretaker (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Parsons (Hi): (JUN-19, SIT-21, XMF-04). Mr. Hi Parsons was in partnership with C.W. Johnson on the first two fur farms (JUN-19 and SIT-21). The pair held the fur farm permit for JUN-19 (USDA-Forest Service 1932). The permittees were issued their island fur farm permit for SIT-21 in October 1924 (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). Mr. Parsons eventually was given a small share in the Joseph P. Ibach fur farm (XMF-04) near Glacier Bay (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See the above entry for possible clarification.

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., was born about 1877 in Maine. They had one son: Hanson (U.S. Census 1910). It is not clear at this time when or if the couple divorced. Over the following years she provided housing for her mother, daughter, and step-sister and husband (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mrs. Partridge was in "apparent" (ie., unconfirmed) partnership with Watson (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). Their fur farm permit was issued in March 1931, and closed in July 1936. It appears that Mrs. Partridge may have relinquished or sold her share in the fur farm to Mr. Larson. Larson and Watson continued the fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932).

Patton, Fred: (SUM-01, SUM-03, SUM-06, SUM-11, SUM-15, SUM-16, SUM-24). Early circulars and literature mistakenly spell his surname Patton. Mr. Fred Patten was born about 1875 in Nebraska. A second source suggested that he was born about 1874 (U.S. Census 1940). His wife, Rose, was born about 1873 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910). Later reference material refers to Fred and Gertrude Patten (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. and Mrs. Patten, and a succession of various business partners, were active fur farmers throughout much of the first half of the twentieth century (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932, 1938). The couple also had employment and business interests in the community of Petersburg under the name Fred Patten and Mrs. Patten (Forrest 1984:88). Also see Dorothy Young Croman (1985).

Patton, Gertrude: (SUM-06, SUM-15; SUM-16, SUM-24) See above. Also see Fred Patten and Dorothy Young Croman (1985)

Pavlik, Mike: (YAK-01, YAK-08). Mike J. Pavlik was born sometime in 1922 in Wisconsin (U.S. WWII Army Enlistment Records). A second source states that he was born October 6, 1922 and died April 11, 2007. He and his wife's last known address was in Yakutat (Yakutat Borough n.d.). He was married to Jennie L. Pavlik and she was born February 14, 1922 and died July 14, 1997 (Yakutat Borough n.d.). Mr. Pavlik was in partnership with Gilbert Sensmeier in YAK-01.

They were issued their fur farm permit in October 1947 and it was closed in October 1950. Mr. Pavlik was also in partnership with Joseph (Jay) Mallott beginning in February 1946 (YAK-08). Mallott withdrew from the partnership in the fall of 1947. "Mike Pavlik and Jay Mallott operated the fur farm until the fall of 1947 when Mallott moved all the mink" to YAK-07. According to Joseph (Jay) Mallott..."Mike Pavlik was not suited for the business" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Pavloff: (SIT-04). William Pavloff was born about 1874 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Pavloff was in partnership with Mrs. Mae Mills in their Galanikin Fur Company. Historical files and literature indicate the partnership was active at least during 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:71; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Pearce, Geo. W.: (SIT-30). Mr. George W. Pearce was born about 1894. His wife, Ruth B., was born about 1894. They raised at least two children: "Valerik" and Grace V. (U.S. Census 1920). George Pearce was in partnership with John Skinner in their island fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1921, and relinquished it in August 1922. "Permittees declared that they didn't want the island after all" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Pearl, Andy: (PET-40). Mr. Pearl was reportedly one of several caretakers on the Cleary Brothers fur farm. Agency files do not indicate the beginning and duration of his occupancy on the island fur farm site (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Pedersen, Christ: (SIT-16). An early circular misspelled his surname, Pederson (USDA-Forest Service 1924b). Christian (Chris) Pedersen was born about 1888 in Denmark. His wife, Beda, was born about 1888. They raised at least one child: June B. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Pedersen was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1923 and it was abandoned by February 1924. "The permittee lost animals placed on first year and was unable to finance another attempt"...to restock the island with furbearers. "Nearby islands are reportedly too close and allowed the fox to escape" (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Peg leg Harry. According to John (Jack) Ward (1983) Peg leg Harry served as a fur farm caretaker and laborer in the Haines area, and was reportedly paid \$12 per month for his services.

Perez, M.: (KET-09). Mr. Miguel Perez was born about 1883 in Spain. His wife, Agnes, was born about 1893. They raised at least two of their own children: Miguel and Juanita. They also raised a step-son: Martin (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Perez was in partnership with J. F. Capp in the fur farm venture (Roberts n.d.). Their fur farm permit was issued to them in January 1923. Historical literature indicates the enterprise was active at least in 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.; Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Perkins, M.S.: (PET-31). Mr. Martin Perkins was born about 1889 in Washington. His wife, Ruth, was born about 1893 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1920). They raised at least one child: "Shisley" or Shirley. Additionally, his sister-in-law (e.g., Mary Christiansen) was in residence with the family (U.S. Census 1920). The Alaska Game Commission (1929) noted the fur farm raised both blue and silver fox. He was named initial Secretary Pro Tem of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f).

Peterson: (CRG-28). Peterson was in partnership with Christensen, Johnstead and Sanderson. They were issued their island fur farm permit in September 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service (1924c) lists all but for Christensen in its circular for the site.

Peterson: (SIT-25). There are two possible individuals this may refer to: John H. Peterson of Finland (U.S. Census 1920) and "Petea" Peterson (Social Security Death Index). I believe the correct individual is John H. Peterson. Mr. Peterson was reportedly in partnership with Emil Lange and Eric Larson in the Larson and Company fur farm. Their permit was issued to them in February 1921 and closed in November 1930 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see John H. Peterson.

Peterson, B.: (SIT-09). B. Peterson was in partnership with Alex and Eric Larson in their island fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued June 1920 and closed in February 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:72; 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.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b).

Peterson, C.A.: (XPA-07, XPA-09). Mr. Carl A. Peterson was born about 1902 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). He is the brother of L.T. (Len) and Oscar B. Peterson. He was the vice president of Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated and its on-site manager at XPA-09 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company held the permit for XPA-07 from May 1925 to February 1928. It also held the permit for XPA-09 between December 1921 and July 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938).

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 fur farm business. Floyd Peterson reportedly drowned February 15, 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Their fur farm permit was issued in January 1930 and closed in November 1941. Charles Caughy Sr. and Jr. reportedly operated the fur farm between 1938 and 1941. It is assumed the latter use was "sharecropping" by the father and son. The fur farm permit remained in Peterson's name during the two year interval (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:152; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932).

Peterson, John A.: (CRG-12). The Pathfinder (1924b:14) notes his name as J. A. Peterson. He reportedly lived in the Craig area. The fur farm permit for CRG-12 was issued to him in September (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) or October 1921 (Lando 1981). Further reference to this individual can be found in: Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Holbrook 1922: 153; Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923; 1924a, 1924b 1924c.

Peterson, John G.: (JUN-46). Mr. Peterson was born in 1861 in Germany (Alaska State Library n.d.c; John G. Peterson n.d.; Roberts n.d., U.S. Census 1900). His wife, Maria V., was born about 1867 in Germany. They raised at least two children: Irma and Margueritta or Margaret (Alaska State Library n.d.c.; U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Peterson died August 20, 1916 (deArmond 1995).

Peterson, John H.: (XPA-03). Mr. John H. Peterson was born about 1870 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920) He died June 27, 1944 (deArmond 1995). His wife, "Helma", was born about 1875 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that her name was Wilma (U.S.

Census 1940). They raised at least three children: Helen, Lillian (U.S. Census 1920) and Katherine (U.S. Census 1940). John H. Peterson was noted as a leading Sitka merchant, operating a general store. In 1927 the Peterson's reportedly purchased Bernard Hirst's store which the family operated until 1966 (Rootsweb Ancestry). Also see Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2 and The Bureau of Biological Survey (1923, 1924). XPA-03 was issued to Mr. Peterson in October 1923 and closed in November 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Huston 1963:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Peterson, L.T. (Len): (XPA-07, XPA-09). Mr. "Lunidd" T. Peterson was born about 1892 in Iowa. His wife, Marie, was born about 1892 in Lithuania (U.S. Census 1920). They raised at least two children: Leonard V. and "Irvie" (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Peterson's younger brother, Carl A., was also in residence with the family (U.S. Census 1920). L.T. Peterson was noted as the Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated president. He is the brother of C.A. or Carl A. and Oscar B. Peterson. Mr. Peterson was in partnership with the following individuals, as well as several unnamed friends and associates: Felix Beauchamp, Eiler Hansen, Emmett Hodgens, and C. Jay Mills (Roberts n.d.). The company spanned from 1921 to 1938 (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company held the permit for XPA-07 from May 1925 to February 1928. It also held the permit for XPA-09 between December 1921 and July 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; 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).

Peterson, Marie Jensen (Mary): (JUN-46). Mrs. Peterson was born about 1867 in Germany. She is the widow of John G. Peterson (1861-1916). She and her husband raised two children: Irma and "Margueritte" or Margaret (Alaska State Library n.d.c; U.S. Census 1910).

Peterson, Oscar: (XPA-07, XPA-09). Oscar Peterson is the brother of C. A. and L. T. (Len) Peterson (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Peterson is probably one of four unnamed shareholders in the Sitka Fur Farms Incorporated (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company held the permit for XPA-07 from May 1925 to February 1928. It also held the permit for XPA-09 between December 1921 and July 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924, 1932, 1938).

Peterson, Oscar: (PET-17). Oscar B. Peterson was born on May 1, 1893 in Baltic, South Dakota (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). A second source suggested that he was born about 1894 in South Dakota (U.S. Census 1920). He arrived at White Rock, British Columbia, on July 19, 1926 (Border Crossings from the U. S. to Canada, 1908-1935). Initially, Oscar B. Peterson was in partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Palmer between 1937 and 1940 as sharecroppers in the island fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Afterwards, Mr. Peterson was in partnership with Joseph Anderson (i.e., Hemlock Joe) in their island fur farm (ca. 1940-1946). R. L. Smith appears to have served as the islands caretaker. Mr. Peterson reportedly spent the majority of his time commercial fishing, and largely ignored the island fur farm (Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The fur farm permit for PET-17 was issued in June 1940 and relinquished in September 1946 (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Based on preliminary census information, Roy and Oscar Peterson are not siblings (U.S. Census 1920).

Peterson, Oscar B.: (PET-07, PET-09, PET-17, PET-40, PET-62). See above reference. Mr. Peterson appears to have been an active fur farmer, partner, sharecropper, and laborer from late 1922 to late 1946 (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). Also see Rasmus Enge and Roy Peterson.

Peterson, Peter: (KET-01). There are two possible Peter Petersons': one from Sweden and one from France (U.S. Census 1920). Lando (1981) refers to the Peter Peterson fur farm. He was reportedly issued the island fur farm permit in July 1921 (Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.).

Peterson, Peter: (PET-38). Peter M. Peterson was born about 1839 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1900). Mr. Peterson utilized what he called "Ernest Island" as a fur farm. He was issued an island fur farm permit in July 1922. Historical literature indicates he was active on the site at least through 1924, and possibly as late as 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Hilson 1976:55; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Peterson, Ray: (CRG-08). Mr. Ray Peterson was in partnership with his brother, Floyd, in their fur farm business. He also served as the executor of his brother's estate following his brother's drowning death in 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Their fur farm permit was issued in January 1930 and closed following Floyd Peterson's death. Charles Caughy Sr. and Jr. reportedly operated the fur farm between 1938 and 1941. It is assumed the latter use was "sharecropping" by the father and son. The fur farm permit remained in the Peterson's name (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:152; Roberts n.d.; 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).

Peterson, Robert William (Bud): (PET-05, PET-93). Bud Peterson was born April 25, 1924 in Minnesota (Peterson 2011). His wife, Judy L., was born December 12, 1924 in New York. They raised one child: David (Robert W. Peterson 2011; David Peterson 2011). Judy L. Peterson died June 3, 2001 (Social Security Death Index). Bud Peterson is the brother of Ann Leekley, and long time assistant to his brother-in-law, Dr. James R. Leekley. Mr. Peterson worked at the University of Alaska's Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm from 1946 through 1972 when the facility permanently closed (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990; Robert W. Peterson 2011). In 1972, Mr. Peterson claims his annual, full time, Experimental Fur Farm salary was \$13,000. He also operated his own "small" mink farm next to his rural Petersburg home (PET-93). His home is located at approximately six miles south of Petersburg on the Mitkof Highway. On his personal fur farm site, Mr. Peterson claims to have had an annual breeding stock of approximately 50 female mink. He ceased operations there in the early 1950's (Robert W. Peterson 2011). He admitted that he never asked for, nor received, a fur farm permit from the Alaska Game Commission or the U.S. Forest Service (Robert W. Peterson 2011). Mr. Peterson is the last surviving employee of the University of Alaska's Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm.

Peterson, Roy: (PET-07, PET-09). Roy Gilbert Peterson was born June 14, 1897 in Michigan (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1942), and died June 19, 1952 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). He was married to Anna E. Peterson. Anna Peterson was born about 1905 in Washington. The couple raised one child: Jane L. (U.S. Census 1930). Roy 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 permit for 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. Engle Rise operated PET-07... "under their supervision since March 23, 1927" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The company also

held the fur farm permit for PET-09 between October 1923 and January 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924c). Based on census information it appears Oscar and Roy Peterson are not siblings (U.S. Census 1920).

Peterson, T.W.: (SKG-01). Thomas W. Peterson lived in Haines. Mr. Peterson was issued his island fur farm permit for what is historically called the 3rd Chilkat and/or Seduction Island. He and his fur farm were noted by the Alaska Game Commission (1934, 1936). Additional historical reference material note he was issued one of his fur farm permits in August 1935, and it was reportedly relinquished in December 1936 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Pettigrew, Joe: (PET-56). I believe this may refer to Mr. and Mrs. Joe "Petticrew" as per Frink (1983); Cora Johnson (1983); McCay (1984); Roberts (n.d.); and U.S. Census (1920, 1930). Both Johnson (1983) and Frink (1983) reportedly socialized with the couple during the 1930's at their island fur farm. Also refer to the Bert McCay entry for possible clarification.

Petty, Robert L.: (CRG-07). Robert L. Petty and partners Elliott, Shaver, and Wellier formed the Long Island Fur Company. Additionally, Ed J. Williams was also mentioned separately in agency files as a member/representative of the aforementioned company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). According to agency files the company applied for their island fur farm permit in October 1921. Other incomplete files suggest that they were issued one of their fur farm permits in April 1924. The company appears to have commenced in December 1921 and spanned until February 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). They reportedly used only a small boat to deliver feed to foxes, and to go to the local cannery for fox feed.

Philbin: (SIT-02). Philbin is the maternal, extended family to the William Abbes and Frank Wooton families. The Philbin island fur farm is noted by Hilson (1976:68).

Philbin, D.D.: (SIT-31). D.D. and T.J. Philbin are noted as the on-site fur farm managers between 1934-1944 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). It is assumed that this refers to Mr. Donald O. Philbin. If this is correct, he was born to Peter J. (1881-1948) and Mary B. Philbin (1885-1941) about 1912 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). The two Philbin brothers (i.e., Donald and Pete Jr.) were partners along with their immediate and extended family members: William Abbes and E. Philbin. Their island fur farm permit was issued in November 1933. The fur farm island was abandoned by December 1945. All improvements are reportedly located on the most northerly island of the leased island group. The partners reported a maximum number of blue fox pelted in one year: 100; their average about 80 or 90 pelted per year (Alaska Game Commission 1936, 1941; Hilson 1976:68; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). See T.J. Philbin for more information and possible clarification.

Philbin, E.: (SIT-31). See above. No additional information is currently available on this individual at this time. The name is mentioned in the Alaska Game Commission (1941) circular.

Philbin, T.J.: (SIT-31). T.J. and D.D. Philbin are noted as on-site fur farm managers: 1934-1944 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938). T.J. Philbin could be a typo or misinterpretation for P.J. Philbin, Sr. and/or Jr. The younger Peter J. Philbin was born to Peter J. and Mary B. Philbin about 1923 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). A second source suggests that he was born May 2, 1922 and died February 24, 1994 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009, Ancestry 2012c). In 1933, Peter "Pete" Philbin Sr. sent for his son, Pete Jr. to help run

their Alaska island fox ranch. Pete Jr. was eleven years old and thus experienced his first solo steamship passage to Alaska. The remainder of the immediate family followed him to the Alaska island fur farm the next year. "The Philbin family moved to Petersburg in 1943 when the fur market collapsed" (Blender 1999b:122). See D.D. Philbin above for more information and possible clarification.

Pinkston, C.C.: (XPA-29). Charles Cover Pinkston was born January 29, 1878 in Missouri (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was reportedly married to Dolly Pinkston (Easley 2012). The Alaska Territorial Auditor (n.d.) reported Mr. Pinkston in passing. The Auditor's office reported what appears to be a change in possession and/or ownership of the fox brand which was... "formerly held by Fred Johnson" (Alaska State Auditor n.d.; Roberts n.d.). The Alaska Games Commission (1934, 1936) circular notes that the permittee managed blue fox.

Pitsenberger, J.D. (Jacob): (KET-16). Historical files and literature refer to J. D. and T. D. Pitsenberger together beginning in the early 1920's to approximately 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1932).

Pitsenberger, J.N.: (CRG-22). There is currently a lack of specific information available on this individual. Also see Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c.

Pitsenberger, T.D.: (CRG-22, KET-16). Mr. Thomas Dean Pitsenberger was born May 13, 1890 in Iowa (WWI Civilian Draft Registration). Historical literature and files refer to J. D. and T. D. Pitsenberger together at least in 1932 at KET-16. They were both involved with J.N. Hydaburg in CRG-22. The Petersburg Weekly Report (1921) states that the two Pitsenberger's applied for CRG-22 in 1921. This latter fur farm permit was issued in November 1921 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Both J. D. and T. D. Pitsenberger were reportedly involved in the KET-16 fur farm site (USDA-Forest Service 1932).
Pollack, John: (JUN-01). This name appears to be a misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname "Ptack". All pertinent information concerning the John A. and Susie Ptack family is identical, except for the misspelling of the surname here. U.S. Forest Service files note this individual as a member of the Lincoln Fox Company in the early 1920's (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). 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). See: U.S. Census 1920 and WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942. Also see John A. and Susie Ptack.

Poole, Jeremiah: (JUN-18). Jeremiah R. Paola was born about 1862 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. "Poole" initially applied for his fur farm on Douglas Island. The permit was officially rejected in November of 1930. The permit appears to have never been issued. The applicant didn't pay the annual lease or rental fee as required. Mr. Poole planned to stock the area with 25 pair of muskrat. No existing structures or improvements were apparently ever made (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Porter, Fred: (PET-50). Mr. Fred R. Porter was born about 1891 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). A second possible source indicates that Frederick Richard Porter was born in 1886 and died in 1956 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009a). Mr. Porter was one of the four original partners in the Yukon Fur Farm. Mr. Porter shared partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ames and Earl N. Ohmer, Sr. (Alaska Game Commission 1929). The partners commenced their fur farm enterprise at the site in the mid-1920's. It is situated at the mouth of Petersburg Creek,

Kupreanof Island. Mr. Ames eventually bought out his partners in 1947 and continued operations there until the late 1940's. The Yukon Fur Farm property and improvements were sold to Ethel and Harold Bergmann in late 1959 (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).

Posey, Parham Thornton (P.T.): (JUN-07, JUN-08, JUN-14). Mr. Posey was born in Sparkman, Arkansas, in 1876 (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 and machinist skills. He died in Juneau in 1949 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=988). 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. He was also reportedly living on a third island (JUN-14) during this era. Mr. Posey held fur farm permits for JUN-07 between April 1933 and December 1934, and JUN-08 between June 1931 and April 1933 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Posey, Rose: (JUN-07, JUN-12). Rose Carter was born March 26, 1916 (Social Security Death Index). Ms. Carter married Sebern Lee "Bill" Posey in 1932, and they had one daughter together, Ruth. Bill Posey died in a logging accident at a CCC camp along Icy Straits in 1934 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=1012). Rose Posey married John Makinen in late 1935. She combined her blue foxes with his and moved from JUN-07 to JUN-12. The couple had at least three children: Jack, Nancy, and Myrtle. The family moved to Juneau in 1944, where John Makinen died. Rose married Dave Simonson in 1945. He had one son, Aaron, and they 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). Also see Rose Posey Makinen.

Preuschoff, Edmond (Ed): (PET-20). Edward Paul Preuschoff was born April 29, 1884 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Preuschoff joined by one of his younger brothers (i.e., Frank Preuschoff) in their island fur farm enterprise in 1920. The brothers were issued their fur farm permit in August 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). The brothers have a lengthy historical record at their island fur farm (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923). They reportedly raised blue fox on the two islands. In 1925, they were members of the Northwest Fox Breeders Association (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936 Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924;; Loftus 1930, 1932; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The two brothers were also noted as independent loggers throughout central Southeast Alaska (Forrest 1984:95). It is currently unknown as to whether their younger brother, Hans Preuschoff (1887-1947), was directly or indirectly involved in their fur farming enterprise. One agency file source notes at least minimal involvement in the Entrance Island fur farm, but doesn't clarify which Entrance Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.d, n.d.e).

Preuschoff, Frank: (PET-20). Frank John Preuschoff was born July 17, 1885 (WWI Civil Draft Registration). Frank Preuschoff is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with the site. Frank Preuschoff was initially in partnership with R. H. Campbell in the two island fur farm. They called their company Lung Island Fox Farm. The partners established their fur farm sometime in 1919. The next year Mr. Campbell sold his share of the company to Edmond Preuschoff. The two brothers were issued their fur farm permit in August 1920 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f). The brothers have a lengthy historical record at their island fur farm (Polk's

Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923). They reportedly raised blue fox. In 1925, they were members of the Northwest Fox Breeders Association (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1936, 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1932; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The two brothers were also noted as independent loggers throughout central Southeast Alaska (Forrest 1984:96). It is currently unknown as to whether their younger brother, Hans Preuschoff (1887-1947), was directly or indirectly involved in their fur farming enterprise. One agency file source notes at least minimal involvement in the Entrance Island fur farm, but doesn't clarify which Entrance Island (USDA-Forest Service n.d.d, n.d.e).

Price, Edna Mae: (SUM-09). Edna Mae Price was born November 12, 1898 and died December 1976 (Social Security Death Index). She was once married to Stanton (Stan) Price. She retained the fur farm site in their divorce settlement. Mrs. Price was issued her fur farm site permit in October 1935, and it was transferred to a residence permit in February 1939. By August 1936 Mrs. Price planned to construct pens on the mainland site for breeding and pupping purposes, and use the islands chiefly for fur priming. She reported in October 1937 that she and her unnamed helper "raise a garden, fish and trap wild fur" for extra income. By 1939 she stated that she no longer used the small islands as originally planned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1938).

Price, Stanton (Stan): (SUM-09, SUM-10). Stanton (Stan) Price was born November 5, 1899 and died December 5, 1989 (Social Security Death Index). He eventually moved his wannigan, a house on floats, from Windham Bay to Pack Creek, Admiralty Island, in the mid-1950's. He was noted in these later years for his Admiralty Island homestead and interaction with its brown bear population (USDA-Forest Service n.d.c). Historical agency files appear to conflict with one another. The following is an example of such a conflict: Mr. Price was in fur farm partnership with Silas E. King at SUM-09. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1934, and the Forest Service closed the file in September 1935. The permit was closed when Mr. King sold all interest in the business to Mr. Price. Mr. Price was then reportedly issued his fur farm permit in October 1934, and it was finally closed in October 1935. The permit was then transferred to Price, Mrs. Edna Mae. She was awarded fur bearers and improvements in their divorce settlement. Her fur farm site permit was issued in October 1935, and transferred to a residence permit in February 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Mr. Price also served as an on-site manager during the 1930's at SUM-10 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Pride, Harry A.: (PET-12). This is a misinterpretation or misspelling of this individual's surname. Correct spelling, "Pryde" (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See Harry A. Pryde entry.

Propp, Arthur: (XPR-04). Arthur Propp was born about 1890 in Minnesota. Additional references state that he was actually born February 25, 1887 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Bessie Propp. She was born about 1892 in Michigan (U.S. Census 1940). The couple raised his nephew, Charles M. Thacker (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Propp described himself as a "chicken raiser", and his wife served as an "unpaid family worker" (U.S. Census 1940). Historical files note that Mr. Propp served as the island fur farm on-site manager for W. H. Roselle at least in April 1923 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Pryde, Harry A.: (PET-12). Mr. Harry A. Pryde was born about 1871 in Massachusetts. His wife, Agnes, was born about 1879 in Canada. They raised several children: "Audrey, Delmar, and James" (U.S. Census 1910). A later reference states that Mr. Pryde was born about 1872, and

his wife, Bertha, was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Weekly reports his passing on December 9, 1932 (deArmond 1995). His actual death was December 6, 1932 (Washington, Deaths, 1883-1960; Web: Washington, Find a Grave Index, 1821-2012). Mr. Pryde was in partnership with a Mr. Jones. They were referred to as Westhope Fur Company (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1-2; Roberts n.d.). They were issued their fur farm permit in December 1905 and it closed in December 1910 according to agency files and one newspaper. The island fur farm 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, Chapter 9: 1-2; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923a; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Ptack, Edna: (JUN-04). Edna Ptack was born about 1895 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). She is one of two daughters of John A. and Susie M Ptack. Her sister is Leila Ptack Lane. She and her sister inherited the island fur farm from their mothers' estate. The sisters were issued their fur farm permit for the island in May 1936 and it was reportedly abandoned officially in April 1946 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). The island remained unoccupied from at least April 1940 to the end of the lease period (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The official file for this permit was closed in April 1946 and declared abandoned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Reportedly, Eugene Weschenfelder (JUN-05) rowed across to the island many times and fed the fox his surplus fish. Also see Edna Ptack Melvin, Ben J. Melvin Jr., and John A. and Susie Ptack.

Ptack, John A.: (JUN-04; JUN-09). Mr. Ptack was initially in partnership with James Morgan (JUN-04). They were issued their island fur farm permit in December 1922, and it was closed with the end of their partnership in August 1925 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Mr. Ptack paid James Morgan \$6000 for his interest, improvements, equipment, and livestock. The permit was then deeded to John and Susie Ptack in August 1925. Mr. Ptack then purchased all interest in JUN-09 from Lund and Barclay. Mr. Ptack was issued his fur farm permit for the latter site in April 1930, and it was closed in April 1931 with his passing. With the death of her husband, the permits were transferred to Susie Ptack. Mrs. Ptack was then issued her fur farm permits for JUN-04 and JUN-09 in April 1931 (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see John Pollack.

Ptack, Leila: (JUN-04). Ms. Ptack is the daughter of John A. and Susie M. Ptack. Her sister is Edna Ptack Melvin. She and her sister inherited the island fur farm (JUN-04) from their mothers' estate. They applied for the island fur farm permit in October 1935, and it was issued to them in May 1936 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The island remained unoccupied from at least April 1940 to the end of the lease period. The file for this permit was officially closed in April 1946. Historical files note that the fur farm was abandoned. Reportedly, Eugene Weschenfelder (JUN-05) rowed across to the island many times and fed the fox his surplus fish. (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see Leila Ptack Lane, Edna Ptack Melvin, Ben J. Melvin Jr., and John A. and Susie Ptack.

Ptack, Susie M.: (JUN-04; JUN-06, JUN-09). Susie M. Ptack is the wife of John A. Ptack. The island fur farm permit was deeded to John and Susie Ptack in August 1925 (JUN-04). With the death of her husband, the permit was then transferred to Susie Ptack. Mrs. Ptack was issued her fur farm permit in April 1931, and it was closed with her passing in October 1935. Mrs. Ptack left the improvements, equipment, and livestock to her daughters: Leila Ptack Lane and Edna

Ptack Melvin (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Race, Harry R.: (KET-01, KET-12). Harry R. Race was born about 1892 in Washington. His wife, Violet W., was born about 1892 in Wisconsin. They raised at least two children: Daisy and William H. (U.S. Census 1920). The next census further defined Mr. Race's birth date as about 1894 in Washington. It also clarified that he and his wife were born the same year. Furthermore, his daughter Daisy was listed as being a step-child. The census also lists two sons: William H. and Robert S. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Harry R. Race reportedly died November 22, 1962 (deArmond 1995, Social Security Death Index). Harry Race was an early and active fur farmer. He appears to be the driving force behind the Ketchikan Fur Syndicate. The fur farm permit for KET-01 was issued in September 1923, and April 1922 for KET-12. Historical literature indicates the fur farm company and Mr. Race were active at least through at least 1924 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:67; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Ramstead, Edward: (SIT-09, SIT-25). Mr. Ramstead was issued his fur farm permits for both island sites in March of 1931, and they were both officially closed in August 1938 with his passing. According to a February 1938 historic Forest Service memo, the permittee died and the estate was handled by Andrew Wikan of Petersburg (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). The Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009) lists Ed Ramstead as interred there; however, there is no grave marker or related information there associated with this individual. Also see the "Wikan Brothers".

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 actually July 14, 1886 and passing in April 1979 (Social Security Death Index). His wife, Ida R., was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Ramstead died May 11, 1981 in Washington (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). The couple raised eight children: "Milton (Buddy), Arnie, Jimmie, Glenn, Marie, Dolores E., Edward Jr., and John" (Lund 1997). Mrs. Ida Ramstead's sister is married to Carl A. Swanson (PET-89). Mr. Ramstead moved him and his family from Minnesota to Alaska in 1925 to homestead 120 acres in the Point Agassiz area (Lund 1997; Petersburg Pilot 2014). Andrew Ask made initial homestead application for the land in 1924. He reportedly sold the land to Edward O. Ramstead. 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service, n.d.b, 1938.). The Ramstead homestead properties were noted for its dairy cattle, sawmill, and limited fur bearers (Lund 1997).

Rapuzzi, Chas. J.: (SKG.22). Mr. Charles J. Rapuzzi was born about 1893 in Washington. His wife, Mable, was born about 1896 in Pennsylvania. They raised at least one son: Charles J. Jr. (U.S. Census 1920). Subsequent census figures differ; Mr. Rapuzzi was said to have been born about 1895, and Mable was said to have been born about 1899. They also had more children listed: Charles J. Jr., Robert, and Betty Mae (U.S. Census 1930). The Charles Rapuzzi Fur Farm was located in the Skagway area. He reportedly raised mink there, and it appears was active at least during 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.). Apparently he was more noted for his railroad exploits (Kalen 1962:34).

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 (e.g. "Sara"). Mr. Rasmussen reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1911 (U.S. Census 1920). He reportedly died sometime in 1946 (Roberts n.d.; 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: Mr. and Mrs. Andy Anderson, Axel Carlson, Fred Miller, and Frank Rayner. The company reportedly dissolved in 1927 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Rasmussen's daughter, Mrs. Sarah Kuntz, of Wrangell, was believed to be his heir apparent in 1953 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Rasmussen, Anderson: (YAK-09). The Anderson Rasmussen Fur Farm was an active, pen raised, blue fox farm in the Yakutat area. Historical literature indicates that Rasmussen was active at least during 1924 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Rasmussen, N. P.: (SIT-16). N. P. Rasmuson was born about 1874 in Germany (U.S. Census 1920). The N. P. Rasmuson fur farm permit was issued in August 1925 and closed in January 1926. Historical files indicate it was abandoned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Raynor: (PET-13). The unnamed grandson of Mr. & Mrs. Frank T. Rayner was reportedly residing with his grandparents at least during their stay on the island fur farm. He was reportedly 10 years old in 1940 (Alaska Game Commission 1945; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). It is not currently known if the youngster is the son of Mathew Rayner or Ruby Rayner Elstad.

Raynor, Frank T.: (PET-13, SUM-02, SUM-18). Thomas Franklin Rayner was born January 16, 1886 in South Dakota (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current). He reportedly died in October 1975 (Social Security Death Index). He was married to Ruie E. Rayner. Mrs. Rayner was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1920) 1890 (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. and Ms. Rayner raised two children: Ruby and Mathew. In July 1932 Frank Rayner took over PET-13 improvements, but the fur farm permit remained in the Cleary brothers' name. By December 1938 Mr. Rayner operated the fur farm on "shares". In March 1940, the Cleary brothers reportedly sold all interest in PET-13 to Mr. Rayner for \$1000 and 20 pelts per year. He reportedly "branched out in the mink raising business about 1940" (Chipperfield 1945). Mr. John Mitchell reportedly served as a helper on the island fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). "Mr. Raynor has removed mink pens and mink shed. All the windows in the dwelling have been recently broken. 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 also involved in management of SUM-02 and SUM-18. The permit for SUM-02 was issued in April 1923, and closed in 1927 with the end of the partnership. SUM-18 was issued in July 1927 and closed in March 1937 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Also see Forrest (1984:99).

Raynor, Mrs. Frank T.: (PET-13). Mrs. Ruie E. Rayner was born about 1889 (U.S. Census 1920) 1890 (U.S. Census 1940). She and her husband were parents to Ruby and Mathew. The couples were active fur farmers in the Petersburg and West Petersburg (City Of Kupreanof) vicinity.

Raynor, Mathew: (PET-13, PET-14). Mathew Rayner was born about 1911 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). According to historical reference sources he is the son of Thomas Franklin Rayner and Ruie E. Rayner (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1930). Mathew Rayner worked for his parents on PET-13, and gained lengthy experience through them in fur farming (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). He was reportedly living with his brother-in-law and sister: Albert and Ruby Elstad (U. S. Census 1930). Mr. Rayner was issued his own island fur farm permit in October 1934, and it was relinquished by May 1935. He was reportedly "unable to stock the island" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Reck, John: (JUN-53, SIT-18). An early circular misspells his name, John Peck (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). John Reck was born about 1866 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1930). His wife, Mary A., was born about 1868. The couple raised at least one child: "Maynie" (U.S. Census 1930). A second 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 second 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 at this time (U.S. Census 1910). The Alaska Weekly noted Mr. Reck's passing on May 11th and 18th, 1951 (deArmond 1995). He and other partners started the Glacier Fur Farm Company (JUN-53). Partners include the following: H. F. Dott, H. S. Graves, and Dave A. Housel. The Mendenhall Valley homestead of George W. Mock served as the original location for this fur farm site (Janson 1985, Chap. 13: 5-6.; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Reck was also involved in SIT-18. Reck was issued his fur farm permit for SIT-18 in December 1923 and it was closed in December 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). He reportedly sold the improvements, equipment, and foxes to V.H. Wilson and George T. Morgan (Blue Diamond Fox Farms, Inc.) for \$1.00 and other valuable considerations (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see Forrest (1984:99).

Reddekopp, Elwood William. Mr. Reddekopp was born about 1914 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920; 1930; 1940); however, later documentation indicates he was born July 4, 1913 and died in January 1987 (Social Security Death Index). He married Mabel Kathryn McLean on October 5, 1935. She was born September 20, 1915 in Oseola, Wisconsin and died in Juneau, Alaska June 21, 2012 (Juneau Empire 2012). The couple raised three children: Stanley, Dwain, and Nancy. Mrs. Reddekopp and their children traveled to Juneau in the spring of 1947 to join her husband. Earlier, Mr. Reddekopp traveled to Alaska in search for a suitable location to raise mink. Mrs. Reddekopp reported that mink farming was not profitable, and her husband shifted to carpentry (Juneau Empire 2012).

Reed, Frank I.: (XPA-23). Mr. Frank Reed was born about 1873 in Kansas. His wife, Eva D., was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Weekly reported his passing July 7, 1944 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Reed was issued his island fur farm permit in August 1923, and it was relinquished in August 1924. He had reportedly proposed to operate a mink and marten fur farm on the site (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Refling, E.P.: (PET-12). An early circular misspelled his surname, Reffing (USDA-Forest Service 1924b). Mr. P. Emil Refling was born about 1879 in Norway. His wife, Marie, was born about 1881 in Norway. They raised at least six children: "Arnold, A. Norman, Borghild, B. Thomas, B. Rolf, and Margerite" (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Refling was an initial partner in the Blue Bell Fox Ranch. The company was also made up of the following individuals: John Bremner, Amos P. Cole, Tom Elsinore, Ernest Kirberger, and J. W. Stoff. The company was issued their fur farm permit in July 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). It was reportedly abandoned by August

1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Bowers 1920:70; Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Reyburn, Don: (PET-29, PET-44). Mr. Donald A. Reyburn was born about 1898 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). He was actually born May 29, 1897 and died in September 1979 (Social Security Death Index). His older brother is Edwin E. Reyburn (Roberts n.d.). Both he and his brother were active fur farmers from the 1920's through the early 1940's (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The brothers were in partnership with Ripley in PET-44 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). The pair is mentioned in files and circulars between April 1930 and June 1932 at PET-29 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932); and October 1923 to November 1928 at PET-44 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Reyburn, Ed: (PET-08, PET-29, PET-44). An early reference misspells his surname, Rayburn (USDA-Forest Service 1923). Edwin E. Reyburn was born about 1894 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date was August 23, 1893 and death September 1964 (Social Security Death Index). His younger brother and business partner is Donald A. Reyburn (Roberts n.d.). There is some question as to the exact involvement Donald Reyburn had in PET-08. Donald Reyburn is not mentioned in available agency files concerning the site (PET-08). Ed Reyburn was reportedly in partnership with C. O. Parks in PET-08 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2). Both he and his brother were active fur farmers from the 1920's through the early 1940's (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The brothers were in partnership with Ripley in PET-44 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). At least one of the brothers is mentioned in files and circulars at PET-08 between July 1922 and May 1938; between April 1930 and June 1932 at PET-29 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932); and October 1923 to November 1928 at PET-44 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Reynolds: (XDE-02). Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds served as temporary caretakers on the site. The fur farm permit was under S. J. Claridge (i.e., Oregon-Alaska Fur Farm and Trading Company) (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b)

Reynoldson, L. E.: (SKG-18). Mr. Lyman E. Reynoldson was born about 1888 in Iowa. His wife, Hazel R., was born about 1893. The couple raised several children: John E., Jeanne E., and Lyman J. (U.S. Census 1930). The L. E. Reynoldson Fur Farm was active in the Skagway area at least during 1929. He reportedly raised mink at the site (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Rhymes, Al W.: (SIT-31). Mr. "Alla" W. Rhymes was born about 1886 in Texas. He was reportedly in partnership with Peter Behrs (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Rhymes was also in partnership with Chris Baker and Henry Lutro in their island fur farm company: Midway Fox Company between October 1921 and April 1933 (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923). The company sold their improvements and foxes to William Abbes in 1933 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Richter, E.H.: (SKG-13). Mr. Earnest H. Richter was born about 1856 in Germany. His wife, Elizabeth, was born about 1873 in Germany. They raised at least one child: Earnest W. (U.S. Census 1920). The E. H. Richter Fur Farm 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.). He was also noted as raising marten at the site in 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1936)

Rink, Lester H.: (SIT-26). Horace Lester Rink was born April 27, 1887 in Indiana (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). There is some agency confusion and contradiction in when and who initially applied for and received the fur farm permit for SIT-26. It appears that Mr. Ora Goss predates Mr. Rink. Mr. Rink joined Ora Goss in the island fur farm in the fall of 1923. Their working relationship endured until at least October 1925. Mr. Rink apparently continued by himself in the enterprise until May 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924).

Ripley, Paul: (PET-44). Mr. Paul Ripley was born about 1895 in Washington. His wife, Mary, was born about 1897. They raised at least two children: Donald and Virginia (U.S. Census 1930) Mr. Ripley's actual birth date is September 27, 1898, and he died in January 1978 (Social Security Death Index). Historical files differ in whether or not Mr. Ripley was involved in the Island fur farm partnership with Don and Ed Rayburn (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). He may have merely been a caretaker assisting the Reyburn brothers' operate the fur farm between October 1923 and November 1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Rise, Engel: (PET-07, PET-38). Mr. Engle Rise was born February 8, 1889 in Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration). A second source states he was born January 7, 1898 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Rise first appears in the literature in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). He is noted as the applicant for PET-38. Later he reportedly worked as a laborer or caretaker on the Grey's Island Fox Company fur farm between 1927 and 1930. He then assumed fur farm permittee status for the fur farm in July 1930 until 1933 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). He was adjudged insane in early 1933 and hospitalized for the remainder of his life at the Morningside Hospital in Portland, Oregon (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He died there March 15, 1968 (Social Security Death Index).

Roald, Andrew: (PET-57). Andrew "Knutsen" Roald was born November 10, 1886 in Norway (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Roald reportedly died in 1944. Andrew Roald is the principal owner and operator of the fur farm. He applied for his island fur farm permit in July 1930 and it was converted to a residence permit in February 1944 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Chipperfield (1945) states that Mr. Roald has held the island fur farm permit since 1925. Mr. Roald is the elder brother of John Roald. Andrew Roald was primarily a halibut fisherman. The island fur farm was reportedly stocked with only the minimal number of blue foxes. The Forest Service described his fox farming as only incidental. The agency representative speculated that there was little probability it will become a productive fox farm. John Roald and Chris Stone served as his halibut crew members and the island fur farm caretakers. Mr. Roald moved to Petersburg in 1944 due to health issues and died there (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Roald, John: (PET-57). John "Matinson" Roald was born May 14, 1887 in Norway (WWI Civilian Registration; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He is the younger brother of Andrew Roald. John Roald served as a crew member on his brother's halibut boat, and fur farm caretaker, along with Chris Stone, on the island fur farm (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

He was granted the residence permit for the islands following his brothers passing in 1944. The residence permit was still in effect in 1945 (Chipperfield 1945).

Robillard: (PET-28). Robillard was in partnership with Dooley in their island fur farm. Historical literature notes the partnership was active at least in 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.).

Robinson, A.C.: (SKG-25). Mr. Arthur C. Robinson was born about 1896 in Washington. His wife, "Ozella", was born about 1893. They raised several children: Glenna, Wanda, Verna, and Margery (U.S. Census 1930). The A. C. Robinson Fur Farm raised mink in the Skagway area. Historical literature notes the fur farm at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Robinson, Claire: (SUM-19). Claire Robinson is the wife of Robert (Bob) Robinson, and the aunt of Charles H. Fitzgerald (Roberts n.d.). Claire and Mabel Robinson is one and the same person (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Forest Service files throughout the era refer to her as Claire Robinson. Claire Robinson was born about 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). According to the 1930 U.S. Census she preformed "housework" while her husband (e.g. Robert "Bob" Robinson) was a fox farmer (U.S. Census 1930).

Robinson, Robert (Bob): (SUM-19). Robert Robinson was born about 1882 in Indiana. His wife, "Mabel", was born about 1888 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1920). The next census lists her name as "Claire" (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Robinson is the uncle of Charles H. Fitzgerald (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Robinson was initially in partnership with his wife and Edwin C. Johnson (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Their fur farm permit was issued to them in April 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) 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 enterprise by March 1926. This relationship continued until February 1937. In March 1937, Mr. Fitzgerald started the process of purchasing the fur farm improvements and livestock from his uncle. The island fur farm was reportedly abandoned by March 1945 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). "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. Reportedly, they were domestic goats left by fur farmers. The island has been used by local Indians for gardening purposes. The name is translated from the Russian word "povorotnyy" (Hilson 1976:68).

Robitch, Charles C.: (SIT-27, XPA-29). An early circular misspelled his name Robitsch (Alaska Game Commission 1933). Charles C. Robitch was born October 10, 1889 and died October 30, 1964 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites n.d.a). A second possible source refers to a Charles T. Robitch as being born about 1890 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Robitch was an active fur farmer at least during the early 1930's. He was in initial partnership with C.L. Durgan in SIT-27 between June 1930 and October 1930. He then appears to have individually held the fur farm permit for the island between October 1930 and June 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933; Roberts n.d.; Roppel 2010; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). The XPA-29 fur farm was apparently active at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Rockport: (XPR-03). See Lando 1981. Rockport and Davis were noted as having a fur farm on East Island near Duke Island (Hilson 1976; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924). See Davies; Davis; and Stackpole for possible clarification.

Roden, Harry: (XPA-20). There is currently no reference to a Harry Roden. However, there are several citations for Henry Roden. Mr. Henry Roden was said to have been born about 1875 in Switzerland. His wife, Margaret, was born about 1876 (U.S. Census 1930). Another reference states that he was born August 8, 1874 and died in January 1966 (Social Security Death Index). deArmond (1995) reports that he died June 6, 1966. Additional research and possible clarification will be necessary for this individual. See USDA-Forest Service n.d.b.

Rogers, Carl: (PET-16, PET-17) There was an apparent misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname in agency files and circulars. The surname should read Carl Roger. Mr. Roger lived between 1882 and 1958 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). He was married to Elizabeth Roger. She lived between 1887 and 1978 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Mr. Roger was in partnership with Jacob (Jack) Hadland and Chris Tveten in the Northern Fur and Fox Company (PET-16) between October 1924 and October 1931 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Roger served as the Vice President of the company. He and the same individuals made up the Monte Carlo Fox and Fur Company (PET-17) between May 1924 and October 1931 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Both companies had dissolved by January 1929 and Jacob (Jack) Hadland was the sole owner (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Rognan, E.: (XMF-03). Ernest Rognan was born about 1887 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Rognan was in partnership with Jim Hoscroft. The pair made up what was known as Jim Hoscroft and Company, which was issued its fur farm permit in March 1926. The company appears in the literature until at least January of 1938. The partners stocked the island with marten before 1925, but they "did not prosper" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The pair also reportedly trapped off all blue foxes 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. 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 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Roland, R: (YAK-06). Mr. Robert Roland was born about 1889 in Norway. His wife, Petra, was born about 1894. They raised at least two children: June and Harriet (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Roland was in partnership with P.K. Clausen in their island fur farm. They were 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 have lost some foxes" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924c).

Ronning, Jens A. (Jack): (JUN-16, JUN-19, SIT-29). Jens Ronning reportedly died July 7, 1960 (deArmond 1995). There is a John and Helen Ronning interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). He was listed as having been born December 16, 1887 and passing on November 3, 1962. Helen Ronning is reportedly interred there, but there is no grave marker. According to agency files and records Jens (Jack) Ronning and his unnamed wife were both reportedly active in island and pen raised fur farms. 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 used JUN-16 in 1936 with the permission of Frank Shotter. SIT-29 proved a "better priming location than in his pens at

Excursion Inlet". This latter fur farm location was held between June 1936 and December 1937. It was reportedly abandoned according to agency files (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). A second possible name or reference appears as Jorgen Ronning. He was born June 26, 1880 and died February 1, 1967 (Rootweb Ancestry 2011). It is currently unknown if there is any familial relationship between the named individuals here.

Rose, Grace: (CRG-17). Mrs. Grace Rose was born about 1888 in South Dakota. Her husband, Joseph, was born about 1885 (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. and Mrs. Rose were issued their island fur farm permit in July 1922. Historical literature indicates that their fur farm was active at least between 1922 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924).

Rose, J.H.: (PET-28). Lando (1981) reports J. H. Rose was issued the island fur farm permit in March 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.). By October 1923, Frank Barnes had applied for the fur farm permit for the island (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Rose, Joseph: (CRG-17). Joseph Rose was born about 1885. His wife, Grace, was born about 1888 in South Dakota (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. and Mrs. Rose were issued their island fur farm permit in July 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). However, USDA-Forest Service (1924a) states that his island fur farm permit was issued to him in July 1920. Historical literature indicates that their fur farm was active at least between 1922 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Roselle, W.H.: (XPR-04). Mr. Roselle was reportedly issued the island fur farm permit in March 1920 (Lando 1981; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921: USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). By 1924, Mr. Roselle "was not connected to the company holding the permit" (Roberts n.d.; Wyckoff 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Arthur Propp was reportedly the on-site manager for the island fur farm at least in April 1923 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Ross, H.C.: (XMF-04). Mr. Ross' passing was reported in the Alaska Weekly, October 22, 1926 edition (deArmond 1995). Mr. Ross was reportedly in partnership with Joseph P. Ibach and C. S. Jillson in their island fur farm. The company was named Ibach & Company. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in July 1920. It is not clear as to when the partnership dissolved or ended. Agency files state that the company held its island fur farm permit for the island between July 1920 and March 1938 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:93; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924c, 1932). Also see Joseph P. Ibach and C. S. Jillson.

Ross, Mrs. W.E. (i.e., Rose and Pearl): (XPA-27). In January 1931, Mrs. Ross requested that the Forest Service change the permit to read Pearle Ross. "Since my divorce I don't use Mr. Ross' initials any more, and he is dead now and out of all his troubles". The court (March 21, 1930) awarded her the fur farm permit, foxes, and improvements. By October 1938 the Forest Service reported that "she does not want to continue the use of 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; 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, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c,

1932). The USDA-Forest Service (1924a) refers to the island fur farm permit being issued to her in August 1922. Pearl Ross is listed as being interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Her grave site is reportedly unmarked.

Ross, W.E.: (XPA-27). Mr. Ross applied for the island fur farm in November 1921 and in August 1922 he requested that the permit be changed to his wife's name. The Bureau of Biological Survey (1924) lists the permit in her name. He apparently died prior to 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Mrs. W. E. (Pearl and Rose) Ross above.

Royden, Wilbur H.: (SUM-01). "Wilberg" Royden was born about 1870 in Kentucky. His wife, Sara, was born about 1888 in Ireland (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Royden applied for his island fur farm permit in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). It is assumed the permit was either withdrawn, rejected, or extremely short lived. The Forest Service then issued a fur farm permit for the island to the Storm Island Fox Company in October 1922 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Royden apparently was more involved in fisheries issues, and fur farming may have been merely a sideline or investment (Forrest 1984:102).

Rozich, Frank (Shaky Frank): (PET-18, PET-59; PET-72). Frank Anton Rozich was born October 9, 1889 in California and died in October 1975 (Social Security Death Index; WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Frank Rozich was married to Barbara J. Rozich (ca. 1906-1999). She was born in Tennessee (U.S. Census 1940; Web: Obituary Daily Times Index, 1995-2012). Both husband and wife claimed to be fur farmers in census documents throughout the era. Early circulars misspell his name, Frank Rovich (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Mr. Rozich traveled to and from the lower 48 states for medical attention between 1930-1933 (Roberts n.d.). He was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, a chronic and progressive motor system disorder (Harold Bergmann 1993). Frank Rozich was initially in partnership with Knut Lundquist in the PET-18 fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in April 1922, and it was abandoned by February 1923 (USDA-Forest Service 1923). Mr. Rozich and his wife (e.g. Barbara Rozich) then applied for an established mink fur farm (PET-59) in West Petersburg (City of Kupreanof) in July 1929. Nina Dahl (1983) claims this latter site was falling down and Rozich couldn't acquire replacement wire due to the war (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Mr. Rozich then purchased the Chris Dahl fur farm (PET-72) (Dahl 1983; Cora Johnson 1983). It is currently unknown if the Chris Dahl "Anchor Point Silver Fox Farm" and the West Petersburg site is one and the same (Roberts n.d.). The property (PET-59) was withdrawn in August 1940 from federal lands as a homestead selection. The property was surveyed between October 31 and November 1, 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; U.S. Survey 2564). The cadastral survey plat displays the house, two mink pens, boardwalk, and feed shed.

Rudy, Charles E.: (JUN-47). Mr. Charles Rudy was born about 1875 in Pennsylvania. His wife, Flora, was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1920). The Charles Rudy Fur Farm was located in the Mendenhall Valley area of Juneau. He 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; Roberts n.d.; Walker 1929).

Rusich, Mrs. Neva: (XPA-20). There are two versions of this surname throughout the literature and files: Rusich and Rozich (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Neva Rusich was born October 23, 1908 and died September 14, 1987 (Social Security Death Index). She was married to Steve Rusich and they were once in partnership with Dave Housel in their fur farm site (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The three partners operated the fur farm between November 1925 and

May 1930. Mr. Housel then individually held the permit between May 1930 and February 1934. Mrs. Rusich assumed the fur farm permit in June 1934 and it ended in December 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; Loftus 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). The three reportedly raised several species of fur bearers. She reportedly received praise for her innovation in the raising of fitch (Alaska Game Commission 1936; Isto 2012: 132). See Steve Rusich and Dave Housel

Rusich, Steve: (XPA-15, XPA-20). There are two versions of this surname throughout the literature: Rusich and Rozich (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Steve Rusich was born March 28, 1883 and died in September 1962 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Rusich's wife, Neva, was reportedly an involved and active partner in her husband's fur farm efforts. Mr. Rusich was in partnership with Dave Housel in both fur farm ventures. The permit for XPA-15 was issued to the partners in November 1928 and closed in May 1930. Their permit for XPA-20 was issued in November 1925 and closed in May 1930 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). See Mrs. Neva Rusich and Dave Housel.

Ryan, Thomas: (JUN-01). Thomas Ryan was born about 1871 in California (U.S. Census 1930). Thomas Ryan was a business partner with Mrs. Francis Foster, Joe L. Hill, Gunnar Ingman, Charles P. Jenne, John Pollack, and Grover C. Winn. They formed the Lincoln Fox Company. The company reportedly commenced operations "about 1923". Their first Forest Service fur farm lease was issued 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 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1929, Mr. Pollack 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).

Sales, John: (PET-55). Mr. Sales was born about 1853 in North Carolina (U.S. Census 1910). He was well known in the local Petersburg area. Mr. Sales was issued his island fur farm permit in August 1926, and it was relinquished by January 1928. The permittee "complained that the site was too wet for a successful business" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Mr. Sales is pictured in a magazine article among a group of early fur farmers near Petersburg, Alaska (Barkdull 1956: 6).

Sandefor, S.B.: (XDE-02). Historical literature indicates that S. B. Sandefor or Sandifer was an active blue fox farmer and caretaker (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 5; Roberts n.d.). The Forest Service notes that Mr. Sandefor was on the two islands at least between 1926 and 1928 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. and Mrs. Sandefor replaced Jim Wallace as island caretakers (Roppel 2012b). Mr. Sandefor and his wife were reportedly promised \$150 per month by C.J. Claridge. They were in charge of the caretaking of the island foxes and jointly proposed business opportunities in the area (Roppel 2012b). Mr. Sandefor had a falling out with C.J. Claridge and was involved in a lengthy lawsuit in federal court. The court case was reportedly never resolved, and the fur farm was eventually abandoned (Roppel 2012b).

Sanderson: (CRG-28). Mr. Sanderson was in partnership with Christensen, Johnstead, and Peterson in their fur farm venture. The permit for the fur farm was issued in September 1924. The four partners succeeded the General Fur Company (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The USDA-Forest Service (1924c) lists all but for Christensen in its circular concerning the site.

Sandvik, Oscar E.: (PET-06; PET-40). Mr. Oscar Eng Sandvik was born October 14, 1895 and died January 19, 1980 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Social Security Death Index). 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 Norway (U.S. Census 1930; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Sandvik applied for his island fur farm permit (PET-40) in July 1940 and it was officially rejected by the Forest Service in November 1940. The agency 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” (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Sandvik went on to establish his own island fur farm. He reportedly raised commercial furbearers and feral cats on PET-06 (Mobley 1999:19).

Saravella, Rudolph: See Loftus 1930, 1931, and 1932. Files note Mr. Saravell’s enterprise operated in the Thimbleberry Bay area of Sitka. Goats, mink, and foxes were noted in the reference(s) (Roberts n.d.). This may also refer to Edward M. Sarvelor or Sarvela, a partner of Joseph T. Bauer (Roberts n.d.).

Sattensbahl, C.L.: (SKG-23). Cloris L. Sattensdalh was born about 1889 in Norway. She was in partnership with William Wolfgram and Sam Witso (U.S. Census 1920). The C. L. Sattensbahl Fur Farm was located in the Skagway area. She reportedly raised mink according to a 1929 circular from the Alaska Game Commission (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Sawyer, Hugh Milton: (XPR-04). Mr. Hugh M. Sawyer was born about 1879 in Iowa. His wife, Eleanor T., was born about 1891 (U.S. Census 1930). He reportedly died sometime in 1947 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Sawyer was in partnership with Dr. J.H. Mustard and William Holzheimer in the Ketchikan Fox Farms Inc. The company was granted its island fur farm permit in March 1922, and it appears that it was active until at least 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:4; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924, 1932).

Schable: (JUN-51). It is currently uncertain as to the correct pronunciation and spelling of this surname. This surname may be Schable or Schaible. The name 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). Mrs. Louise Marsh (1983) reported the Schable’s or Schaible’s lived across the road (to the south) from the Jackson Marsh (Mendenhall Valley) fur farm (JUN-28). The Schable’s or Schaible’s were also reportedly mink fur farmers (Marsh 1983).

Schenck, Peter: (XPA-25). An early circular misspelled his surname, Schenck (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). Peter Schenk was born about 1874 in Luxembourg (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Mr. Schenk was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1924, and it was reportedly converted to a residence permit in March 1926. However, he was listed as a mink fur farm operator of the site in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). Mr. Schenk reportedly stocked the islands in the fall of 1924 with two pair of free running blue fox. (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Schlichtig, Carl: (YAK-07). Carl Schlichtig Jr. was born about 1893 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1910). A second source specified that he was born April 13, 1893 and died in May 1986 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Schlichtig was in partnership with his brother, Victor, and Joseph B. Mallott in their island fur farm. The trio comprised the St. Elias Fur Farm company. They were issued their fur farm permit in January 1948, and officially relinquished it by September 1950

according to agency files (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Schlichtig, Victor: (YAK-07). Victor Schlichtig was born about 1897 in Montana (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source specified that he was born April 25, 1897 and died in September 1977 (Social Security Death Index). A more specific death date of September 11, 1977 was provided by the Washington Death Index, 1940-1996. Mr. Schlichtig was in partnership with his brother, Carl, and Joseph B. Mallott in their island fur farm. The trio made up the St. Elias Fur Farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in January 1948, and officially relinquished it by September 1950 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Schlosser, H.N.: (XDE-03). H. N. Schlosser was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1924. Historical literature indicates that he was active on the site at least during 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924c).

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. They also had his brother-in-law living with them: James R. Shelp (a noted fur farmer) (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Schmolek was issued his island fur farm permit in March 1924, and he appears to have been active there at least during that calendar year (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924b, 1924c).

Schneuer, Franz, Jr.: (XPA-30). Franz Schneuer was born September 14, 1902 and died May 29, 1995 (Ancestry 2012c; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). An early reference misspelled his surname, Franz Schneur (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Franz Schneuer and Mrs. V. A. Paine were issued their fur farm permit in November 1935 and it was officially closed in December 1943. By April 1940, Mr. Schneuer was reportedly buying out Mrs. Paine's share of the business. In December 1941, Mr. Schneuer was running operations single-handedly; Mrs. Paine had already left Alaska. Schneuer reported shifting focus from fox to mink by the end of 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941, Goldschmidt & Haas 1946:162; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). See V. A. Paine.

Schonacker, C.A.: (KET-11). Mr. Schonacker was in partnership with Drake, R. T. Graham, Ingersoll, and VanZandt in the Cat Island Fur Farm Corp. The company was issued their island fur farm permit in December 1923. Alaska Natives, Joseph Starr and Joseph McKay each claimed the island (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; Wyckoff 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923,1924).

Schove, George: (CRG-08, SUM-03). There are two variations in the spellings of the surname throughout the literature and files: Schove and Scove. George Leonard Schove was born April 23, 1888 in Maryland (WWI Draft Registration). Mr. Schove and his wife were in partnership with William Mann (CRG-08) for what appears to be nearly a thirty year period. Their partnership appears to have commenced about 1900 (Kutchin 1902:81). Dates for SUM-03 appear to be similar, but there is no mention of his spouse or working partner (Bower & Aller 1918:65; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:2; Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He reportedly abandoned his one fur farm (SUM-03) in 1910 as a result of poaching (Isto 2012:79). According to Bower & Aller (1918:65) he moved from Patterson Island (CRG-08) to Brothers Islands (SUM-03) in 1904. Also see George Scove entry.

Scott, Louis: (CRG-01, CRG-04, CRG-14, CRG-31). Mr. Louis Scott was born about 1912 in Washington (U.S. Census 1920). He is the son of Robert Scott (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1920). Louis Scott and his father were involved in a wide range of activities in and around the Craig area from the 1920's through the 1940's. The two were in periodic partnership with each other and other individuals throughout the era. Some of the various partners include the following: William S. Bleam, and A.R. (Rudy) Bruegle (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Files note that he was involved in fur farming, commercial fishing, construction, etc. (Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b) Isto (2012:133) notes that he raised black raccoons on CRG-14 and Singa Islands.

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 activities from the early 1920's through the 1940's. Files note that the father and son worked at fur farming, commercial fishing, construction, etc. (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Scott was issued the fur farm permit for CRG-01 in September 1922 (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Between August 1925 and April 1929 he was in collaboration with William S. Bleam in the island fur farm. He then was in partnership with his son between April 1929 and April 1937. The fur farm permit for CRG-28 was under the General Fur Company. The company was made up of William S. Bleam, Henry Stickel, and Mr. Scott. The latter permit was issued to the company in November 1923. CRG-31 was held by the father and son between May 1935 and December 1943 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Campbell n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924, 1932, 1945). "The Abbess was a boat owned by Robert Scott. Scott operated a fox farm on the island during the 1920's" (Hilson 1976:59).

Scott, Walter: (XPA-34). Walter D. Scott (U.S. Census 1930). The Alaska Game Commission (1933) refers to the permittee as W. O. Scott. Mr. Scott was issued his fur farm permit in December 1928 and it was relinquished in October 1935. His fur farm site is "located just south and east of the fox and mink ranch of Housel and Rozich". Mr. Scott reportedly settled on the area in December 1928. He built his trapping cabin there and raised mink (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Scove, George: (CRG-08; SUM-03). George T. Scove was born about 1867 in Wisconsin. His wife, "R. Amm", was born about 1873 in Virginia (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Scove was reportedly a caretaker at the CRG-08 site at least in 1924 (Kutchin 1902:81; Roberts n.d.). Bower & Aller (1918:65) and Janson (1985) also refer to Mr. and Mrs. George T. Scove elsewhere in Southeast Alaska fur farming. Janson (1985, Chapter 9: 2) states that "In November 1904 the steamer Alaska brought Mrs. George T. Scove, proprietor of Patterson Island Fox Ranch, to one of the Brothers Islands with a load of blue foxes to plant, plus timber and supplies for building necessary buildings." Roppel (2012a) reports that Mr. Scove utilized his new launch, the Fox, to stock the island fur farm. Roppel (2012a) assumes he stocked the island with blue foxes from his Patterson Island Fox Ranch. Also see George Schove.

Scribner, George: (PET-37). George F. Scribner was born about 1899 in Washington (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). A third source specified that he was born in 1900 (U.S. Census 1920). A fourth source states that he was born February 2, 1899 and died June 3, 1994 (Social Security Death Index). George Scribner was in partnership with his older brother Louis Scribner, and J. Wallace Hemphill in the Found Island Fur Farm. Their fur farm permit was issued in May 1920 and apparently closed in November 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:55; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon

Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). A second source states that Mr. Scribner and "Billion" were issued their fur farm special use permit in May 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). 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 caretaker in 1924 was noted as "George Malcom" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Scribner, Louis G.: (PET-37). Louis C. Scribner was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1900; WWI Civilian Draft Registrations, 1917-1918) or 1891 (U.S. Census 1930) in Michigan. Two other sources specify that he was born Louis Carlton Scribner on September 2, 1890 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). At his passing, Mr. Scribner's given name was mistakenly listed as "Lewis". His passing was marked as between ca. 1890 and October 3, 1946 (Washington, Death Index, 1940-1996). Mr. Louis G. Scribner was in partnership with his younger brother George Scribner, and J. Wallace Hemphill in the Found Island Fur Farm. Their fur farm permit was issued in May 1920 and closed in November 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; Hilson 1976:55; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b). The caretaker in 1924 was noted as "George Malcom" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Senior, Carl N.: (CRG-30, PET-43). Carl Senior was born April 1, 1907 and died in January 1984 (Social Security Death Index). Carl Senior was a partner and employee on at least two island fur farms throughout the mid-1930's (Campbell n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). He was in partnership with William Markle on CRG-30 between July 1934 and January 1937. He also served as a caretaker and laborer for Ernest Gomoll on PET-43. It appears he served in this latter capacity from 1933 until the end of pelting season of 1935 (Campbell n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.d).

Sensmeier, Gilbert M: (YAK-01). Currently there is very limited information concerning Mr. Sensmeier. Reportedly he was appointed as the Postmaster for Yakutat May 17, 1949 (U.S. Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971). Mr. Sensmeier was in fur farming partnership with Mike Pavlik in their island fur farm. The pair was issued their mink fur farm permit in October 1947 and it was relinquished by October 1950 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Serrott, F.E.: (SUM-03). There does not appear to be a F.E. Serrott in any currently available literature. Perhaps this is an example of misreading or misinterpretation of the hand written script in agency files? However, a Thomas E. Serrott was noted as being born November 22, 1888 in California (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Serrott applied for his island fur farm permit in September 1917, and it was canceled or relinquished in July 1918. The fur farm permit was not issued because the applicant did not pay the initial lease or rental fee (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Shank, Pete: (XPA-06). Dr. Jule B. Loftus refers to the Pete Shank, Security Bay mink fur farm in a 1931 report (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.).

Shaver: (CRG-07). Shaver and partners Elliott, Robert L. Petty, and Wellier comprise the Long Island Fur Company (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Ed J. Williams is listed separately as a partner and/or on-site representative for the company (Holbrook 1926:41; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The partners applied for their fur farm permit in October 1921 and it was closed by February 1929. They reportedly used only a small boat to deliver feed to the foxes, and to go to the local cannery for fox feed (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Holbrook 1926:41; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924).

Shaw, William: (PET-22). William Shaw was born about 1880 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910). The next census modified the birth date to 1881 (U.S. Census 1920). The Alaska Territorial Auditor (n.d.) mentions the fur farmer in passing. It appears his fur farm branding iron was "transferred from Kurt Nordgren and Harold Stolpe" to Mr. Shaw (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Roberts n.d.).

Shearer, Tom J.: (JUN-25, PET-13). Thomas John "Scotty" Shearer was born about 1888 in the Orkney Islands of Scotland (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781). His wife, Marvel, was born about 1898 (U.S. Census 1930). She passed away in Ballard, Washington, on January 8, 1969 of cancer (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781). For a number of years the couple raised his wife's children from a previous marriage: Lazzette and Clifford Caughrean (Ohman1988, U.S. Census 1930) Initially, Mr. Shearer was a laborer on an island fur farm near Petersburg (PET-13) before moving his family to Juneau in 1923 (Ohman 1988:2; Roberts n.d.). Once in Juneau Mr. Shearer established his own pen raised silver fox and mink fur farm (JUN-25) (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=967). He called it "The Silver Bow Fur Farm" (Roberts n.d.). However, Mr. Shearer's primary profession was that of tailoring. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer eventually separated due to his gambling and alcohol consumption (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=781). Also see Lazzette Ohman.

Shelp, Archie: (CRG-32). Mr. Archie Shelp was born about 1864. His wife, Nellie, was born about 1874 in Alaska. They raised at least one child: Rodney (U.S. Census 1910). A second source specified that he was born about 1858 and his wife, Nellie, was born about 1873 (U.S. Census 1930). Another potential individual is identified as Archie Shelp. This second possible individual was said to have been born about 1862, and his wife, Kate, was born about 1880. They raised at least one child: James. James was said to have been born about 1905 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). It appears the correct individual is the latter person referred to here. He was issued his island fur farm permit in January 1923. Historical literature refers to the individual at least in 1923 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Shelp, J.R.: (CRG-29). Mr. James R. Shelp was born about 1902 in Alabama (U.S. Census 1930) or 1903 (U.S. Census 1920). His wife, Mary, was born about 1908. His actual life spanned was from October 1, 1902 to his death in December 1983 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Shelp is the brother-in-law of Hugo Schmolek (Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Shelp was in partnership with William Markle in the island fur farm. They applied for their fur farm permit in November 1924, and it was closed by September 1928. Mr. Shelp relinquished

the permit to Catherine Nye and William Markle (Campbell n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Sherzberg, Ted: (SIT-18). Ted Sherzberg was born April 7, 1879 in Nebraska (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Sherzberg was in partnership with Oscar Sirstad. The partners were issued their island fur farm permit in July 1930. Their permit was closed in December 1943. In February 1938 they were charged and fined \$250 for feeding deer meat to foxes. By early 1943, the partners were running a Sitka goat farm, and no longer living on the island. Both the Army and Navy wanted the islands for military purposes during WWII. In 1944 all improvements, except for several shakes were removed (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938).

Shinondle, Bernard: (PET-05). In 1938, Mr. Shinondle was a Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm employee. Mr. Shinondle was referred to as a "Keeper" at the facility in 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Shockley, Levert E.: (JUN-54). Levert E. Shockley was born about 1897 in Oklahoma, and married to Bess or Bessie C. She was born about 1892 in South Dakota. The couple had a boarder living with them in 1930: Nellie Lien (Leen) (U.S. Census 1930). The next census adjusted the birth date for Mrs. Shockley to about 1895 (U.S. Census 1940). Later information indicates that Mr. Shockley was actually born August 16, 1886 and died December 3, 1971 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites, Ca. 1775-2006). The Alaska Game Commission (1934, 1936) lists him as pen raising blue fox.

Sholin, Andrew: (SIT-19). Mr. Sholin was born about 1857 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1900). The Alaska Weekly reports his passing March 22, 1946 (deArmond 1995). The Sholin Brothers Fox Farm (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924) was issued its fur farm permit in March 1922; however, Lando (1981) states that it was issued in June 1920. Historical files indicate that the permit was held by John Kron and M.P. Hudson at that time. The site was reportedly listed as abandoned by the brothers in July 1926 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923).

Sholin, Edwin E.: (SIT-19, SIT-37, SIT-40). Edwin E. Sholin was born about 1884 in Kansas (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specifies that he was born August 19, 1883 (WWI Civil Draft Registration). The Bureau of Biological Survey (1923) lists his name as E. F. Sholin. Mr. Sholin was an active fur farmer throughout the first half of the 1920's. Initially he was granted his fur farming special use permit in June 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921), and then shared the permit for SIT-19 with Andrew Sholin between March 1922 and July 1926 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). He individually held the permit for SIT-37 between February 1924 and August 1925 (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b). There is some question as to whether he was in partnership with A.M. Curtis in the latter fur farm. Mr. Sholin also held the permit for SIT-40 between November 1923 and February 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Shortridge, W.P.: (JUN-09). Mr. Shortridge's name appears as W.P. and W.F. Shortridge in the various literatures and files. Shortridge applied for his island fur farming special use permit in October 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d) 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 "sold his interest to Graves of Juneau, who sold to Lund" (Alaska Territorial Department of Audit n.d.; Roberts n.d.; USDA-

Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Information indicates the permittee was referring to H. S. Graves and John C. Lund (Roberts n.d.).

Shotter, Frank: (JUN-16, JUN-22). The initial reference to Frank Shotter was his birth year in 1887 (U.S. Census 1910). A second source specifies that he was born October 10, 1886 and died September 1, 1968 (Yakutat Borough n.d.). It also mentioned that he was the brother-in-law of Stephen J. Kane (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Shotter was born about 1887 in Alaska. His wife, Edith, was born about 1891. A second source refers to her as "Margaret" Shotter, and being born May 14, 1894 and passing away August 1, 1982 (Yakutat Borough n.d.). They raised at least one son: Frank G. (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Shotter was an active fur farmer from the 1920's through the 1940's. Mr. Shotter appears to have been in partnership with George R. Shotter and Swanson in JUN-22 between December 1929 and August 1930. The partners were referred to as the Port Frederick Fur Farms. Frank Shotter also held the permit for JUN-16 between December 1925 and October 1945 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). The latter permit was then transferred from fur farm to residence permit (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1941; Roberts n.d.; 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. This may refer to Grand Island (JUN-09)?

Shotter, G. R.: (XMF-07). This citation most probably refers to George R. Shotter. Mr. Shotter was in partnership with H. L. Simonds in this island fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1922. Historical literature indicates it was an active enterprise between 1922 and 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; 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).

Shotter, George R.: (JUN-22, XMF-08). George Ray Shotter was born about 1882 in Canada (U.S. Census 1900). Two additional sources specify his birth date: April 5, 1882 (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). George and Frank Shotter, as well as Swanson, were partners in the JUN-22 island fur farm. Their permit for the fur farm was issued in December 1929 and abandoned by August 1930. George R. Shotter was also in partnership with H. L. Simonds at the XMF-08 fur farm. The permit for this latter fur farm was issued in September 1922 and closed by January 1931 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; 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).

Simonds, H. L.: (XMF-07, XMF-08). This may refer to Alfred Simonds. Mr. Simonds was born about 1891 in Alaska. He shared his home with what may be his mother, Jennie, and brother, Herbert M. Jennie was reportedly born about 1850 in Alaska. Herbert was born about 1899 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Simonds was an active fur farmer throughout the 1920's and 1930's. On XMF-07, Mr. Simonds was in partnership with George R. Shotter and reportedly stocked the island with five pair of blue fox in 1923. Their fur farm permit for the site was issued in November 1922 and closed by February 1930 (Alaska Territorial Auditor; 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). He was also reportedly in partnership with George R. Shotter at XMF-08 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Here they commenced management of their blue fox farm in September 1922. Their fur farm permit was listed as closed by January 1931 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923).

Simonson, Harvey: (PET-10). Early reference misspelled his name, H. Simonsen (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Harvey Simonson was born November 11, 1905 and died in August 1991 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Simonson was the last to be issued an island fur farm permit for PET-10 in January 1934 and it was converted to a residence permit in April 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Simonson requested a residence permit for Hare Island, where he had his fur farm 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 good state of maintenance and had been unmolested" (Chipperfield 1945).

Sinclair, Dr. J.A.: John B. 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). The doctor appears to have practiced medicine in the Chichagof mining area at the time of his application for a fur farm special use permit (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). Dr. J.A Sinclair "applied" for a fur farming special use permit for Klag Island in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). However, he is also reportedly housed in the Portsmouth Marshall Ward, Portsmouth (Independent City), Virginia (U.S. Census 1920). It would appear that the requested fur farming island is too large and in reasonably close proximity to other land/island masses, and would readily allow the free-roaming fur bearers to escape from the island. If the special use permit was ever issued, it most probably would have been abandoned or closed at the permittees request soon afterwards. No such information is currently available on whether the island fur farm permit was issued. However, it would be wise to conduct at least an on-the-ground historic 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. He also noted that he was divorced (U.S. Census 1930). The doctor was noted as having died in 1935 (Florida Death Index 1877-1998).

Sirstad, Oscar: (SIT-14, SIT-18). Mr. Oscar Sirstad was born July 19, 1892 and died in July 1965 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Sirstad was an active fur farmer throughout the 1920's to the early 1940's. He was in partnership with Oscar Johnson (SIT-14) and Ted Sherzberg (SIT-18). The fur farm permit for SIT-14 was issued July 1923 and closed by December 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). "We came to the island on December 18, 1923, with foxes, supplies, and lumber for building" (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Their SIT-18 fur farm permit was issued in July 1930 and closed by December 1943 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938). In February 1938 the pair was charged and fined \$250 for feeding deer meat to their foxes on SIT-18. By January 1943, the pair was reportedly running a goat farm in the Sitka area, and was no longer living on the island and practicing fur farming there. During WWII both the U.S. Army and Navy desired the islands for military purposes. In 1944 all improvements, except for several shake buildings, were removed according to agency representatives (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Sivertsen, Sivert: (SIT-15). Sivert Sivertsen was born March 15, 1885 and died November 1969 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Sivertsen appears to have been in partnership with D. J. Dahl, Otto Dahl, Edward Drommes, John Ottosen, and G. E. (Gustave) Westerlund. They formed what was referred to as Middle Island Fur Farm. The partners operated their island fur farm from June 1923 and it was relinquished in January 1931. In early 1922, the company complained about foxes swimming from the Middle to Crow islands and then adjacent islands. In 1930, they once again complained that the islands had rather poor denning grounds, and that that tended to limit the number of foxes they could raise there. They also mentioned the islands

size makes it difficult to feed their furbearers. In January 1931 they gave their reasons for giving up on their blue fox fur farming business. They rationalized that the "business outlook is poor and island rental rates can't be reduced any further by the Forest Service" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Skinner, L.R.: (XPA-31). This may refer to Lee Roy Skinner? Mr. Skinner was issued his fur farm permit in July 1931, and it was converted to a residence permit in January 1935. Skinner "built mink pens and a small house 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; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Skinner, John (Jack): (SIT-30). Mr. Skinner was born about 1879 (U.S. Census 1920). The Alaska Weekly reports his passing February 7, 1930 (deArmond 1995). Mr. Skinner was in partnership with George W. Pearce in their fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1921, and it was relinquished by August 1922. The permittees "declared that they didn't want the island after all" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Smallwood, Harvey: (SIT-32). Harvey Smallwood applied for a fur farm permit in December 1930. The permit appears to not have been issued and was labeled as rejected. No rationale was provided by the Forest Service or the potential permittee (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Smith: (PET-02). This reference refers to John G. Smith's initial occupation and fur farming business in 1925. Mr. Smith initially applied for the island fur farm in September 1926. The Forest Service initially rejected the application for the fur farm special use permit, and also declared that this individual was in trespass on the Tongass National Forest (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Ongoing correspondence by both parties indicates that the agency had a problem leasing islands over 2500 acres. Mr. Smith said that logging would not affect his operations. The estate of John G. Smith conveyed his interest, improvements, and foxes to his son, George W. Smith in early 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). "Fox farm on Vank Is. was owned by Jack Smith approximately 1920-1932. He had been unsuccessful in the gold rush but had better luck with the foxes" (Hilson 1976:63).

Smith: (PET-49). Smith was in partnership with D. I. Campbell in their island fur farm venture. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1919 and relinquished in April 1920. It is assumed that Mr. Smith relinquished interest in the enterprise in favor of Mr. Campbell's kin (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). D.I. Campbell reportedly received the island fur farm permit in 1921 (Chipperfield 1945).

Smith, A.C.: (SKG-17, SIT-21, SKG-21). It is currently unknown if this series of site references refer to more than one individual. Mr. Smith was a partner with Pete Duncan at SKG-17. His fur farming activities span from at least 1914 through 1924. A.C. Smith moved his (2 red fox) operations to the "Porcupine" area of Chilkat Valley in 1915 (Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:68, Bower & Aller 1918:60, 64; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Janson 1985, chap.13:6; Roberts n.d.).

Smith, Bob: See Loftus 1932. Further research recommended for this individual. Dr. Jule B. Loftus refers to Bob Smith and the Pybus Bay area. Currently there are two possible sources for the name. The initial source may refer to an Alaska Native employed by the fur farm owners. Bob Smith was born about 1878 in Alaska. His wife, Fannie, was born about 1880 in Alaska. They raised her daughter by a previous relationship: Leona Williams (U.S. Census

1920). A second possible source is C. Jack Smith. He was said to have been born about 1886 in England. His wife, "Math", was born about 1886 in Sweden. They raised one child: L. Walter Smith (U.S. Census 1920). I believe the latter individual is probably the correct candidate referred to here. I base this hypothesis on his lengthy history in local fur farming. Also see C. Frank Smith.

Smith Brothers Mink Ranch. Loftus 1930. Dr. Loftus refers to the mink ranch in his 1930 monthly reports to the governor (Loftus 1930). The mink farm was said to be located in the Ketchikan area. Also, see Charles R. Smith for possible clarification.

Smith, C. Frank: (SIT-11). Mr. Smith was an early and active partner in the San Juan Fox Company at least between 1932 and 1936. He, along with Charles Craig, T. S. Elsinore, Frank Wooton, Ralph Wooton, and Ed Yanke were the principal shareholders in the San Juan Fox company (Petersburg Weekly Report 1922d).. The company officially spanned from 1920 to 1941. The company was issued their fur farm permit in March 1920 and relinquished it in July 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In October 1939, the company reported total receipts from the fur farm enterprise for 1937-1938 as \$3500. 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, Chapter 11:1; Lando 1981; Loftus 1930, 1931, 1932; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Also see Bob Smith above.

Smith, Chas.: (PET-35). Charles Smith was a caretaker on the island fur farm under Grover Cleary's leadership. They were both employed there by the Conclusion Island Fox Company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Currently there are no available dates/years for their occupancy.

Smith, Chas. R.: (CRG-27). Mr. Smith was issued his island fur farm permit in January 1923. The business appears to have continued until at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a).

Smith, George: (XPA-16, XPA-17). Mr. Smith was in partnership and/or association with Lon C. Mutrick in both island fur farms. The partners were issued their fur farm permit for 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 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". Mr. Mutrick reported that ... "He practices free running of foxes and plans to go into mink next year". In February 1953 he noted that he must feed and maintains 10 pair of blue fox breeders on each group to retain permit (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Smith, George W.: (PET-02, PET-25). George W. Smith was born about 1901 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1910). He is the son of John G. Smith. Father and son worked together on various fur farms throughout the era. The fur farm permit for PET-02 was issued in August 1932, and reportedly abandoned by December 1941. However, a 1929 circular notes his raising of mink on PET-02 (Alaska Game Commission 1929). The father and son were also active on PET-25. The permit for PET-25 was in John G. Smith's name, but his son was a silent partner and the on-site manager/caretaker. The fur farm permit was issued for the latter island in October 1925 and it was relinquished by March 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Smith, I.C.: See Loftus 1931 and 1932. This may refer to the Smith Brothers Mink Ranch. The ranch was reportedly located in the Ketchikan area according to Dr. Jule B. Loftus (Roberts n.d.). See next entry.

Smith, Irwin C.: (XPR-02). Irwin Christian Smith was born September 3, 1883 in Illinois (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Smith reportedly applied for his island fur farming special use permit in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). Lando (1981) refers to this individual and fur farm.

Smith, J.A.: (XPA-02). Mr. Smith applied for his island fur farm permit in September 1920, and it was officially listed as abandoned in May 1935. The Forest Service received word in May 1935 that Mr. Smith "left the country about 1 year ago". Mr. Smith gave Charles Wortman the buildings and a portion of the fox for catching the other portion. Wortman captured all foxes and had no more interest in the island" (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Mills 1983; 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, 1932). The USDA-Forest Service (1924a, 1924b, 1924c) states that one of his succeeding island fur farm permits for the island was issued to him in January 1923. It also has a footnote that states that it was "issued to Barnes and Broadwell" (USDA-Forest Service 1924a).

Smith, J.G.: (PET-46). This may refer to C. Jack Smith. It could be another example of misspelling or misinterpretation of the initials in the given name. He was said to have been born about 1886 in England. His wife, Math, was born about 1886 in Sweden. Mr. Smith was in partnership with Jesse Ames, Pedar Lund, Charles W. McKee, Johnas Olsen, and J. H. Wheeler in the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company. The company was issued its island fur farm permit for the site in May 1924 and it was relinquished in May 1925. Historical files indicate that the permit was discontinued at the permittees request. They state that the islands are... "not desirable as fox farm" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924).

Smith, Jack G.: (PET-41). See above. There may be a misreading and/or misinterpretation of the file name here. Reference may refer to C. Jack Smith. Also, see reference to Bob Smith above. Initially Mr. Smith was in partnership with Charles W. McKee in the Arctic Fur & Fox Company between August 1921 and January 1923. The two then accepted the following individuals in their island fur farm company: Jesse Ames, J. Johansen, Pedar Lund, Johnas Olsen, and J. H. Wheeler. These men then called their enterprise the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company. The company was issued its fur farm permit in May 1924, and it was converted to a residence permit in December 1941 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Smith, James E.: (XDE-02). James E. Smith was born about 1886 in Illinois (U.S. Census 1920). Historical literature indicates that Mr. Smith was active on his island 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 home (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Roberts (n.d.) and Roppel (2012b) report that Smith reportedly sold his improvements on the island fur farm to J.W. Barnes in July 1923. Campbell (n.d.) claimed the island fur farm was utilized prior to 1924.

Smith, John G.: (PET-02, PET-25). Mr. Smith was born about 1866 in Norway. His wife, Alma, was born about 1868 in Sweden. The couple raised at least three children together: Judith, George, and Mildred (U. S. Census 1910). A second source states that he was born about

1867 in Norway (U. S. Census 1920). Mr. Smith's son and successor to the fur farm business is George W. Smith. John G. Smith reportedly died in November 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. George W. Smith worked with and succeeded his father, John G. Smith, in both island fur farm sites. The senior Smith was issued the fur farm permit for PET-02 in September 1926. Following the fathers passing in 1940, the permit was closed and then issued to the son in April 1940. The permit for the fur farm was closed by the Forest Service by December 1941. The permit for PET-25 was issued to John G. Smith, with his son as a silent partner in the enterprise. The permit for PET-25 was issued to the two in October 1925 and relinquished by March 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932). Father and son claim the latter Island was unsuitable for fur farming. It was used in conjunction with PET-02. The permittees complained that the island (PET-25) did not have fresh water, lacked any harbor, and it was too small. Reportedly, no structural improvements were ever made on the island.

Smith, R.L.: (PET-17). This may refer to Russell L. Smith. Mr. Smith appears to be an early caretaker on the island fur farm. He was reportedly working for Joseph (Hemlock Joe) Anderson and Oscar B. Peterson in the island fur farm venture. The permit was issued in June 1940, and relinquished in September 1946. Anderson left this island for PET-62, and Peterson spent most of his time commercial fishing (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). The partners report that buildings and equipment had been robbed the previous year (i.e., 1942). They also report that they have only a few fox on the island. The partners had planned to introduce goats and end foxes. In September 1946 they requested the permit be closed. Mr. Jack Hadlund (e.g., Hadland) was given the first option to take over the fur farm permit by the U.S. Forest Service. Also see Russell Smith.

Smith, Russell: (CRG-01, PET-22, PET-31). Russell L. Smith was born June 30, 1908 and died June 10, 1990 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Smith and Harry Whitten were business partners; they planned to take over the fur farm for one year on shares in 1936 from Robert and Louis Scott (CRG-01). They reported poor results that prompted the two to seek work in Craig on the Craig-Klawock Road construction project (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). In 1940, Mr. Smith was living in a house he reportedly planned to buy from Kurt Nordgren, and raising silver fox there (PET-22) (Roberts n.d.; Stolpe 1982; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1933, Harry Whitten requested that his fur farm permit for PET-31 be amended. He requested that Russell Smith be added to the fur farm permit. The island fur farm was reportedly abandoned after pelting in December 1935. A Forest Service representative visited the site (PET-31) in October 1936 and reported the island fur farm abandoned (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Snearer, Tom J.: (JUN-25). This is a misspelling or misinterpretation of the surname "Shearer" and "The Silver Bow Fur Farm" in several agency circulars from this era (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Ohman 1988; Roberts n.d.).

Snyder, Ed A.: (SIT-28, SIT-38). Mr. Ed A. Snyder was born about 1873 in Germany. His wife, Mary, was born about 1873 in Ireland. Several sources state differing birth dates. Two sources specified that he was born in 1872 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). His wife, Mary, also had differing birth dates: 1872 (U.S. Census 1920) and 1883 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Snyder reportedly died December 29, 1940 at Cape Fanshaw, near Petersburg (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Snyder was employed by Fred Bahovec on SIT-28, and managed SIT-38 independently. Mr. Snyder was reportedly a Tenakee Springs general merchant. He was also the administrator of the M. J. Stanton estate. Snyder was involved in a legal matter with Mr. Bahovec, and lost. He was forced to leave the island and pay restitution to Mr. Bahovec

(Bahovec 1983, 1989). Mr. Snyder apparently tried unsuccessfully to hire a caretaker or partner for the latter fur farm enterprise (SIT-38). The fur farm was abandoned sometime in 1936, but the Forest Service did not formally list it as being relinquished until September 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938). Also see Fred Bahovec (Bahovec 1983, 1989).

Sommerville, A.B. Jr.: (CRG-04, CRG-10, PET-64). Alfred B. Sommerville was born about 1871 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910). He reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1879. His U.S. naturalization was formalized November 24, 1903 (U.S. Naturalization Records Index, 1791-1992). Mr. Sommerville was an active fur farmer during the early 1920's. He reportedly worked with Charles Williamson on PET-64 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). CRG-04 and CRG-10 are referenced in USDA-Forest Service n.d.b and 1923.

Speerhase, J.G.: (XPR-02). Mr. Speerhase was in partnership with Les Steer in their island fur farm. The pair was issued their fur farm permit in November 1922. Historical literature and files indicates that it was active until at least the close of 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Spurgeon, Chas.: (XPA-21). Charles O. Spurgeon was born about 1874 in California (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Spurgeon was issued his island fur farm permit under Chas. Spurgeon & Company (i.e., Speer). It was issued to him in October 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). Historical literature indicates that it was active until at least April 1922 (Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Stackpole. Harvey M.: (XPR-03). Mr. Stackpole was born about 1885 in Deer Lodge, Montana (U. S. Census 1900). Subsequent information suggests he was correctly 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). His full name is recorded as Harvey McKinstry Stackpole (WWI Civil Draft Registration 1917-1918; WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Davies and Stackpole are noted in a historical newspaper article for "applying" for a fur farming special use permit for East Island, near Duke Island, in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). The family is reportedly living in the Seattle area by 1930 (U.S. Census 1930).

Stafford, Bill: (SIT-07). There are two possible candidates for this individual. The first is William H. Stafford. He was reportedly born about 1861 in Canada (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). A second possible candidate is William Stafford. The second Mr. Stafford was born about 1862 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930). Historical files mention Mr. Stafford as having worked as a caretaker on the island fur farm at least during 1936 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Stafford, Captain: (PET-02). It is possible that Carl M. Stafford may be the person referred to here. Mr. Carl M. Stafford was reportedly born March 21, 1892 in Wisconsin (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Captain Stafford reportedly served as a caretaker on the island at least in 1923 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Stanfield, Arthur A. (Art): (SKG-05). Mr. Stanfield operated a fur farm out near the "tank farm", approximately six miles north of Haines, Alaska (Ward 1983). He was one of three brothers

active in the local area economy. The brothers independently were said to operate the Haines cold storage plant, feed, and medical establishments. Arthur A. Stanfield was also in partnership with Frank Morris in the Chilkoot Fur Farm (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 Chilkoot Barracks. In 1943 the lands were privately sold and the name changed to Port Chilkoot. The partners were said to have raised blue and silver fox and mink on the fur farm site (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1941).

Stanton, M.J.: (SIT-38). M. J. Stanton was in partnership with William Grossman in their island fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in August 1924 and it was terminated in March 1928 (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). In 1927, Mr. Stanton paid William Grossman \$3500 for his share of the partnership, foxes, equipment and improvements. Mr. Stanton then went into partnership with Ed A. Snyder in the business. Their permit was issued to them in March 1928. The fur farm permit file was closed in September 1932 upon the death of Mr. Stanton (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932).

Starkenburg, Melvin: (JUN-02, SUM-11, SUM-12, SUM-13, SUM-15). Mr. Starkenburg was born March 6, 1895 in Michigan and died in January 1977 (Roberts n.d., Social Security Death Index). He is the son-in-law of Fred Patten. Reportedly, Mr. Starkenburg was living in the Seattle area in early 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Melvin Starkenburg was an active fur farmer alongside his father-in-law. He was a fur farm entrepreneur and caretaker between the late 1920's and early 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938).

Starr, Thomas K.: (SIT-49). There are several possible individuals residing in Southeast Alaska with the name Thomas Starr. The initial Thomas Starr was born about 1880 in Alaska. His wife, Mary, was born about 1873. They had at least one child: Jessi (U.S. Census 1910). A second possible individual is listed as Thomas K. Starr, an Alaska Native, born about 1883. His wife, Winnie K., an Alaska Native, was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930). The third Thomas Starr was said to have been born about 1885. His wife, "Melia", was born about 1888. They raised at least one child: Robert (U.S. Census 1930). The Thomas Starr Fur Farm was located in the Tenakee Springs area. His mink fur farm was mentioned at least in 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.).

Stedman, Charles F.: (PET-03, XPA-30). Mr. Charles F. Stedman was born about 1874 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, Stedman 2009). His wife, "Hetty V.", was born about 1881. They raised at least one child: Ken (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Stedman served as a fur farmer, hunting guide, and shipwright (Stedman 2009). He was issued his fur farm permit for PET-03 in October or November 1922. He was joined by S. H. Lorraine as a partner in 1924. The pair abandoned the fur farm officially in January 1935. Mr. Stedman also had a short stint on XPA-30. Here he was issued the permit in early October 1922 and it was "abandoned" by late October 1922 (Bureau of Biological Survey 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, 1932).

Steel, George: (CRG-02). Mr. George K. Steel was born about 1873 in Washington (U.S. Census 1940). He reportedly worked for Mrs. Marie (Mary) Johnston for "room and board; he is a pensioner" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The 1940 U.S. Census states that he was single and a working partner with Mrs. Johnston in their island fur farming venture (U.S. Census 1940).

Steer, Les: (XPR-02). It is theorized that this name was misspelled and/or misinterpreted. R. Lee Steear is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Mr. Steear was born in 1905 and died in 1963. He was married to Ruth Moore Steear. She is also interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Her life spanned between 1905 and 1968. Agency files state that Les Steer was in partnership with J. H. Speerhase in their island fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1922. Historical literature indicates that the fur farm was active until at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Stephen, John B.: (SIT-10). Mr. John (Jack) Blair Stephen was reportedly born about 1900, and was a bachelor according to agency files and correspondence (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). A second source specifies that Mr. Stephen was born September 4, 1902 and died December 1, 1969 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). Another source specifies that he was involved with Agnes Stephen. The couple had one son, Jon Arthur Stephen (1944-2013). "Agnes Stephen passed away when Jon was about three, and Jack who worked in several different capacities 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 2013b).

Stephens, John B.: (SIT-07, SIT-10). Various agency correspondence, files, and reports state the permittees name is John B. Stephen (see above entry). Mr. Stephen was reportedly born about 1900, and was a bachelor according to agency files and correspondence (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Stephen reportedly worked for Earl N. Ohmer (SIT-07) at least in 1938. He also was a partner with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Christensen (SIT-10) from the late 1920's to the late 1930's. Mr. Stephen then assumed sole management (SIT-10) on shares for the Christensen's. By the late 1930's he was reportedly in partnership with Mr. Beverly P. Stevens (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Stephen requested the fur farm permit be converted to a residence permit in December 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see John B. Stephen above.

Stevens, Beverly P.: (SIT-10). Beverly P. Stevens appears in historical files with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Christensen and John B. Stephen. The name appears in the fur farm files in approximately 1936 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Beverly Purdy Stevens was born September 11, 1903 in Washington (Washington, Births, 1883-1935). The U.S. Census for 1940 lists him as single and his birth as about 1904. It also stipulates that he was an active "Fur Farmer", and a partner with John B. Stephen (U.S. Census 1940).

Stewart, Charles: (SUM-08). Mr. Charles Stewart was born December 28, 1896 and died in December 1985 (Social Security Death Index). Charles Stewart was in partnership with Emery Valentine and Jim York in their island fur farm. York reportedly first occupied the islands in 1901, but historical files are incomplete. The partnership appears to have persisted at least from 1914 through 1918 (Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71, Bower & Aller 1917:114; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Jones 1915:118; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.). Also see James (Jim) York below.

Stewart, A.H.: (PET-35). In 1902, Mr. Stewart was a partner with Henry Bierd in this early fur farm venture. The partners applied for their island fur farm in January 1902. They initially stocked the island 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 two each applied for 320 acre homestead parcels on the fur farm island (Janson 1985, Chap. 9:2;

Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.). There is currently a lack of information on when the individuals/partners relinquished their fur farm aspirations. The fur farm island remains within the Tongass National Forest, and is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Stickel, Henry: (CRG-01, CRG-28). Henry Stickel was born December 17, 1894 in Russia (WWI Civil Draft Registration, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Henry Jacob Stickel was said to have been born in Russia (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He died in March 1968 (Social Security Death Index). It appears that Mr. Stickel was a working partner with William Bleam and Robert Scott in both fur farm ventures. They referred to themselves as the General Fox Company. These partners were issued their fur farm permit for CRG-01 in July 1924 (USDA-Forest Service 1924c). They were issued the fur farm permit for CRG-28 in November 1923 (Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service 1924a). Closing dates for the two fur farms under their management is currently unknown (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

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). Mr. Stockley appears to be the president of the Fur Farms Finance Company of Seattle, Washington. His company was issued its fur farm permit for the islands in November 1917. The company was "organized with a capitalization of \$50,000" (Petersburg Weekly Report 1922c). Historical files indicate the company persisted until at least 1924. The fur farm permit appears to have persisted until August 1930 (Bower 1920:71; Roberts n.d.; Roppel 2010; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). His legal address of record: 527 39th Avenue, San Francisco, California (Bower 1920:71).

Stoft, J.W.: (PET-12). An early circular misspelled his name, Stort (USDA-Forest Service 1924a). John W. Stoft Sr. was born about 1880 in Iowa. His wife, Minnie H., was born about 1884 in Michigan. They raised at least one child: John W. Stoft Jr. (U.S. Census 1910). Mr. Stoft was an initial partner in the Blue Bell Fox Ranch. The company was made up of the following individuals: John Bremner, Amos P. Cole, Tom Elsinore, Ernest Kirberger, and E. P. Refling. The company was issued their fur farm permit in July 1920. It was closed in August 1928. Historical files indicate the fur farm was abandoned (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Lando 9181; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Stokke, Lars: (PET-32). An early reference misspelled his name, Stocke (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Lars Stokke was born about 1891 in Norway (U.S. Census 1920). A second source specified that he was born December 17, 1899 and died in May 1972 (Social Security Death Index). Lars Stokke was in partnership with Erick and Martin Todal in their island fur farm. They called their fur farm Liesnoi Island Fox Company. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1919, and it closed in December 1930. In December 1930 Mr. Stokke reportedly "departed for Norway in order to start another fox ranch" there (Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Stolpe, Harold: (PET-22, PET-23, PET-33, PET-41). Mr. Harold Stolpe was born March 25, 1914 and died April 22, 1993 (Stolpe 1982; Social Security Death Index). His wife, Patricia A., was born August 31, 1922 and died May 24, 2008 (Social Security Death Index). Together they raised at least two sons, Jim and Klaus (Stolpe 1982). However, it is not currently known if and whom Harold Stolpe was married to previously. Patricia was married previously and had at least one son, Paul Anderson. Throughout the fur farming era, Harold Stolpe was in partnership with his then brother-in-law, Kurt Nordgren (Stolpe 1982). The partners were caretakers and

sharecroppers on various island fur farms throughout this era (Roberts n.d.; Stolpe 1982; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The partners were based out of an abandoned saltery at least during a portion of their time along Sumner Strait (Kutchin 1902:89; Roberts n.d.; Stolpe 1982).

Stone, Alfred F.: (SIT-08). Alfred Stone was born June 16, 1907 and died in July 1979 (Social Security Death Index). Historical files indicate Mr. Stone at least “applied” for a fur farm permit on this island site (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). No additional information is currently available for this person.

Stone, Chris: (PET-57). Chris Stone was primarily a halibut fisherman. He resided on the island fur farm with his fellow captain and crew member (i.e., Andrew and John Roald) (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Fur farming was considered an incidental activity by the Forest Service and these individuals. See Andrew and John Roald entries above.

Story, Fred H.: (SKG-24). Fred H. Story was born about 1878 in Massachusetts. His wife, Anna M., was born about 1883. They raised several children together: Fred H. Jr., Alice F., and Dean (U.S. Census 1930). The Fred Story Fur Farm was located in the Skagway area. Historical files indicate the mink farm was active at least between 1929-1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1934; Roberts n.d.).

Strench, W.G.: (KET-10). William G. Strench was born about 1887 in Missouri. His wife, May M., was born about 1887 in Oregon. They raised at least one child: Rodger M. (U.S. Census 1920). William Strench served as the U.S. Inspector of Immigration at Ketchikan (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f). Mr. Strench was in partnership with Elmer Hadland and Howe in their island fur farm. They called themselves the Premier Fox Company (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924, 1932). Their fur farm permit was issued in July 1922 and it appears the partners were active until at least 1932 (Hilson 1976:49; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1932). Two citations misidentify the island as “Black Island” (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f). He was elected to the board of directors of the Southeastern Alaska Blue Fox Farmers Association (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f).

Sullivan, Fred: (XMF-02). Mr. Sullivan was in partnership with Gardner Crowell in their fur farm. Their fur farm permit was issued to them in May 1928, and closed in February 1933 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The partners reportedly sold their improvements and livestock to Carlson and Townsend (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Sullivan, Gardner: (XMF-02, XMF-05). Gardner Sullivan was born about 1881 in Maine (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). He is further documented as having been born November 5, 1880 in Lubec, Maine (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Sullivan was married to Ethel M. Sullivan. She was born about 1881 (U.S. Census 1930). He was in partnership with Frank R. Townsend in XMF-02. They were issued their blue fox fur farm permit in May 1928 and it was relinquished in February 1933 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Gardner Sullivan sold improvements and livestock to Jack “Carson” and Frank Townsend (NOTE: there are two spellings for Carson and Carlson here. Perhaps there is once again some agency confusion as to the correct individual and spelling of the surname). The two permittees (e.g., Carson and Townsend) held the fur farm permit between February 1933 and May 1935. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Townsend then teamed up once again and were issued the island fur farm permit in May 1935 and it was converted to a residence permit by May 1942 (Roberts n.d.;

USDA-Forest Service n.d.b., 1938). There is currently no information as to the possible familial relationship between Fred and Gardner Sullivan. It is possible that the two are one and the same, and merely an agency misinterpretation or some sort of confusion (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Sullivan was also in partnership with John Leary and Ernest Swanson in XMF-05. Their fur farm permit was issued in January 1924 and closed in January 1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932).

Sutherland: (SIT-38). This may refer to F.K. or Frank Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland was in partnership with Edward Colburn in their 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Goldschmidt and Haas 1946:97-98; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See the F.K. Sutherland entry.

Sutherland, F.K.: (SIT-05). Mr. Frank Sutherland was born about 1876 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). F. K. or F.E. Sutherland was in partnership with J. J. Armstrong in their island fur farm (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9:3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Their permit was applied for in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921) and issued in December 1921. Reportedly the partners abandoned the island site by at least September 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Swanson: (JUN-22). Carl Swanson was in partnership with Frank and George R. Shotter in Port Frederick Fur Farms. They were issued their fur farm permit in December 1929, and abandoned the plan 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 their livestock to Sisters Islands (JUN-16), Icy Strait (Alaska Game Commission 1933; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Swanson, C.A.: (PET-89). There is some confusion with the given name and initials and may be a simple misspelling or misinterpretation. Mr. Carl A. Swanson was born about 1882 in Minnesota. His wife, Aurora, was born about 1887 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). 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 Swanson was a teacher in the early days of the agricultural development of the Point Agassiz area. Mr. Swanson also reportedly taught school in the Scow Bay area south of Petersburg. Before his move to the Point Agassiz area he served as the Petersburg city clerk and magistrate (Forrest 1984:117). He and his wife raised furbearers, sheep and dairy cattle on their Point Agassiz homestead (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Lund 1997; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f). Their fur farm was called Aurora Silver Fox Farm (Roppel 2011). In 1923, Mr. Swanson reportedly commenced his fur farming enterprise and company. He was said to have raised marten and shipped three females to Spokane, Washington. Mr. Swanson claimed that these were the first marten to be raised in captivity. Roppel (2011) suggests that by March 1924, he had a dairy, silver fox, and sheep on his mainland homestead property. Roppel (2011) also states that Mr. Swanson, in collaboration with Louis Israelson, in 1924, purchased four pups for \$1000 per pair. Walker (1929:206) apparently confused C.A. and C.E. Swanson and mistakenly refers to "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. Others, in

error, link C.E. Swanson to the same site (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 9(39):1). It appears the homestead and fur farm site for C.A. or Carl A. Swanson is currently being developed as a commercial gravel pit under special use permit from the Forest Service to Mr. Orrie Bell.

Swanson, C.E.: (PET-18, SUM-19). There is some possible historic era confusion with C.A. and C.E. Swanson. I theorize that these are two separate and distinct individuals. Carl E. Swanson was born about 1886 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930). A second source states that he was born about 1887 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to Alice Swanson. Mrs. Swanson was born about 1896 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Mr. C. E. Swanson was an early manager of the Pacific Coast and Norway Packing Company, a theater owner, and commercial fisherman in the Petersburg, Alaska area (Forrest 1984:118). C. E. Swanson was issued a fur farm permit for PET-18 in March 1923 and closed out by April 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). He reportedly "sold the business to Behrs" (PET-18) (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The Forest Service reported that Mr. Swanson rarely fed scrap fish from his boat. He didn't feed smoked fish either. He reportedly fed only "cooked oatmeal, rice, and cracklins". He also applied for SUM-19 in December 1919; however, he withdrew the application because he was "unable to secure foxes desired" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Walker (1929:206) apparently confused C.A. and C.E. Swanson and mistakenly refers to "C. E. Swanson, a fox farmer and rancher located at Point Agassiz near Petersburg, Alaska..." Furthermore, others link him in error to "Picnic Point Farms" (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 9(39):1).

Swanson, Carl: (JUN-21). Carl Swanson is probably one and the same individual as below (Isto 2010, Roberts n.d.). "Carl Swanson was a fox farmer who relocated his operations from Beardslee Island to Strawberry Island in 1929" (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1936; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Gustavus Historical Archives and Antiquities n.d.b; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1932). Carl Swanson operated his Carl Swanson Fox and Fur Company. Roppel (2011) reports that in late 1923, Mr. Swanson purchased the gas launch "Gipsej" to facilitate and expedite operations on his island fur farm. Within two years, Lars Olson and Gus Nelson were reportedly the sole owners of the fur farm (Roppel 2011).

Swanson, Carl: (XMF-05, XMF-06). Carl Swanson was said to have been born about 1896 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Swanson was issued his fur farm permit for XMF-05 in May 1928. He reportedly relinquished it by March 1932 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932). He also held the fur farm permit for XMF-06 along with Gus Nelson and Lars Olson between October 1925 and February 1927. The partners called themselves the Glacier Bay Fox Farm. Swanson then assumed sole ownership of the fur farm when the permit was issued to him in February 1927 and relinquished by him 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). Also see J. M. Nilsen and/or Johan Nilsson.

Swanson, Charles: (XMF-06). This may be a misspelling or misinterpretation of Carl Swanson or C. E. Swanson (Isto 2010, Roberts n.d.). See the above entry.

Swanson, Ernest O.: (XMF-05). Ernest Swanson was born about 1888 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930) and died in October 1, 1971 (AkObits.com; Yakutat Borough n.d.). Initially, it appears Mr. Swanson individually operated his island fur farm. It was issued to him in October 1921

(American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921, 1922f). Mr. Swanson eventually appears to have taken on partnership with John Leary and Gardner Sullivan in their island fur farm. The partners were issued their combined fur farm permit in January 1924 and it was closed in January 1928 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b). The fur farm was sold to Carl Swanson (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). It was also said that Ernest 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 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.)

Sweeny: See Loftus 1930. This reference may refer to William E. Sweeney or Edward C. Sweeney. The source also refers to the Juneau area fur farm. William E. Sweeney reportedly died December 23, 1960 (deArmond 1995). Edward C. Sweeney was born about 1897 and died in Port Angeles, Washington, July 16, 1977 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=808).

Tenfjord, Norma (XPA-24). Norma J. Tenfjord was the step-daughter of Olaf M. Tenfjord. Her mother is Maria J. Tenfjord. Norma was born August 18, 1927 in Montana and died December 8, 1993 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index; Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). She spent her early years exploring her stepfather's island fur farm in Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island (Roberts n.d.; Tenfjord 1982)

Tenfjord, Olaf: (SIT-09; XPA-16, XPA-24). Olaf Marius Tenfjord was born September 14, 1884 in Tenfjord, Norway (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918) and died June 16, 1960 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1841-2012). He is the son of Kristian N. Tenfjord (Web: Norway Burial Index, DIS-Norge, 1700-2010). Olaf Tenfjord's wife, "Halbyorg Nelson" Tenfjord, was born December 28, 1888 in Norway (U.S. Passport Application, 1795-1925). Mr. Tenfjord was issued his American passport on October 12, 1920 (U.S. Passport Application, 1795-1925). His second wife (e.g. Maria J. Tenfjord) was born about 1906 in Italy (U.S. Census 1940). She was reportedly a "mail order bride" (Tenfjord 1982). She brought with her a daughter from a previous relationship. The couple raised their daughter, Norma, together on their Tebenkof Bay fur farm and in the community of Petersburg, Alaska (Tenfjord 1982). There is currently no mention of Mr. Tenfjord's involvement in SIT-09 in agency files, but only in magazine and newspaper accounts (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f). Mr. Tenfjord initially appears to have been in partnership with John Jensen in their island fur farm (XPA-24). The fur farm permit was apparently issued in January 1923. It is not clear when the partnership ended. Tenfjord also controlled XPA-16. This latter island fur farm permit was issued in May 1935 and officially closed in September 1944. Tenfjord noted that the island fur farms were actually abandoned in 1942. Beginning in 1942 he was granted a residence permit covering the area surrounding his main improvements (XPA-24). Mr. Tenfjord augmented his income by commercial fishing and trapping. He and his family moved to Petersburg sometime in 1942 or 1943 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1934, 1936; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Chipperfield 1945; Loftus 1930, 1931; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; Tenfjord 1982; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Also see Forrest (1984:120). Carl Tenfjord (1885-1972), the divorced younger brother of Olaf Tenfjord, was reportedly in residence on the island

fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Robert David or Robert Daryl served as a fur farm laborer (U.S. Census 1940).

Thacker, Fred: (PET-28). Mr. Fred Thacker was born April 22, 1901 and died in May 1978 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Thacker was a noted commercial troller. He reportedly fished in the area of the island 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 west coast in the spring of 1946. The island fur farm was officially listed as abandoned in February 1947 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

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). She continued to operate the island fur farm following the death of her husband (i.e., Robert McCracken) in 1933. The Forest Service, in November 1939, 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" (Roberts n.d.; 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The couple's main source of income was from Fred Thacker's trolling. Reportedly they left to fish tuna along the west coast in the spring of 1946. The island fur farm was officially listed as abandoned by the Forest Service in February 1947 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Chipperfield 1945; Roberts n.d.; Tewkesbury 1947:189; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Theberge, Arthur: (SUM-01). Arthur Theberger was issued his island fur farm permit in April 1947, and it was closed in November 1949. Historical files indicate Mr. Theberger was "a veteran of this war (Marine Corps) and a naturalized citizen from Canada". Reportedly, "Mr. Langley holds a mortgage from Mr. Theberge amounting to \$2500 and that the permit will not be subject to transfer without Mr. Langley's consent". Perry Langley preceded Mr. Theberger in the fur farm enterprise. Anthony and Louis Matusavage succeeded Mr. Theberger in 1949 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Thomas, Edrie: (KET-24). Edrie Thomas was born September 10, 1904 and died January 18, 1989 (Social Security Death Index). The Edrie Thomas Fur Farm was located in the Ketchikan area. The mink fur farm appears to have been active at least in 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Thompson, F.W.: (KET-09). This may refer to Ed F. Thomas according to census information (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). The permittee was in partnership with A. Gunderson in their Hump Island Fur Company fur farms. They were issued their fur farm permit for CRG-23 in July 1922. Historical files indicate they were active at least through 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Polk's Alaska-Yukon

Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Their fur farm permit for KET-09 appears to have been issued in July 1922 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b).

Thompson, Rose: (JUN-14). Rose I. Thompson was born about 1894 (U.S. Census 1910, 1930) and died December 19, 1973 in Kitsap, Washington (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). She is the step-daughter 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. (U.S. Census 1930). Mrs. Rose Thompson was in partnership with Emil Olson and Steve J. Kane in the island fur farm. Their fur farm occupancy predates their November 1925 issuance date by the Forest Service. The permit was closed in October 1938. With the closure of the fur farm permit it is assumed there was a change in the business partnership, and the exit of Emil Olson (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1933, 1934, 1936; Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938).

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, 1940-1996). 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 Mary Louise Kane, widow of Steve J. Kane, in their island fur farm (JUN-14). 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 fur farm (JUN-19). Mr. Thompson was issued his fur farm permit for the 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. In June 1935 the "permittee reported disposing of improvements (house and 13 fox pens)" (Loftus 1931; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1929, 1933).

Thompson, Stanley A.: (JUN-14; JUN-19). See above entry

Thomsen, Adolf: (SIT-22, XPA-01, XPA-04). Mr. Adolf Thomsen was born about 1893 in Germany. His wife, Sophie, was born about 1897 in Poland (Easley 2010; U.S. Census 1930). A third source refers to Adolf Thomsen as being born November 22, 1892 and dying in March 1970 (Social Security Death Index). The couple raised at least three children: Anna, Florence, and Jergen. Carl Thomson, 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). Mr. Thomsen was the sole owner and manager of SIT-22 and XPA-04. Both fur farm permits were short lived. The application for SIT-22 was received October 1930 and abandoned by December 1931 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The fur farm permit for XPA-04 was issued in July 1930 and abandoned by October 1930 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). However, he was in partnership with Felix Beauchamp and Eiler Hansen in the Biorka Fur Company (XPA-01). The permittees report their business venture was "nothing but a loss" for years 1923-1927. They 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 the island. These partners were issued their island fur farm permit for XPA-01 in July 1923, and it was reportedly relinquished in February 1935. It is assumed Mr. Thomsen continued on the island fur farm until approximately the early 1940's (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Thomsen reportedly raised primarily blue fox; no red fox on his fur farm(s) (Mills 1983).

Thue, Helge: (PET-43). Helge Thue was born about 1885 in Norway. He is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). However, there is no grave marker associated with the site. Mr. Thue was a working partner with Ernest Gomoll in his island fur farm (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Thue does not currently appear in any files or circulars.

Thynes, Erling: (PET-05). Mr. Thynes was born about 1925 in Sykkylven, Norway (U.S. Census 1930). A second source states that he was born April 29, 1924 and died March 2, 2007 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). As a youngster, 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 2012). His naturalization paperwork was processed August 12, 1929 (U.S. Naturalization Records, 1791-1992). Mr. Thynes served as a long term employee at the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990; Robert W. Peterson 2011). He was married, and he and his wife raised several children in Petersburg.

Tilson, Alfred: (SIT-44). Mr. Alfred Tilson is the son of Thomas Tilson, Jr. Alfred Tilson was born about 1897 in Norway. His wife, Lydia A., was born about 1900. They raised at least one child: Mildred. They also housed Mr. Tilson's sister, Lena (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Another source specified Alfred Tobias Tilson's birth date as March 10, 1896 (WWI Civil Draft Registration). Alfred and Thomas Tilson were son and father in their island blue fox fur farm. They formed the Kasiana Fur Company. They were issued their fur farm permit in September 1923 (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.), and it appears to have continued until at least 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923).

Tilson, Thomas, Jr.: (SIT-44). Early circulars misspelled his name, Tillson (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; USDA-Forest Service 1923). Thomas Tilson was born about 1853 in Norway. His wife, "Tomine", was born about 1872 in Norway. They raised at least three children: Alfred T., Oscar T., and Lena (U.S. Census 1920). Thomas and Alfred Tilson were father and son in their island blue fox fur farm. They formed the Kasiana Fur Company. They were issued their fur farm permit in September 1923 (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.), and it appears to have continued until at least 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Huston 1963:70; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts n.d.).

Tobin, Clara: (KET-23). Mrs. Clara Tobin was born about 1901. Her husband, Emery F., was born about 1897 in Massachusetts (U.S. Census 1930). A second source specified that she was born March 17, 1900 and died April 1986 (Social Security Death Index). Her husband, Emery F., died May 9, 1977 (deArmond 1995). The Clara Tobin Fur Farm was located in the Ketchikan area at least in 1941. She was reportedly involved in pen raised mink (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Todal, Erick: (PET-32). Historical literature, files, and circulars interchangeably refer to Eric and Erick Todal. Mr. Erick Todal was born about 1892 in Norway. He and his siblings, Martin and Andrew, were in Alaska prior to 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). Erick Todal was in partnership with his brother, Martin Todal and Lars Stokke in their island fur farm. They called their fur farm Liesnoi Island Fox Ranch. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1919 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921), and the permit was closed in December 1930. Erick Todal reportedly sold his interest in the Company in the summer of 1923. However, legal questions persisted on whether Martin Todal and Lars Stokke were qualifying U. S. citizens. By the summer of 1924 the 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. Correspondence and files indicate the change in the company's name took place in July 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; 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).

Todal, Martin: (PET-32). Martin Todal was born about 1886 in Norway. He and his brothers, Erick and Andrew, were in Alaska by 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). Martin Todal was in partnership with his brother Erick Todal and Lars Stokke in the island blue fox fur farm. They called their fur farm Liesnoi Island Fox Ranch. They were issued their fur farm permit in November 1919, and it closed in December 1930. Erick Todal reportedly sold his interest in the Company in the summer of 1923. However, legal questions persisted on whether Martin Todal and Lars Stokke were qualifying U. S. citizens. By the summer of 1924 the 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; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Tollefsen: (PET-38). It is possible that Theodore Tollefsen is the correct individual associated with this fur farm site. However, there is also a Julius Tollefsen as well (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Theodore Tollefsen was born about 1877 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Tollefsen was reportedly a partner with Albert Carlson in their island fur farm. The pair was issued their fur farm permit in October 1929. It is currently unknown when their partnership dissolved or ended. However, the fur farm permit under Mr. Carlson appears to have been continued and then converted to a residence permit in February 1953 (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1941; Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932).

Tompkins, F.B.: (XPR-02). Forbes Barclay Tompkins was born June 4, 1882 in Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Later information suggested that he was born about 1883 (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Tompkins life reportedly spanned from June 1882 to May 21, 1975 (Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008). He was married to May Tompkins (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. F. B. Tompkins appears to have been an active mink fur farmer at least between 1933 and 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1933; 1934; Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1940; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Townsend: See Lando 1981. Reference source refers to "Union" Island and the permittee name "Townsend". No such Southeast Alaska Island currently appears in the literature or references; however, the surname Townsend appears in relation to what may be site XMF-07 (e.g., George Island) (Lando 1981, Roberts n.d., USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1932).

Townsend, F.R.: (XMF-02, XMF-07). Frank R. Townsend was born about 1867 in Vermont. He was in partnership with Matthias J. "Marvitz". Mr. Marvitz was born about 1876 in Wisconsin (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). Frank R. Townsend joined J. G. Carson in their island fur farm partnership (XMF-02) by at least 1920 (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Pathfinder 1924b:14; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). Conflicting information suggest that the partnership may have continued until May 1935. Mr. Townsend then went into partnership with Gardner Sullivan in May 1935. This latter arrangement appears to have continued until May of 1942 (Alaska Game Commission 1941). Townsend also leased XMF-07 between February 1930 and December 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Goldschmidt & Haas 1946: 97-98;

Lando 1981; Loftus 1931; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; The Alaska Weekly 1928; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1923, 1932, 1938).

Trafton, Kenneth W.: (JUN-03). Kenneth W. Trafton was born June 20, 1921 and died March 26, 1995 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Trafton was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1947. Reportedly he had intermittent occupancy of the island. He also had resulting problems with vandalism on the 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 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). There is currently a lack of information suggesting Mr. Webb continued active fur farming on the site. Files indicate that Mr. Webb requested a residence permit for the immediate site area (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Trefzger, Hardy: (YAK-01, YAK-03). Hardy Trefzger was born about 1886 in Germany. He was in partnership with William D. Dugdell at their island fur farm site (U.S. Census 1930). The 1930 U.S. Census misspelled his name as "Bardy" Trefzger. Historical files and literature sporadically include and exclude Hardy Trefzger and W. H. Dugdell in their fur farm permit information. W. H. Dugdell reportedly held the fur farm permit for YAK-01 between June 1920 and February 1932. Then documents indicate the permit went to Mr. Trefzger in November 1938. Mr. Trefzger also held the fur farm permit for YAK-03 between May 1923 and November 1937 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; 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). It appears there are substantial gaps in the available files and literature for these two sites and individuals. Further research and reporting are recommended. See a photograph of the two active fur farm partners in Isto (2012:44).

Tullis, Harold M.: (SUM-08). Mr. Tullis reportedly was in partnership with Julius Heinemann and Charles Jenne in the Sumdum Island Fox Farm Incorporated. Their company appears to have operated from August 1937 to May 1940 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Tullis also operated the island fur farm on shares starting in 1938; He agreed to a five year lease (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938).

Turpin, Earl: (CRG-05). Mr. Earl B. Turpin appears to have been born about 1880 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930) and died in November 1932 (Web: Alaska, Find a Grave Index, 1867-2011). Mr. Turpin served as a laborer and caretaker on the island fur farm at least in 1925 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He, along with Roy Carson and William Cruden, worked for Lewis Stockley on the Fur Farms Finance Company's island fox farm (Hilson 1976:52). Mr. Turpin and William Cruden were directed by Lewis Stockley to harvest from the island between fifteen and twenty deer for fall and winter human consumption there. Mr. Stockley then reportedly cut up and fed the deer hides to the islands foxes (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Tveten, Chris: (PET-16, PET-17). Peter C. Tveten was born about 1874 in Norway. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1893 (U.S. Census 1900). Paul Christian Tveten was born November 30, 1912 and died November 27, 1992 (California Death Index, 1940-1997). Christian Tveten is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). However, no grave marker is reportedly associated with the site. It is believed that the latter individual is the son or close relative to Mr. Peter C. Tveten. Undoubtedly Christian Tveten was also the same person who was partners in the historic Hogue & Tveten store in Petersburg. The original Chris Tveten was a partner with Jacob (Jack) Hadland and Carl Roger in the Northern Fur & Fox Company on the two island fur farms. Mr. Tveten served as the Company Treasurer. The company held the permit for PET-16

and PET-17 between October 1924 and January 1926 (Loftus 1930; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see Forrest (1984:122).

Twigger, Ben F.: (YAK-05, YAK-06). Mr. Benjamin Twigger was born about 1879 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Ben Twigger was in partnership with George Marks in two island fur farms throughout the latter half of the 1920's. The partners were issued their fur farm permit for YAK-05 in April 1924 and it was closed by February 1928. Mr. Twigger then appears to have independently operated the fur farm from February 1928 to January 1934 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, 1929; Bowers 1925:122; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924, 1932). The partners also operated YAK-06 from November 1925 to at least September 1927 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Ullcrick, Florence: (PET-87). Initial examination of agency historical files and circulars mistakenly misinterpreted the surname. The correct spelling of the surname is "Ullerick". Mrs. Florence Ullerick was born about 1913 in Washington (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). A second source states that she was born January 8, 1912 and died December 1, 2002 (Social Security Death Index). Mrs. Ullerick was married to Earl D. Ullerick. Mr. Ullerick was born about 1904 in Colorado (U.S. Census 1930, 1940). 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 Lighthouse Service. The Florence Ullerick Fur Farm was located near Petersburg. Historical files and literature indicate her mink farm was active at least in 1939 to 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; U.S. Census 1940). Florence Ullerick is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009).

Unknown individual and/or company: (CRG-03, CRG-04; SIT-03, SKG-06, XDE-04, XMF-09). There is currently a lack of basic information concerning individuals and/or companies associated with these reported fur farming sites.

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). 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). Mr. and Mrs. Ryotaro Urata raised two children: Schiro (Jack) and Ukio (Robert) (U.S. Census 1920).

Urata, Jack: (PET-74; PET-86). Mr. Jack (Schiro) Urata is the eldest son of Ryotaro and Chiyo Urata. He was born Schiro Urata in 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). His younger brother, Ukio or Robert, was born in Alaska about 1919 (U. S. Census 1920). Sarah Isto (2011) believes through her communications with the Urata family that Ryotaro Urata signed over the one existing 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. 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. Following the war, neither parents nor sons practiced fur farming (Isto 2011).

Urata, Ryotaro: (PET-74; PET-86). Mr. Urata was born in Japan, January 15, 1885. His wife, Chiyo, was also born in Japan. Mr. Urata died January 19, 1954 (Isto 2010, Social Security Death Index). Mr. and Mrs. Urata raised two children: Schiro (Jack) and Ukio (Robert) (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Urata commenced his fur farm in 1927. He also relocated..."some of his

choice breeders to northern Japan 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.” Following WWII internment, the senior Urata’s “moved from Wrangell to Seattle so Ryotaro Urata could receive medical care.”(Isto 2011). See Jack Urata.

Vahl, John: (PET-67). Mr. Vahl was in partnership with Ingebright Martin Dahl (Lund 1997). The two were reportedly confirmed bachelors (Lund 1997). Mr. Dahl owned the 160 acre Point Agassiz homestead. The partners “raised goats and silver fox in pens” (Lund 1997). Two sources specified that “Paul Vahl” was born October 14, 1901 and died January 1, 1974 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). Also see I. Martin Dahl and Martin L. Dahl.

Valentine, Emery: (SUM-08). Mr. Emery Valentine was born about 1859 in Michigan. A second source states that he was born in Dowaglac, Michigan in 1858 (Juneau Empire 2011). His wife, Josephine, was born about 1871 in New York (U.S. Census 1910). He reportedly died September 9, 1930 (deArmond 1995). The Juneau Empire (2011) states that he died of stomach cancer on September 10, 1930. Emery Valentine was in partnership with Charles Stewart and Jim York in their early island fur farm. York reportedly first occupied the islands in approximately 1901, but historical records and files are incomplete. The partnership persisted at least from 1914 through 1918 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor; Bower & Aller 1917:114; Bower & Aller 1918:64, Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985; Jones 1915:118; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a.). He was also charged with assault with a dangerous weapon upon a Mr. Noble (Forrest 1984:125).

VanZandt: (KET-11). Francis B. VanZandt was born about 1870 in Georgia. His wife, Edith E., was born about 1875 in Canada. They raised at least one child: “Laima” (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. VanZandt was an initial partner in the fur farm business venture. He was in partnership with Drake, R. T. Graham, Ingersoll, and C. A. Schonacker in their fur farm enterprise. The company was issued their island fur farm permit in 1923 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923). Joseph Starr and Joseph McKay (Alaska Natives) each claimed the island (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924; Wyckoff 1924).

Vernon, L.C.: (SUM-20). Mr. Lynn Car Vernon was reportedly born about 1900 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to Thelma Vernon (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. “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 of Harbor Island” (SUM-07). In January 1939 a Forest Service on-site representative doubted that the area was ever stocked with fur bearers (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The permittee reportedly relinquished the fur farm permit by December 1939 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Vernon is described as a “prospector” in the 1940 U.S. Census. 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).

Vinard: (CRG-07). Mr. Vinard served as the island fur farm watchman and/or caretaker for the Flynn Alaska Fur Company during the fall of 1931 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a)

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 he was naturalized in 1912 (U.S. Naturalization Records-Original Documents, 1795-1972). Joseph Voelkl was in partnership with Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas in the Wizamas-Voelkl Fur Farm. The pair reportedly commenced their corral raised fox and mink fur farm in 1915. It was located 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, he "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.).

Wakefield, T.A.: (XPA-26). Mr. Thomas Alexander Wakefield was born in Texas in December 24, 1870 and died March 6, 1951 in California (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Differing birth dates are chronicled in U.S. Census data (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930). T. A. Wakefield was issued his island fur farm permit in December 1925, and it was formally relinquished in September 1926. A neighbor of Wakefield's spoke with a Forest Service representative. The agency representative documented the following: "Mr. Ross called at the office Sept. 22, 1926...told him they had cancelled Wakefield's permit--and will not issue permit to any other for group next to Ross". This refers to Mr. W.E. Ross (XPA-27) (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Ross appears to have been granted permission to collect the escaped foxes from the island formerly held by Mr. Wakefield (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Wakefield was issued his island fur farm permit in December 1925 and it was relinquished by September 1926 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wallace, Jim: (XDE-02). Mr. Wallace served as a temporary, seasonal caretaker on the C.J Claridge fur farm islands (e.g., Oregon-Alaska Fur Farm and Trading Company). Mr. Wallace was described as having been born about 1888 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Additional materials suggest that he was born about 1890 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration). These same records state that he was primarily a commercial fisherman (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). He was reported to be an Alaska Native of Haida heritage. Mr. Wallace was reportedly from the Hydaburg, Alaska area (U.S. Census 1930). He served as a replacement caretaker for an earlier couple. The previous couple became ill and unable to care for themselves and/or the foxes on the island fur farm. It appears he served in the island fur farm caretaker capacity during 1925 (Roberts n.d.; Roppel 2012b).

Waller, J. L.: (PET-72). Mr. Waller reportedly served as the on-site manager, in 1925, of the Anchor Point Silver Fox Fur Farm. The fur farm was owned by Mr. Chris Dahl (Petersburg-Herald, 1925b; Roberts n.d.). The 1925 advertisement offered Silver fox breeding stock for sale. Mrs. Nina Dahl (1983) did not recall Mr. Waller as an on-site manager of the fur farm in her interview.

Walters, Charles R.: (SUM-11). Charles R. Walters was born about 1892 in Massachusetts. Genevieve was his wife (U.S. Census 1930). A second reference lists Charles Raymond

Walters as being born May 30, 1892 in California (WWI Civil Draft Registration; WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Mr. Walters was the owner of Walters Feed Mills Incorporated. After extending credit for furbearer feed, Mr. Walters assumed ownership and the special use permit for SUM-11. He was issued the island 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.b).

Walton, Rudolph: (SIT-42). Rudolph Walton is an Alaska Native. He was born about 1862. His wife, Daisy, was born about 1864. They raised at least one child: William (U.S. Census 1900). A second source states that Rudolph Walton was born about 1871 and was married to his wife, Mary. Mary was about ten years younger than her husband. They raised at least four children: Rachel, Ida, James, and Thomas (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Walton applied for his fur farm permit in November 1930, and had relinquished it by March 1931. He reportedly cancelled his homesite application permit (#236) for the site. He 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 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Ward, John (Jack): (JUN-15). John (Jack) Ward was born February 3, 1898 and died in January 1984 (Haines Borough n.d.; Social Security Death Index). A second source specified that he was born February 3, 1898 and died January 20, 1984. His wife, Frances, was born April 1, 1901 and died November 25, 1979 (U.S. Veterans Gravesites, 1775-2006). Mr. Ward was a coworker with George Lundy on the island fur farm (JUN-15) during the summers of 1923-1924 (Ward 1983). Both men were employed by Joe L. Hill (Ward 1983). Mr. Ward is the son-in-law of Frank Morris, and brother-in-law of David H. Morris (Ward 1983). Both men are noted historic Southeast Alaskan fur farmers. Also see George Lundy, and David and Frank Morris.

Waterud, Oscar: (SIT-26). Oscar H. Waterud was born about 1886 in Wisconsin. He was married to Mary E. They raised at least three step children (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Waterud was issued his island 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Watson: (XMF-08). Watson was in partnership with Mrs. Mary Partridge. Their fur farm permit was issued in March 1931, and closed by July 1936. It appears that Mrs. Partridge may have relinquished or sold her share in the fur farm to Larson (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932). Larson and Watson continued the island fur farm. The Larson and Watson fur farm permit was issued to them in August 1936. Their fur farm permit was transferred to a residence permit in December 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1938)

Weathers, Hazel: (JUN-02). Hazel Weathers was born about 1895. She was married to her husband, Isaac. He was born about 1897 in California (U.S. Census 1930). Hazel Weathers was reportedly an early partner in the Benjamin Island Fur Farm Company. Initial partners in the company include: Harry Chambers, John L. Alhers, Joe L. Hill, and Martin Holst. The company reportedly dissolved February 15, 1926 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). A Bill of Sale was prepared for Mrs. Weathers in October 1934 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Websed, Axel: (SIT-08). Mr. Axel Websed was born about 1862 in Norway (U.S. Census 1930). Lando (1981) mentions this individual as an early fur farmer (Roberts n.d.). A Mr. Axel Webstad

is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). Axel "Websted" applied for his island fur farm permit in 1921 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). Currently, there is no additional information on Mr. Webstad's tenure in relation to this enterprise.

Wellier: (CRG-07). Wellier and partners Elliott, Robert L. Petty, and Shaver comprised the Long Island Fur Company (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924). Additionally, Ed J. Williams was also mentioned separately in agency files as a member/representative of the aforementioned company (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). According to agency files the company applied for their island fur farm permit in October 1921. Other incomplete files suggest that they were issued one of their fur farm permits in April 1924. The company appears to have commenced sometime in 1921 and spanned until at least February 1929 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1923). The on-site operators reportedly used only a small boat to deliver feed to foxes, and to go to the local cannery for fox feed (Alaska Territorial Auditor n.d.; Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Holbrook 1926:41; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 2; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Wells, A. E.: (XPA-36). A. E. Wells was in partnership with Thomas J. Brown in their island fur farm. They were issued their fur farm permit in April 1922, and it was relinquished by December 1925. Forest Service files indicate that the pair was given an extension until October 1, 1923 to stock the island with furbearers (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924a).

Wennerlund, A.M.: (XPR-05). Mr. Wennerlund was issued his island fur farm permit in October 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924c).

Weschenfelder, Eugene E.: (JUN-05). Eugene E. "Weschanfelder" was born about 1882 in Germany (U.S. Census 1930). His actual birth date is April 27, 1889 and passing was in 1967 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=786). His wife, Marie, was born about 1893 in Pennsylvania (U.S. Census 1930). She died in 1971 (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=786). They raised one child: 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 Spuhn Island. He eventually received patent for a total of 348 acres (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Weschenfelder initially started with blue foxes he bought from the Aleutian Islands. Files indicate Mr. Weschenfelder was issued his island fur farm permit in August or October 1926. The family requested that their fur farm permit be converted to a residence permit in December 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; Roberts n.d.; Juneau Empire 2003; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1932, 1938; Tewkesbury 1947:188, Weschenfelder 1993). The family sold their homestead property in the late 1950's (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=786). Also see Appendix 1, 2, and 3; Ayers 2007; Roberts 2010: 24-25.

West, Chas.: (PET-80). Charles R. West was born about 1891 in California. His wife, "Lyra", was also born about 1891 in California. They raised at least two children: "Imogene" and Alfred. They also housed his brother and sister-in-law, Louis and "Larena" Woodward, in residence in 1920 (U.S. Census 1920). By 1930, they had his mother-in-law, "Florence Dahle", in residence (U.S. Census 1930). Another source states that Mr. West was born September 22, 1890 and died in January 1981 (Social Security Death Index). The Charles West Fur Farm was located near Petersburg. He reportedly was active at least in 1924 and raised marten (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.).

Westerlund, G.E.: (SIT-15). Mr. "Gustave" Einar Westerlund was born about 1892 in Finland (U.S. Census 1920). A second source states that he was born December 29, 1891 in Finland (WWI Civilian Draft Registration). He died October 17, 1956 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). G. E. Westerlund appears to have been in partnership with D. J. Dahl, Otto Dahl, Edward C. Dromnes, John Ottosen, and Sivert Sivertsen. They made up the Middle Island Fur Farm. The partners were issued their fur farm permit in June 1923 and relinquished by January 1931. As early as 1922, the company complained about foxes swimming from the Middle to Crow islands and then adjacent islands. In 1930, they commented that the islands had rather poor denning ground, and that that tended to limit the number of foxes. They also mentioned the large fur farm area makes it difficult to feed their livestock efficiently. In January 1931 they gave their reasons for giving up on their blue fox farm. They rationalized that the fur farming business "outlook is poor and island rental rates can't be reduced any further by the Forest Service" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Whalen, Lylia: (JUN-17). Mrs. Lylia Whalen was married to Michael H. Whalen. There is a possibility that her name may be Lillian Whalen (U.S. Census 1920). She appears in Forest Service special use permit correspondence and files during the 1920's. She reportedly purchased shares of the fur farm from Mrs. Mary Joyce, widow of Mr. Neil C. Gallagher (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See Michael H. Whalen.

Whalen, Michael H.: (JUN-17). Michael H. Whalen was born about 1876 in Minnesota. He was listed as widowed in the U.S. Census for 1910. 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 Whalen was in partnership with Neil C. Gallagher in their island fur farm. Mr. Gallagher's widow, Mrs. Mary Joyce, sold her one sixth interests in the fur farm to Lylia and Michael Whalen for \$1 in August 1927. The Whalen's in turn sold the improvements to August Goodman in January 1928. The Forest Service closed the Whalen's fur farm permit in March 1928 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wheeler: See Loftus 1931. Reference probably refers to Mr. Ed D. Wheeler and KET-04.

Wheeler, Ed: See Loftus 1931. Reference probably refers to KET-04.

Wheeler, Ed. D.: (KET-04). Edward D. Wheeler was born about 1895 in Iowa. His wife, Martha B., was born about 1895 in California (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Wheeler was the nephew of Bert R. Libe and served as the on-site manager and laborer for the fur farm (Roberts n.d.). "Mr. Libe provided the capital and Wheeler provided the labor for the venture. The two ceased operations in 1934. They had problems paying annual rental fee in 1932". Their fur farm permit was officially relinquished in March 1935 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Campbell n.d.; Loftus 1930, 1932; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1932).

Wheeler, F.: (PET-57). This refers to Mrs. James H. Wheeler (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Wheeler, Mrs. F.: (PET-57). This refers to Mrs. James H. (Frannie) Wheeler (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Wheeler, James Jr.: (PET-30). This refers to James R. Wheeler Jr. He is the eldest son of James H. and Frannie Wheeler. James R. Wheeler was issued his island fur farm permit and for a portion of the Madan Peninsula in July 1923. The permitted site was abandoned by Mr. Wheeler by July 1929 according to files and circulars (Alaska Game Commission 1924, Bureau

of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Wheeler, J.H.: (PET-02; PET-41, PET-46). This refers to James H. Wheeler (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see the following entry.

Wheeler, Jas. H.: (PET-41, PET-57). James H. Wheeler was born July 25, 1872 in Louisiana (U.S. Census 1910; WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He passed away in Seattle, Washington on January 28, 1974 at age 101 (Petersburg Pilot 1974; Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current). His wife, Fannie, was born about 1882 in Nebraska (U. S. Census 1910). A second source refers to Mrs. Wheeler as "Dannie", and being born in Washington (U. S. Census 1920). The couple raised at least three children together: James R., Raymond, and Frances (U.S. Census 1920). Contemporary information updated historic files and census material. One source stated that he was born July 25, 1877 and died January 1, 1974 (Rootsweb Ancestry 2011). The latter decease date appears to be in error. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were noted Petersburg and Wrangell business owners. The couple owned and operated Wheeler Drug stores in the two communities. Mr. Wheeler was in partnership with Jesse E. Ames, J. Johansen, Pedar Lund, Charles W. McKee, Johnas Olsen, and Jack G. Smith in their island fur farm (PET-41). The partners formed the Arctic Blue Fox and Fur Company. Their fur farm permit was issued in May 1924 and closed at the end of 1941 (Roberts n.d.; 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 (PET-57). The partners were issued their fur farm permit for the site in July 1922 and it continued until at least July 1925. The site permit was then transferred to Mrs. J. H. (Frannie) Wheeler (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wheeler, Jas. R.: (PET-02). This entry appears to refer to the son of James H. and Frannie Wheeler. If it is correct, Mr. Wheeler was born about 1908 in Alaska (U. S. Census 1910). This would appear to indicate that Mr. Wheeler was approximately 15 years of age at the time of this active fur farm permit (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Agency files indicate that James R. Wheeler was in partnership with W. W. Laughlin in the fur farm business venture. The pair applied for the island fur farm permit in October 1922 and it reportedly was closed by October 1925 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). James R. Wheeler was reportedly the financial backer of the enterprise (Roberts n.d.). Subsequent research indicates that it was in fact J. H. Wheeler that held the necessary fur farm permits for Vank and Level Islands in 1924-1925 (Pathfinder 1924b:14). Further research and reporting recommended.

Wheeler, F.: (PET-57). This probably refers to Mrs. J. H. (Frannie) Wheeler (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Wheeler, Mrs. F. (PET-57). This refers to Mrs. James H. (Frannie) Wheeler. She was granted the special use permit for the island fur farm following her husband. She was then in partnership with W.W. McLaughlin until his disappearance in 1925 (Roberts n.d. USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Whelpley, F.E.: (CRG-10, CRG-29). It appears there was a misinterpretation or misspelling of this individual's given name. Mr. Whelpley's given name according to newspaper accounts is G.E. Whelpley. He reportedly shifted fur farming activities from Westward to Southeast Alaska (Petersburg Weekly Report 1922a). Mr. Whelpley was in partnership with E. S. Earl in their Eagle Island Fur Fox Company (CRG-10). Their fur farm permit spanned from June 1923 to February 1927 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924;

Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). However, they reportedly continued until October 16, 1931 according to Chris Rabich Campbell (n.d.). Mr. Whelpley was also the principle fur farmer on CRG-29. He was active on this latter site at least during 1923 (Alaska Game Commission 1923; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.).

Whitten, Harry: (CRG-01, PET-31). Mr. Harry I. Whitten was born January 8, 1907 and died December 6, 1994 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Whitten was in partnership with Russell Smith in both island fur farms. The partners initially were issued the fur farm permit for PET-31 in June 1932. They abandoned this fur farm in December 1935. Their official fur farm permit was reported to have been relinquished and closed in October 1936. They then made plans to take over 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 Russell Smith. Mr. Whitten was said to have gone into commercial fishing (Alaska Game Commission 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Whittier, M.S.: (SIT-35). Mr. Maurice Staples Whittier was born June 16, 1878 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Two additional sources specify differing birth years for Mr. Whittier: 1878 or 1880 in New Jersey. His wife, Laura R., was born about 1880 or 1882 in Illinois. They raised at least two children: Judson and Mary J. (U.S. Census 1920, 1930). Whittier served as the on-site manager of the fur farm at least in 1927 (Roberts n.d.). M. S. Whittier was in partnership with Captain Herman, Dr. Elbert Leonhardt, and Ralph R. Young in the Leonhardt Fur Farms. The company was issued its island fur farm permit in September 1923 and it was officially listed as abandoned in July 1929 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wie, Peter L.: (CRG-02, PET-31). Peter L. 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, Denmark (U.S. Passport Application, 1795-1925). He was in partnership with Arthur Johnston, and later Marie (Mary) Johnston throughout the 1920's and early 1930's (American Fox and Fur Farmer 1923b; Petersburg Weekly Report 1922f). Mrs. Johnston is the surviving widow of Arthur Johnston, and she was born about 1878 in Missouri (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Wie reportedly drowned in approximately 1932 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). There is a possibility that Mr. Wie is the unnamed partner who drowned along with L. C. Davis in the fall of 1930-1931 in the Exchange Cove area (Roberts n.d.). In 1923 Mr. Wie apparently explored fur farming opportunities in the Barrier Islands area within Cordova Bay (USDA-Forest Service 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). These latter islands extend west off the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island (USDI-Geological Survey). Historical literature, files and circulars note Mr. Wie as an active fur farmer (Alaska Game Commission 1923, 1924, 1929; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Hilson 1976:49; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 3; 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, 1932).

Wikan Brother's: (PET-26). Agency files and circulars 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. Andrew J. Wikan also 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 Norway in 1888 and died in 1976. He was married to Margaret Wikan. She was also born in Norway in 1890 and died in 1962. Oscar Wikan was born February 11, 1896 and died May 6, 1963. It is assumed that he was also born in Norway. All are interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). The two Wikan

brothers collaborated with W. H. Zuber in managing their island fur farm from June 1919 to April 1921 (Bower 1920:71; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wilde, Otto E.: (SIT-26, SUM-04, SUM-14). Mr. Otto E. Wilde Sr. was born about 1884 in Germany. A second source states that he was actually born February 3, 1883 in Thlset, Germany (U.S., Naturalization Documents, Records-Original 1795-1972). Mr. Wilde's U.S. naturalization was issued in 1910 (U.S., Naturalization Documents, Records-Original 1795-1972). His wife, Alice, was born about 1896 (U.S. Census 1930). Alice Tibbett Wilde, died August 30, 1962 (deArmond 1995). 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 throughout the late 1920's through the mid-1950's. SIT-26 and SUM-14 were both fur farms active in the mid-1930's and abandoned by the late 1930's (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b 1938). SUM-04 was an active fur farm held in partnership between Mr. Wilde and Robert M. Allen. The partners were issued their fur farm permit for the island in May 1927. Mr. Allen sold his share in the improvements to Otto Wilde in 1930. Mr. Wilde converted his fur farm to a residence permit in February 1955 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.; 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).

Willard: See Loftus 1931. Reference refers to the general Petersburg area. It is assumed that it may refer to A. W. and/or Lucy A. Willard (Roberts n.d.).

Willard, A. W.: (PET-19, PET-21). Alfred Willard was born about 1864 in Illinois. His wife, Lucy, was born about 1877 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1920). The couple reportedly divorced in 1933 (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Willard had at least two boarders living with him: Andrew A. Taylor and "Andrey" Anderson (U.S. Census 1930). Earlier, Alfred and Lucy Willard cooperatively worked together on their fur farm islands. Fred B. Johnson served as a caretaker on PET-19. The fur farm permit for PET-19 was issued in September 1928 and closed in March 1933, while the permit for PET-21 was issued in June 1924 and closed in June 1937. Mr. Willard retained the fur farm permit for PET-21 in the 1933 divorce settlement. The latter island was used as a breeding and denning island, and PET-19 was used exclusively for rearing pups after they were weaned and until they were pelted or reserved for breeding stock (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924b, 1924c, 1932). Also see Forrest (1984:130).

Willard, L.A.: (PET-13, PET-19, PET-21, PET-41). Mrs. Lucy A. Willard was born about 1877 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930). Lucy Willard divorced her spouse, Alfred Willard in 1933 (Roberts n.d.). She was later reportedly in partnership or employed Mr. Guy W. Hansen (Loftus 1931). Mr. Hansen was reportedly born about 1892 in Maine (U.S. Census 1930). However, no further mention of him appears in the files or circulars. Mrs. Willard also retained the help of F. B. Johnson in caring for foxes on PET-19 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The fur farm permit for PET-19 was issued to her in July or September 1928 and closed in March 1933 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1932). She was unable to pay Mr. Johnson and relinquished her claim and fur farm permit to him for the island in April 1932. The Forest Service officially closed her file for the island in March 1933 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). PET-21 was held by both Willard's beginning in May 1924. Mr. A.W. Willard was granted PET-21 in the couple's 1933 divorce settlement (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Both James Suquoy and Jake Williams individually claimed certain aboriginal rights to the island (PET-21) in 1924 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Lucy Willard briefly held the fur farm permit for PET-41. It was issued to her in July 1920 and abandoned by June 1921. Her permit for the latter island (PET-41) was relinquished for non-payment of fees. In April 1920 she

advised the Forest Service that there were "no buildings" and she has "turned loose several pair of Flemish giant rabbits", and plans to stock the island with marten (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). See reference to her in Forrest (1984:130). She also reported releasing Belgian rabbits on the little island In Frederick Sound (Petersburg Weekly Report 1917b, 1917c).

Williams, C. F.: (PET-13, PET-40). Mr. Williams was probably a laborer or caretaker prior to the Cleary and Chapman Brothers lease for the islands in late 1929 (Alaska Game Commission 1929; Roberts n.d.). The Alaska Game Commission (1929) lists both island fur farms under this individual. He is also mentioned as receiving his mail via Seattle, Washington (Alaska Game Commission 1929).

Williams, Ed J.: (CRG-07). Mr. Williams was born about 1877 in California. His wife, Maud, was born about 1883 in Ohio. They raised at least two children: Leslie and Harry (U.S. Census 1910). A second source specified that he was born about 1878 in California. His wife, Maud, was born about 1884 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Williams was reportedly the president of the Long Island Fur Co. Inc. It is not currently clear if the Long Island Fur Company is one and the same or merely another example of agency representative(s) misinterpretation. Federal agency files note the latter company was made up of Elliott, Robert L. Petty, Shaver, and Wellier. These gentlemen applied for their fur farm permit in December 1921 and it was issued to them by April 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Holbrook 1926: 41; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). There was no mention of Mr. Williams in the latter file (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, 1924). In a separate file, Mr. Williams and the Long Island Fur Company Incorporated, reportedly made application for the island fur farm permit in October 1921 and it was closed by February 1929 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Ed Williams passing is covered in the July 8th and 12th, 1954 editions of the Ketchikan Daily News (deArmond 1995).

Williams, Joe: (PET-61). Mr. Arthur Joe Williams was born January 1, 1863 and died July 13, 1937 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). Arthur Joe Williams served as a caretaker on the fur farm enterprise from 1928 to 1932. (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Also see Charles W. and Marc McKee.

Williams, Walter S.: (SUM-11, SUM-12). Records indicate Walter S. Williams was born April 17, 1876 in Oregon (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source suggests that he was actually born about 1877 (U.S. Census 1940). He apparently died in California February 16, 1951. The same source agreed with the April 17, 1876 birth date recorded by the WWI Selective Service System (California, Death Index, 1940-1997). Mr. Walter S. Williams served as the on-site caretaker for SUM-12 between 1938-1940 and 1938 for SUM-11 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). In 1939, Mr. Williams was described as being 63 years old, a bachelor, and almost destitute. He reportedly had no income, and lived on a small garden and caught fish for his livelihood/sustenance (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Williamson, Chas.: (CRG-10, PET-64). Charles Williamson was born about 1883 in Switzerland. He housed a boarder, Jones Bolander, at least for the 1930 U.S. Census. Mr. Bolander was born about 1870 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). Charles Williamson was issued his island fur farm permit for CRG-10 in November 1920 (Petersburg Weekly Report 1921). The fur farm permit for PET-64 was listed under Mr. Williamson and A.B. Sommerville, Jr. They were issued their fur farm permit for the latter site in November 1922 (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Lando 1981; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924b, 1924c).

Willson, Fred S.: (PET-32). Frederic S. Willson was born about 1873 in Ohio (U.S. Census 1900). The next census suggested he 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 island fur farm permit in March 1912, and it was relinquished by February 1913 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b).

Wilson: (SIT-50). Easley (2011) reports that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson owned and operated their Berry Island fur farm in conjunction with other nearby islands. It would appear that this may refer to V. H. and Edna J. Wilson. Easley (2011) reports abundant historic features and artifacts remain on-site.

Wilson, Charles: (JUN-10). Charles Wilson was born about 1867 in Sweden (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Wilson was issued his island 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wilson, Clarence: (SUM-11). Clarence S. Wilson was born May 20, 1900 and died August 23, 1997 (Social Security Death Index). Mr. Wilson served as a caretaker and manager on Little Gain and Muse islands at least in 1938 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). He also appears to have purchased interests in the fur farm from Melvin Starckenburg in 1938. According to agency files he agreed to leave the fur farm islands in the fall of 1940 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Wilson, Edna J.: (SIT-18). Mrs. Edna J. Wilson was in partnership with E. A. Hickston, George T. Morgan, and V. H. Wilson in the Blue Diamond Fur Farm Company. Mrs. Wilson reportedly served as the company secretary and contact person. Their island fur farm permit was issued in December 1924 and abandoned by August 1930 (Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wilson, L.P.: (CRG-19). L. P. Wilson was issued his island fur farm permit in June 1923. Historical files and circulars indicate he was active on the site at least through 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1924b).

Wilson, V.H.: (SIT-18). Mr. H.V. Wilson appears in the 1900 U.S. Census. He reportedly served as the president of the Blue Diamond Fur Farm Company (Roberts n.d.). V. H. Wilson was in partnership with E. A. Hickston, George T. Morgan, and Mrs. Edna J. Wilson. Their island fur farm permit was issued in December 1924 and abandoned by August 1930 (Huston 1963:70; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Agency files note the sale of the islands fur farm improvements to Oscar Sirstad in July 1930. Mr. Ted Sherzberg is also mentioned in agency files, but appears to have been a helper or caretaker for Mr. Sirstad (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b)

Wing: (PET-27). This refers to Guy C. Wing. Mr. Wing reportedly had a one-fourth interest in the fur farm company (Roberts n.d.). He was a partner in the Snow Pass Fox Company. The company was made up of Onofrey, Millican, Frawley and Davidson. The Company was issued its fur farm permit in October 1922 and ceased corporate identity and operations in January 1927. The Forest Service closed out their fur farm permit file in March 1927. The partners then changed the name of their company to West Island Fur Company in January 1927 (Hilson 1976:54; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wing, Guy C.: (PET-27). Mr. Guy C. Wing was born about 1879 in Indiana. His wife, "Marth", was born about 1880 in Indiana (U.S. Census 1910). He served as a partner, the manager and on-site caretaker of the island fur farm for the Snow Pass Fox Company and the succeeding West Island Fur Company (Hilson 1976:54; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see above entry.

Wingren, Paul J. Mr. Paul J. Wingren was reportedly born about 1909 in Washington. He was married to "Floz". She was born about 1914 in Alaska. They raised at least two children: Marline and Paul (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Wingren was actually born September 15, 1908 and died February 19, 1989 (Social Security Death Index). His mink fur farm reportedly operated in the Ketchikan area during the mid-1930's (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1936).

Winn, Grover C.: (JUN-01). Grover Cleveland Winn was one of Juneau's earliest and famous attorney's. 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 Winn was given: January 3, 1886 (WWI Civilian Draft Registration). He reportedly died May 18, 1943 (deArmond 1995). He and his wife are buried in the family plot in Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery (Juneau-Douglas City Museum UID=778).

With, Jacobi J.: (XMF-05). Mr. Jacobi J. With was born about 1903 in Denmark. He was in partnership with Delbert R. Hayes. Mr. Hayes was born about 1914 in Alaska (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. With was issued the island fur farm permit in January 1934 and it was relinquished by June 1939. He also "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". Dr. Jule B. Loftus said his population of blue fox has lice. The Forest Service reported in October 1938 that Mr. With didn't live on the island fur farm. They also said that he planned to sell or wait for several years to resume operations (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1938).

Wizamas, Ben: (SKG-07). Ben Wizamas or Waiczunas is in partnership with Joseph Voelhl in the Wizamas-Voelhl Fur Farm. The partners reportedly commenced their corral raised fox and mink fur farm in 1915. It was located in the Long Bridge area of the Chilkat Valley near Haines, Alaska (Bower & Aller 1917a:137; Bower & Aller 1917b:114-116; Jones 1915:121; Roberts n.d.).

Wodlard, Donald E.: (PET-26). Note misspelling or misinterpretation of surname. See possible sibling (e.g., Woolard) reference below. This individual and others reportedly purchased Mr. Chastek's shares in the island fur farm company in 1924. Reference does not currently differentiate between the Frank M. and John S. Chastek shares (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wold, Carl J.: (PET-67). Mr. Wold was born about 1874 in Norway (U.S. Census 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940). He reportedly emigrated to the U.S. in 1879 (U. S. Census 1910), 1909 (U.S. Census 1920) and 1903 (U.S. Census 1930). He served as a "laborer on the farm" of Ingebrigt Martin Dahl according to the 1930 U.S. Census.

Woodruff, W.C. (Dirty Curly): (PET-28). Reference indicates that this may be Cornelious S. Woodruff. If correct, he was born October 18, 1890 (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). Mr. Woodruff served as a laborer and caretaker on the island fur farm at least during 1946. He was employed by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thacker as the island fur farm caretaker during their absence. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thacker left the island fur farm "for Seattle last spring to fish tuna". "W. C.

(Dirty Curly) Woodruff was left to care for the island in Thacker's absence" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Also see Robert McCracken, Roberta McCracken, Roberta McCracken Thacker and Fred Thacker.

Woods, Tom: See Loftus 1931. Reference refers to the Katlian Bay area of Baranof Island. This may refer to Thomas Woods. Mr. Woods reportedly was born about 1879 in England (U.S. Census 1930).

Woolard, Wendell: (PET-26). There may be a misspelling, misinterpretation, or administrative error here and above (see Wodlard above and/or Olaf Wollum, a business partner with Louis Larson). This indicates some possible familial relationship. This individual and others reportedly purchased one or both of the Chastek brothers' shares in the Hercules Fox Company in 1924. Research materials do not currently differentiate which one or both of the Chastek brothers sold their shares: Frank M. or John S. Chastek (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Wooton, Frank: (JUN-02, PET-05, SIT-11, SUM-01). Mr. Wooton was born about 1901 or 1902 in Washington (U.S. Census 1910, 1920). According to his Petersburg, Alaska grave marker he was born in 1901 and died in 1984 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009). He is a self proclaimed troller, fur farmer and long term employee at the Petersburg Experimental Fur Farm (PET-05). He reportedly worked at the Experimental Fur Farm for 27 years (Baker-Harris and Welch 1990; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b; Wooton 1983). Mr. Wooton was married to Eunice Wooton (1909-1983) and fathered at least one son, Jerry (Wooton 1983). His brother, Ralph, was also initially involved in the island fur farming enterprise (SIT-11) (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Wooton 1983).

Wooton, Ralph G.: (SIT-11). Ralph Wooton was born December 29, 1897 and died December 1980 (Social Security Death Index). He joined his brother, Frank, in 1931, but was primarily a sport hunting guide (Alaska Game Commission 1933, 1934, 1936; Wooton 1983). He operated the M/V Radar or Raider (Blender 1999a; Roberts n.d.).

Wyant, Frank: (SUM-08, XPA-16, XPA-17). Frank Wyant was born about 1895 in Oregon (U.S. Census 1930). A second source notes his birth as June 27, 1894 and death as May 22, 1992 (Social Security Death Index). A noted bachelor, Mr. Wyant was involved in several island fur farms throughout this era. He is a retired veteran and used his \$800 retirement bonus to pay for the island fur farm improvements (XPA-17). His tenure in fur farming and rural Alaska living spans the late 1930's to at least 1950 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Historical files indicate he spent the winter of 1938 trapping on SUM-08 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Wyant appears to have worked independently on XPA-16 between June 1941 and July 1950 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). He was also partners with Margaret and Sam Hansen on XPA-17 between January 1937 and June 1941 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see reference to Wyant and his fur farm in Theel (1949:27).

Yanke, Ed: (SIT-11). There is some confusion as to the correct spelling of the surname. There are at least three spellings of the surname noted here and in research files and folders: Jahnke, Yanke, and Yonke (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Frank Wooton (1983) claims Mr. "Yonke" moved to Juneau. I believe the correct spelling of the surname is Jahnke. See Edward Jahnke.

Yonke, Ed: (SIT-11). There is some confusion as to the correct spelling of the surname. There are at least three spellings of the surname noted here and in research files: Jahnke, Yanke, and

Yonke (Loftus 1932; Roberts n.d.). Mr. Frank Wooton (1983) claims Mr. "Yonke" moved to Juneau. I believe the correct spelling of the surname is Jahnke. See Edward Jahnke.

York: (SIT-10). York, H. A. Dahl and Elliot appear to be the early partners in this island fur farm. They were issued their initial fur farm permit in March 1920 under the Pybus Bay Fox Company. The company ceased to exist by January 1936 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bower 1920:68; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b, 1923, 1924). There is a possibility this may be Russell York. He is interred in the Petersburg Memorial Cemetery (2009). He lived between 1885 and 1933. Further research and reporting recommended.

York, James (Jim): (SUM-08). James York is a much heralded pioneer fur farmer in Southeast Alaska. Mr. York is widely referenced as the original owner and on-site manager of one of the first Southeast Alaska fur farms. Mr. York reportedly purchased the rights to these islands from Sumdum Jim (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). York reportedly commenced his enterprise between 1899 and 1901 according to various source materials (Bureau of Biological Survey 1923; Hilson 1976:73; Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle 1923a; Roberts n.d.). Denison (1949: 150) states that in 1901, James York occupied an Island south of Juneau, stocking it with 39 blue foxes. Bower (1920:71), Petersburg Weekly Report (1921), and the USDA-Forest Service (1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c) indicate he was issued one of his island fur farm permits in June 1914. Additionally, Juneau attorney and business investor, H.B. LeFevre claims James York... "left the Territory about 1924" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. LeFevre was a business partner in the successor fur farm company: York Fur Farms Company, Inc. The latter company was in business from 1924 to approximately 1937 (Alaska Game Commission 1924, Alaska Territorial Auditor; Bower 1919:74; Bower 1920:71, Bower & Aller 1917b:114; Bower & Aller 1918:64; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Denison 1949; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 1; Jones 1915:118; Roberts n.d.). The USDA-Forest Service (1924b, 1924c, 1932) reports that the latter company (e.g., York Fur Farms Company, Inc.) was issued their island fur farm permit in January 1924.

Yorke, J.H.: (XPA-21). J. H. Yorke was issued his island fur farm permit in June 1927 and it was abandoned by August 1930. In a March 1931 on-site visit, the Forest Service 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" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Young, D. L.: (PET-07, PET-26). Dewey L. Young is the brother of Elmer Young (Roberts n.d.). He was born about 1897 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1940). He was married to "Yiannis" Young (U.S. Census 1940). She was born about 1900 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. D. L. Young "bought improvements and interests in the island fur farm (PET-07) from Peter Jorgensen for \$50. D. L. Young paid for the annual rental fee and stock because Elmer Young was unable to do so. Elmer Young eventually sold all interests to D. L. Young for \$50 (Roberts n.d.). Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Young work as caretakers for D. N. MacDonald on Sokolof Island, while Elmer Young cares for the foxes on Grey's Island (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The permit for PET-07 was initially under the brothers names from June 1935 to December 1935. D.L. Young then assumed sole ownership of the fur farm site from February 1936 to June 1945. Chipperfield (1945) claims Mr. Young abandoned the island fur farm in 1944. Mr. Young then worked in collaboration with D.N. McDonald to raise mink on PET-26 between 1940 and 1943 (USDA-Forest Service n.d.a).

Young, Mrs. D. L.: (PET-07; PET-26).). Mrs. "Yiannis" Young was married to Dewey L. Young (U.S. Census 1940). She was born about 1900 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). Very little is known about Mrs. Young. According to agency files, she appears to have been an equal and active partner and coworker with her husband in their fur farm activities in the Wrangell area (Roberts n.d.). See D. L. Young above.

Young, Ed: (PET-85). The Ed Young Fur Farm was reportedly near Petersburg. Mr. Edward Henry Young was born about 1874 in Iowa (U.S. Census 1910, 1940). Another source stated that he was actually born November 9, 1874 (WWI Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). According to the 1910 Census he was married to Blanche B. Young (U.S. Census 1910). By 1930 he was listed as widowed (U.S. Census 1930). Historical files indicate he raised mink and was active at least in 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.).

Young, Ed: (SUM-24). Ed Young is the younger brother of Dorothy Young Croman. Mr. Young and his sister served as young employees and companions for Fred and Gertrude Patten on their island fur farm (Croman 1985; Loftus 1932; Mestrezat 1939; <http://www.lighthousefriends.com/light.asp?ID=825>).

Young, Elmer: (PET-07). Elmer Young was born about 1892 in Nebraska (U.S. Census 1930). He is the brother of D. L. Young (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Also see D. L. Young.

Young, H. N.: (CRG-04, CRG-26). He was a fur farmer on CRG-04 (Alaska Game Commission 1924). H. N. Young was in partnership with W. Greenhagen in their island fur farm (CRG-26). The partners were issued their fur farm permit in December 1922, and it appears to have been active until at least 1924 (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9, 1; Lando 1981; Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c).

Young, Ralph R.: (SIT-06, SIT-35). Ralph Young Sr. was born about 1878 in Alaska. He was listed as widowed (1920) and mixed Indian blood (1930) in the U.S. Census. Additional information indicates that he was actually born March 12, 1877 in Sitka, Alaska (WWII Draft Registration, 1942). He and his late wife had at least two children: Gibson and Ralph Jr. (U.S. Census 1920). Ralph Jr. was born about 1915 (WWII Enlistment Records, 1938-1946). Ralph Young Sr. was involved in at least two island fur farm ventures. Mr. Young was in partnership with Newell in SIT-06. The two men formed Klokachef Fur Company (Alaska Game Commission 1924; Alaska Territorial Auditor; Bureau of Biological Survey 1924; Hilson 1976:70; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c). They were issued their fur farm permit in April 1923, and it was abandoned by January 1929. Furthermore, Mr. Young was also in partnership with Dr. Elbert Leonhardt and M. S. Whittier in the Leonhardt Fur Farms (SIT-35). The company was issued its island fur farm permit in September 1923 and it was officially abandoned in July 1929 (Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Zimmerman, Charles E.: (SUM-03). Charles Zimmerman was born about 1885. His wife, Minnie, was born about 1890 (U.S. Census 1930). Mr. Zimmerman died in late 1943 in the Seattle area (Roppel 2012a). Mr. Zimmerman reportedly employed Ray Lyons. Mr. Lyons was born about 1880 (U.S. Census 1930). It is assumed that Ray Lyons is related to Mr. George Lyons, another noted local fur farmer from the immediate Petersburg area (Roberts n.d.). Charles Zimmerman was an initial partner in the island fur farming venture. A succession of partners came and went over the years in the Zimmerman Blue Fox Farm company. Henry L. Arnold, James Drake, and

Sigurd Hadland are mentioned as early fur farm partners (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). Mr. Zimmerman claimed that his tame foxes were more prolific, and produced larger litters (Isto 2012: 89; Trut 1999). He was also the earliest reported Alaskan raccoon farmer (Isto 2012: 133). Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman appear to have had the most continuous occupation of the island fur farm over time. The couple was active on the islands between at least July 1918 and 1941 (Alaska Game Commission 1929, 1941; Bower 1920:71; Bureau of Biological Survey 1923, 1924; Janson 1985, Chapter 9: 4; Petersburg Weekly Report 1921; 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, 1932). Mr. Zimmerman claimed to have first stocked the islands with blue fox in 1919 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). The Forest Service reported in January 1942 that the island fur farm was "abandoned, and Zimmerman was in Seattle" (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Zimmerman was in partnership with Fred Patton between November 1921 and September 1922 (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a). "Both families were from Petersburg, and Zimmerman had been a barber there" (Roppel 2012a). Also see reference to Mr. Zimmerman in Forrest (1984:133).

Zuber, W. H.: (PET-26). H. William Zuber was born about 1888 in Ohio. His wife, Elva, was born about 1893 in Kentucky. They raised at least one child: "Lovern" (U.S. Census 1920). Mr. Zuber and his company (i.e., Wikan Brothers and Company) were issued their island fur farm permit in June 1919. The company was restructured and given a new name in 1920. 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 of that year they..." could not gain the necessary financial resources to move ahead". They estimated their one shacks value at \$40. In November 1920, Mr. Zuber advised the Forest Service that he wished their fur farm permit to be canceled (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.b). Their fur farm permit was relinquished officially in April 1921 (Bower 1920:71; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Zuver, Al W. Jr.: (PET-16, PET-27, PET-34, PET-79). Alvah 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 and died July 1, 1984 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Rootsweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index). He is the son of Bertha and Alvah W. Zuver Sr., and brother to Calvin H., James J. and Bert Buchanan Zuver (U.S. Census 1930; Roberts n.d.). Al and C. H. Zuver were noted in historical files as the "Zuver Brothers" (Alaska Game Commission 1933). These two brothers operated several island fur farms individually or in collaboration (Alaska Game Commission 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). The 1940 U.S. Census lists his principle occupation as "fisherman". Alvah W. Zuver Jr. appears to have been married to Alma Zuver. She was born November 15, 1902 and died January 1, 1973 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; Rootweb Ancestry 2011; Social Security Death Index).

Zuver, Alvah W. Sr.: (PET-27). It is assumed that this citation was in reference to Alvah W. Zuver Sr. (Roberts n.d.). Mr. Zuver was born about 1875 in Iowa. He was married to Bertha A. Zuver. Mrs. Zuver was born about 1875 in Idaho (U.S. Census 1920, 1940). Mr. Zuver had a large family and raised at least four sons who eventually became involved in Southeast Alaska fur farming: Alvah W. Jr., Calvin H., James J. and Bert Buchanan Zuver (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). It appears that Calvin H., James J., and Bert B. Zuver were all adopted sons (U.S. Census 1920). Father and sons were active fur farmers throughout the latter 1930's through the 1940's.

Zuver, A.W.: (PET-33). Citation refers to Alvah W. Zuver Jr. He was at the time in partnership with his brother, James J. Zuver (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Zuver, Bert Buchanan: (PET-27). There are several differing citations for Bert Buchanan Zuver. The initial citation lists his birth date as February 16, 1896 (WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). A second source specified that he was born about 1908 in California (U.S. Census 1930). This same citation also misspelled his given name as "Bart". A third source states that he was born February 16, 1896 in Auburn, California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). However, the fourth sources states that he was born about 1897 in California (U.S. Census 1940). A final source states that he was born February 16, 1896 and died March 20, 1956 (Petersburg Memorial Cemetery 2009; U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963). Earlier in life he went by the name Bert Buchanan (Alaska Game Commission 1934; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). Mr. Zuver was listed as single under marital status, and a hunting guide under occupation for the 1940 U.S. Census. See Bert Buchanan.

Zuver, C.H.: (PET-27, PET-34). Calvin Homer Zuver was born about 1895 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930) and March 21, 1894 in Auburn, California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was listed as the step-son of Alvah Zuver, Sr. (U.S. Census 1920). Another source specified that he was born March 21, 1894 and died in October 1978 (Social Security Death Index, WWI Civil Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918). Furthermore, he was said to have been born March 21, 1894 in Auburn, California (WWII Draft Registration Cards, 1942). He was married to Yvonne Zuver. She was born about 1891 in Montana (U.S. Census 1940). The couple housed his mother (e.g., Bertha) and father (e.g., Alvah, Sr.) according to the 1940 U.S. Census. The census also notes that father and son were both active fur farmers (U.S. Census 1940). C. H. and Al Zuver were noted throughout historical files as one of the "Zuver Brothers". The brothers operated several island fur farms individually and in collaboration (Alaska Game Commission 1934, 1941; Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b). "Cal" Zuver was said to have assumed a leadership role in the fur farming enterprise. He was also noted as a seiner, trapper, and crab fisherman (Roberts n.d.; USDA-Forest Service n.d.a, n.d.b).

Zuver, James J.: (PET-16, PET-27, PET-33). James J. Zuver was born about 1913 (Washington Death Index, 1940-1996). A second source states that he was born about 1914 in Oregon. He was married to Ester M. Zuver. She was said to have been born about 1915 in Oregon. The pair raised two children: Barbara J. and Robert R. They also housed Mr. Zuver's widowed father-in-law: William J. Muller (U.S. Census 1940). Mr. Muller was said to have been a seine fisherman and born about 1882 in California (U.S. Census 1940). Another source specified that Mr. Zuver was born October 26, 1912 in California and died September 6, 1991 (Social Security Death Index; U. S. Census 1930). The whole family group was said to be living and working on PET-16 during the 1940 U.S. Census. Also see other "Muller" entry above.

Summary index of Roberts' site number(s) and fur farming individual(s)

Bradfield Canal Quadrangle

There were no Southeast Alaska fur farms noted, referenced, or recorded within this quadrangle by the author.

Craig Quadrangle

CRG-01: William S. Blead; Demmert Brothers: Louis G. Scott; Robert Scott; Russell Smith; Henry Stickel; Harry Whitten.

CRG-02: Callie Darnell; P.E. Darnell; Arthur Johnson; Arthur Johnston; Marie (Mary) E. Johnston; Lars A. Olin; George Steel; Peter L. Wie.

CRG-03: Unknown individual and/or company name. See Hilson 1976: 49.

CRG-04: Henry Hansen; Henry Hanson; William Markle; Catherine Nye; Louis G. Scott; A. B. Sommerville, Jr.; unnamed person and/or company (see Lando 1981); H. N. Young.

CRG-05: Roy Carson; William Cruden; Lewis A. Stockley; Earl Turpin.

CRG-06: W. L. Gross.

CRG-07: Elliott; George R. Flynn; Robert L. Petty; Shaver; Vinard; Wellier; Ed J. Williams.

CRG-08: Chas. Caughy Jr.; Chas. J. Caughy Sr.; E. C. Howard; Scotty Johnstone; William Mann; Floyd Peterson; Ray Peterson; Mr. and Mrs. George Schove, Mr. and Mrs. George Scove

CRG-09: James Harvie; S. N. Harvie.

CRG-10: E. S. Earle; A.B. Sommerville, Jr.; F. E. Whelpley; Chas. Williamson.

CRG-11: H. H. Butler; Henry G. Mitchell.

CRG-12: John A. Peterson.

CRG-13: Joe M. Daymond; J.H. Hibbs.

CRG-14: A. R. (Rudy) Bruegle; Louis G. Scott.

CRG-15: C. J. Johnstead.

CRG-16: P.L. Burns; John B. Lanterman.

CRG-17: Grace Rose; Joseph Rose.

CRG-18: Joseph F. Bernard.

CRG-19: L. P. Wilson.

CRG-20: John J. Brady; H.H. Butler, Samuel Levy, Frank Mason; Henry G. Mitchell.

CRG-21: R. G. Katz; H. V. King.

CRG-22: J. N. Hydaburg; T. D. Pitsenberger; J. N. Pitsenberger.

CRG-23: A. Gunderson; F. W. Thompson.

CRG-24: Robert H. Gould; Mrs. Robert H. Gould.

CRG-25: O. J. Edwards.

CRG-26: W. Greem Hagem; W. Greenhagen; J. A. Parks; H. N. Young.

CRG-27: Chas. R. Smith.

CRG-28: William S. Bleam; Christensen; Ben T. Franks; Johnstead; Peterson; Sanderson; Robert Scott; Henry Stickel.

CRG-29: Harry Caldwell; F.B. Eylar; John Lund; William Markle; Ed Mullen; J. A. Parks; Hugo H. Schmolek; J. R. Shelp; F. E. Whelpley.

CRG-30: William Markle; Carl N. Senior.

CRG-31: J. M. Johnson; Louis G. Scott; Robert Scott.

CRG-32: Archie Shelp.

CRG-33: M. A. Mohr.

CRG-34: Allaine; Martin.

CRG-35: John B. Anderson; Harold E. Erickson; Peter Erstad; Emil Hegdahl.

Juneau Quadrangle

JUN-01: Carl N. Anderson; Mrs. Frances Foster; Chas. Hiesler; Joe L. Hill; Gunnar Ingman; Charles P. Jenne; George B. Jorgenson; Jorgenson John Pollock; Thomas Ryan; Grover C. Winn.

JUN-02: John L. Ahlers; C. J. Alexander; Harry Chambers; H. S. Graves; Joe L. Hill; Martin Holst; Harry C. Owen; Melvin Starkenburg; Hazel Weathers; Frank Wooton.

JUN-03: Estella Bates; Forrest R. Bates; Robert M. Keeny; Mr. & Mrs. D. H. McDonald; Martha Miller; William Miller; Kenneth W. Trafton.

JUN-04: Edgar H. Crossman; Dallas J. Kearn; Leila Ptack Lane; Erik Larson; Edna Ptack Melvin; James P. Morgan; Thomas Morgan; Edna Ptack; John A. Ptack; Leila Ptack; Susie M. Ptack.

JUN-05: Eugene Weschenfelder.

JUN-06: G. J. Dahl; Erik Larson; Edna Ptack Melvin; Ben J. Melvin Jr.; Susie M. Ptack.

JUN-07: Sofus Eilertsen; O. Johnson; Johan Makinen; John Makinen; Rose Posey Makinen; Henry Moy; P. T. Posey; Rose Posey.

JUN-08: P.T. Posey.

JUN-09: Robert Barclay; Julius Heinemann; John C. Lund; John A. Ptack; Susie M. Ptack; W. P. Shortridge.

JUN-10: John L. Ahlers; Hill; George W. Johnson; Charles Wilson.

JUN-11: Fred Bowers.

JUN-12: John Makinen; May Moy; Rose Posey.

JUN-13: Julius Heinemann; Meier.

JUN-14: Louise Kane; Steve J. Kane; Emil Olson; Parham Thornton Posey; Rose Thompson; Stanley A. Thompson.

JUN-15: Joe L. Hill; George Lundy; John (Jack) Ward.

JUN-16: Jens A. Ronning; Frank Shotter.

JUN-17: Neil C. Gallagher; Phillip Gallagher; August Goodman; Mrs. Mary Joyce; Pat Mulvaney; T. W. Murphy; Lylia Whalen; Michael H. Whalen.

JUN-18: Jeremiah Poole.

JUN-19: C. W. Johnson; Hi Parsons; Mr. & Mrs. Jens A. (Jack) Ronning; Stanley Thompson; Stanley A. Thompson.

JUN-20: Fred H. Magill Sr.

JUN-21: O. J. Anderson; Chris Bukland; George Johnson; Dr. E. H. Kaser; Gus Nelson; Lars Olson; Carl Swanson.

JUN-22: Andrew Aason; Frank Shotter; George R. Shotter; Swanson.

JUN-23: Fred Bowers; Donald Groves.

JUN-24: Harold F. Hargrave.

JUN-25: Lazzette Ohman; Tom J. Shearer; Tom J. Snerer.

JUN-26: Harold Grimstead; E.L. Lovell; K. L. Lovell.

JUN-27: Pete Carlson; Dr. Vernon R. Cline; Glass; Charles Goldstein.

JUN-28: W. F. Anderson; Bruce Brown; Buford Glass; Jackson (Jack) Marsh; Louise Marsh.

JUN-29: Vera Paige Bruce

JUN-30: Pat Kelly

JUN-31: Dawes; Jorgensen.

JUN-32: Henry C. Hanna; Hilda Hendrickson Hanna.

JUN-33: Mons Anderson.

JUN-34: Michael Field.

JUN-35: Thomas A. Fleming.

JUN-36: Victor Johnson.

JUN-37: Andrew Haffner.

JUN-38: Henry Hendrickson.

JUN-39: Carl Olsen.

JUN-40: Oscar Niemi

JUN-41: A. J. Forrest.

JUN-42: John Frolic.

JUN-43: R. M. Laughlin.

JUN-44: Frederick C. Lorz.

JUN-45: Thomas Murray.

JUN-46: Charles Olsen; Erma Peterson Olsen; Charles Olson; Irma Peterson Olson; John G. Peterson; Marie (Mary) Jensen Peterson.

JUN-47: Charles E. Rudy.

JUN-48: B. H. Ivey; Stanley J. Nichols.

JUN-49: Oscar Olson.

JUN-50: Anna Lowell; John Lowell.

JUN-51: Schaible.

JUN-52: John W. Durand.

JUN-53: H. F. Dott; H. S. Graves; Dave Housel; George W. Mork; John Reck.

Ketchikan Quadrangle

KET-01: Peter Peterson: Harry R. Race.

KET-02: Brounty Brothers; Jackson; George Looker; Westley Myers.

KET-03: Alexander Allen; Alexander Cameron, Thomas Hadden; Charles McFadden.

KET-04: Rufus D. Blakely, Bert Libe; Tom McClanahan; P.R. McGuire; Ed D. Wheeler.

KET-05: R. V. Ellis; Al Fagerlie; Thomas Hadland; Hadlund.

KET-06: T. C. Eastman; Charles Lewis.

KET-07: Clyde Cowan.

KET-08: J. T. Moran, and unnamed brother.

KET-09: J. F. Capp; Gunderson; B. F. Miller; M. Perez; F. Thompson.

KET-10: Chris Dahl; Elmer Hadland; Howe; W. G. Strench.

KET-11: Drake; Robert T. Graham; Charles Ingersoll; C. A. Schonacker; Francis VanZandt.

KET-12: Harry R. Race.

KET-13: Eli. J. Copeland.

KET-14: Mrs. Bertha Brandt.

KET-15: Roland W. Irwin.

KET-16: Milton Broadwell; Joe Bumgarner; Hudson; Nelson; J. D. Pitsenberger; T. D. Pitsenberger.

KET-17: Edna Hallson; McDonald.

KET-18: Carl G. Newquist and unnamed partners.

KET-19: G. W. Hoofenagle.

KET-20: Ernest Anderes.

KET-21: Phyllis Gundersen.

KET-22: Eggert R. Giese.

KET-23: Mrs. Clara Tobin.

KET-24: Edrie Thomas.

KET-25: John Hansen.

KET-26: Alex Cameron.

KET-27: Milton Orton.

Petersburg Quadrangle

PET-01: Steve J. Chernoff.

PET-02: W.W. Laughlin; Olive McCay; Mr. McKowen; Evelyn McKowen; W. W. McLaughlin; Notlager; Smith; George W. Smith; John G. Smith; Captain Stafford; J.H. Wheeler; Jas. R. Wheeler.

PET-03: V. G. Double; S. H. Lorraine; Charles Stedman.

PET-04: Gregory J. Hildebrand; S. V. B. Miller.

PET-05: Ann Leekley; Dr. James R. Leekley; Dr. Jule B. Loftus; Robert W. (Bud) Peterson; Bernard Shinondle; Erling Thynes, Frank Wooton.

PET-06: Jacob Hadland; Lars Hausness; Dean Kaylor; Alexander McGilton; Richard I. Miller; Oscar Sandvik.

PET-07: Rasmus Enge; Peter Jorgensen; Mathis Mehlum; Oscar B. Peterson; Roy Peterson; Engel Rise; Mr. and Mrs. Dewey L. Young; Elmer Young.

PET-08: C. O. Parks; Ed E. Reyburn.

PET-09: Rasmus Enge; Oscar B. Peterson; Roy Peterson.

PET-10: Frank E. Clark; Amos P. Cole; James V. Cole; Carl C. Crail; Fred E. Haltiner; Bryan Marlow; Harvey Simonson.

PET-11: George Franklin; Ole Hansen; Charles Harris; Martin Kildalh; P. J. Mullen.

PET-12: Robert Barclay; John Bremner; Cleary Brothers; Amos P. Cole; Mrs. Ruby Cole; Tom Elsinore; Fred E. Haltiner; Jones; Ernest Kirberger; C. Jay Mills; Harry A. Pride; Harry A. Pryde; E. P. Refling; J. W. Stoff.

PET-13: Calvin H. Barkdull; Frank M. Chastek; John S. Chastek; Cleary Brothers; Fred Cleary; Grover Cleary; H. S. Graves; Claude Green; Dr. E. H. Kaser; Dr. James R. Leekley; John (Jack) Mitchell; Francis Munger; Lazzette Ohman; C. D. Olsten; C. D. Olsten's son; Johnny Parks; Mathew Raynor, T. Frank Raynor; Ruie Raynor; Mr. and Mrs. Raynor's grandson; Tom Shearer; L.A. Willard; C. F. Williams.

PET-14: Christian A. Christensen; Christian A. Christenson; C.S. Gauffin; Mathew Raynor.

PET-15: Fred B. Johnson; Loren R. Johnson; Minnie Johnson.

PET-16: Jacob Hadland; John A. Hadland; Carl Rogers; Chris Tveten; Al W. Zuver Jr.; James J. Zuver.

PET-17: Joseph Anderson; Jacob Hadland; Mrs. Palmer; Ray Palmer; Oscar B. Peterson; Carl Roger; R. L. Smith; Chris Tveten.

PET-18: Pete Behrs; Knut Lundquist; Frank Rozich; C. E. Swanson.

PET-19: Grigsby; Fred B. Johnson; Lyle L. Johnson; A. W. Willard; L. A. Willard.

PET-20: R. H. Campbell; Edmond Preuschoff; Frank Preuschoff.

PET-21: A. W. Willard; L. A. Willard.

PET-22: John A. Hadland; Charles A. Harris; Muller; Kurt Nordgren; William Shaw; Russell Smith; Harold Stolpe.

PET-23: Pete Behrs; Kurt Nordgren; Harold Stolpe.

PET-24: Forrest R. Bates; C. R. Bell; Brown; Fletcher; John A. Hadland; Henry Kletsch; Louis Larson; Olive McCay.

PET-25: George W. Smith; John G. Smith.

PET-26: Ernest M. Campbell; Hiram D. Campbell; Leonard M. Campbell; Frank M. Chastek; John S. Chastek; Clark; Neil Gordon; D. N. McDonald; Al Noolard; Wikan Brothers; Donald E. Wodlard; Wendell Woolard; Mr. & Mrs. Dewey L. Young; W. H. Zuber.

PET-27: C. H. Alvah Jr.; C. H. Alvah Sr.; G. L. Buland; Davidson; Frawley; R.C. Mathis; Millican; George Onofrey; Wing; Guy Wing; Alvah Zuver Jr.; Alvah Zuver Sr.; Bert Buchanan Zuver; C. H. Zuver; James J. Zuver.

PET-28: Frank S. Barnes; L. C. Davis and unnamed partner; Dooley; Mrs. Roberta McCracken; Robert McCracken; Robillard; J. H. Rose; Fred Thacker; Roberta McCracken Thacker; W. C. Woodruff.

PET-29: Cora Johnson; Joseph E. Johnson; G. A. Lehner; Jack Nelson; Nels H. Nelson; Ross H. Nelson; Don Reyburn; Ed Reyburn.

PET-30: Robert M. Allen; Gus Beckman; D. N. McDonald; Thomas Olson; James R. Wheeler Jr.

PET-31: L. C. Davis and unnamed partner; B. T. Heaps; C. O. Parks; M. S. Perkins; Russell Smith; Harry Whitten; Peter L. Wie.

PET-32: Benhart; Ben Engdahl; Benhart Engdahl; Nick; Lars Stokke; Erick Todal; Martin Todal; Fred S. Willson.

PET-33: Pete Behrs; John A. Hadland; Kurt Nordgren; Harold Stolpe; A. W. Zuver Jr.; James J. Zuver.

PET-34: Bert Buchanan; Al Zuver Jr.; C. H. Zuver.

PET-35: Henry Bierd; Grover Cleary; H. S. Graves; John A. Hadland; Sigurd Hadland; Hadlund' Richard Harris; F. Lochridge; Don McKay; Chas. Smith; A. H. Stewart.

PET-36: James Allen; Charles Benjamin; Harry Kinnear; R. C. Mathis; Bert McCay; Cliff McCay.

PET-37: A. L. Bell; Harry Gill; J. Wallace Hemphill; George Malcom; Pearl Newell; Mr. and Mrs. George Scribner; Louis G. Scribner.

PET-38: Peter S. Babe, Albert Carlson; Grover Cleary; Victor Lindgren; Peter Peterson; Engle Rise; Tollefsen.

PET-39: Bill Burch; Charley Burch; Frank Burch; J. F. Burch.

PET-40: Frank Chapman; Fred Chapman; W. P. Chapman; Cleary Brothers; Ben Cleary; Fred Cleary; Grover Cleary; John Cleary; J. W. Mitchell; John Parks; Andy Pearl; Oscar B. Peterson; Oscar Sandvik; C. F. Williams.

PET-41: James (Jesse) Ames; Fred Birch Sr. and brother; Bert Buchanan; J. Johansen; Pedar Lund; Charles McKee; Kurt Nordgren; Johnas Olsen; Tom Olson; Jack Smith; Harold Stolpe; J.H. Wheeler; James H. Wheeler; L. A. Willard.

PET-42: R. C. Mathis; Bert McCay; Cliff McCay.

PET-43: Joseph Anderson; Gomoll; Ernest Gomoll; C. W. Jackson; W. Richard Klammt; Sigurd Mathinson; Carl Senior; Helge Thue.

PET-44: Don Reyburn; Ed Reyburn; Paul Ripley.

PET-45: Charles Grisby.

PET-46: James (Jesse) Ames; Pedar Lund; Charles McKee; Johnas Olsen; J. G. Smith; J. H. Wheeler.

PET-47: James Allen.

PET-48: James Allen; Clifford C. Fenn.

PET-49: Earl (Bud) Benitz Sr.; D. I. Campbell; R. H. Campbell; Gregory J. Hildebrand; Smith.

PET-50: Dagmar Ames; James (Jesse) Ames; Ethel Bergmann; Harold Bergmann; William Bergmann; Joseph Johnson; Earl Ohmer Sr.; Fred Porter.

PET-51: Jack Anderson; John Fanning.

PET-52: John A. Kelley; Phillip Kelley; Kelly; G. T. Lundgren.

PET-53: S. W. Helman; Robert McCracken.

PET-54: L. B. Cornelius.

PET-55: Harry D. Colp; J. A. Parks; John Sales

PET-56: L. G. Mathis; R. C. Mathis; Bert McCay; Mr. & Mrs. Joe Pettigrew.

PET-57: W. L. Hoff; W. W. McLaughlin; Andrew Roald; John Roald; Chris Stone; ; Mrs. F. Wheeler; James H. Wheeler

PET-58: Abraham Brackney; Charles Norberg.

PET-59: McKee; Frank Rozich.

PET-60: Fred E. Haltiner.

PET-61: Charles W. McKee; Marc H. McKee; Joe Williams.

PET-62: Joseph Anderson; C. W. Jackson; Oscar B. Peterson.

PET-63: Leon W. Hasbrouck.

PET-64: A. B. Sommerville Jr.; Chas. Williamson.

PET-65: James C. Allen; John (James) Allen.

PET-66: Anna Nore; Bert Nore; Ingvald Nore; Ivar P. Nore.

PET-67: Andrew Ask; I. M. Dahl; John Vahl, .Carl J. Wold.

PET-68: Fred Birch Sr.

PET-69: Edward O. Ramstead.

PET-70: John Loseth; Otness.

PET-71: Cora Johnson; John Johnson; Joseph (Joe) Johnson;

PET-72: Chris Dahl; Frank Rozich; J. L. Waller.

PET-73: Jessi Eyon; John Eyon.

PET-74: Chiyo (Mary) Urata; Schiro (Jack) Urata; Ryotaro Urata; Ukio (Robert) Urata; Unnamed brother-in-law of Ryotaro Urata (in Japan and Korea).

PET-75: Dan Brown.

PET-76: H. R. Coulter.

PET-77: Carl Bradley.

PET-78: Mr. & Mrs. George C. Mathews.

PET-79: Al W. Zuver, Jr.

PET-80: Chas. West.

PET-81: Houk.

PET-82: Conrad Dahl.

PET-83: Carlson; W. A. Eberly.

PET-84: Sam and Alice Nakamoto.

PET-85: Ed Young.

PET-86: Chiyo (Mary) Urata; Jack (Schiro) Urata, Robert (Ukio) Urata, Ryotaro Urata and his unnamed brother-in-law.

PET-87: Florence Ullcrick.

PET-88: Martin L. Dahl.

PET-89: Louis J. Israelson; C. A. Swanson.

PET-90: Alexander McGilton

PET-91: Burch Brothers: Bill Burch; Charley Burch; Frank Burch.

PET-92: James Allen; E. E. Harvey;

PET-93: Robert (Bud) W. Peterson.

PET-94: William Forbes.

Sitka Quadrangle

SIT-01: H. C. Davis; George Franklin

SIT-02: Philbin. See Hilson 1976:68.

SIT-03: Unknown individual and/or company name. See Hilson 1976:68.

SIT-04: Ms. Mae Mills; William Pavloff.

SIT-05: J. J. Armstrong; Donald G. Milnes; F. K. Sutherland.

SIT-06: Newell; Ralph R. Young.

SIT-07: Earl N. Ohmer Sr.; Bill Stafford; John B. Stephens.

SIT-08: Frank Mason; Alfred F. Stone; Axel Websed.

SIT-09: Albert Anderson; Emil R. Lange; Alex Larson; Eric A. Larson; B. Peterson; Edward Ramstead; Olaf Tenfjord.

SIT-10: Leo R. Christensen; Lydia Christensen; H. A. Dahl; W. M. Dahl; Elliot; John B. Stephens; Beverly P. Stevens; York.

SIT-11: Charles Craig; T. S. Elsinore; Billy Grey; Ole Hayes; George Lyons; C. Frank Smith; Frank Wooton; Ralph Wooton; Ed Yanke; Ed Yonke.

SIT-12: Harry Hendrickson; Edward Jahnke; Bert Maycock; H. J. Maycock; Martin Otterstad.

SIT-13: Fred C. Howard; H. J. Maycock.

SIT-14: Oscar Johnson; Oscar Sirstad.

SIT-15: G. E. Banvard; William Cook; D. J. Dahl; Otto Dahl; Edward Dromnes; John Hanson, William Mathila; William Mattila; Henry Nelson, John Ottosen; Sivert Sivertsen; G. E. Westerlund.

SIT-16: Dr. E. H. Kaser; L. B. McCoy; Christ Pedersen; N. P. Rasmussen.

SIT-17: Oscar Johnson; Hilmar Larsen; Kilmar Larson.

SIT-18: R. O. Brown; T. F. Demidoff; Fred Halstrom; E. A. Hickston; L. B. McCoy; George T. Morgan; John Reck; Ted Sherzberg; Oscar Sirstad; Edna J. Wilson; V. H. Wilson.

SIT-19: Frank A. Boyle; M. P. Hudson; John A. Kron; Andrew Sholin; Edwin E. Sholin.

SIT-20: Christ Houger.

SIT-21: Charles W. Johnson; Hi Parsons; A. C. Smith.

SIT-22: P. M. Cook; William D. Cook; W. M. Cook; Adolf Thomsen.

SIT-23: Jorgen Didriksen.

SIT-24: Dr. E. H. Kaser.

SIT-25: Albert Anderson; Emil R. Lange; Eric A. Larson; Peterson; Edward Ramstead.

SIT-26: Henry G. Davidson; Ora Goss; Lester Rink; Oscar Waterud; Otto E. Wilde.

SIT-27: A. L. Brush; C. L. Durgan; Charles C. Robitch.

SIT-28: Fred Bahovec; Grace Bahovec; Ed A. Snyder.

SIT-29: Jens A. Ronning.

SIT-30: Geo. W. Pearce; John (Jack) Skinner.

SIT-31: William Abbes; Chris M. Baker; Pete Behrs; Henry Lutro; D. D. Philbin; E. Philbin; T. J. Philbin; Al W. Rhymes.

SIT-32: Harvey Smallwood.

SIT-33: Charles Anderson; Dr. Elbert Leonhardt; L. B. McCoy.

SIT-34: Alec Berg

SIT-35: N. E. Bolsharin; C. L. Durgan and his brother; Captain Herman; Dr. Elbert Leonhardt; M. S. Whittier; Ralph R. Young.

SIT-36: Joseph T. Bauer; Ole Loberg.

SIT-37: August Buschmann; Sidney D. Charles; A. M. Curtis; A. L. Dunn; Fred Jacobson; Edwin E. Sholin.

SIT-38: Edward Colburn; William Grossman; Mrs. Jane Neilson; Ed A. Snyder; M. J. Stanton; Sutherland.

SIT-39: T. M. Armstrong; Geo. Hargin.

SIT-40: Fred Johnson; Edward E. Sholin.

SIT-41: Fred Bahovec.

SIT-42: Rudolph Walton.

SIT-43: Linus Carlson; B. F. Ficken.

SIT-44: Alfred Tilson; Thomas Tilson Jr.

SIT-45: Daniel R. Ludington.

SIT-46: A. S. Heydek.

SIT-47: George A. Colette.

SIT-48: John Hirsch.

SIT-49: Thomas K. Starr.

SIT-50: Wilson.

SIT-51: Thomas Barnes; Gordon Barrett; Mary E. Dean

Skagway Quadrangle

SKG-01: H. A. Dickman; W. H. Marrett; T. W. Peterson.

SKG-02: Joe L. Hill; W. H. Marrett

SKG-03: H. A. Dickman; James Lloyd; W. H. Marrett.

SKG-04: Nancy Lee Alexander; Walter Alexander.

SKG-05: Frank Morris; Arthur A. Stanfield.

SKG-06: Unknown individual and/or company name. See Goldschmidt and Hass 1946: 53.

SKG-07: Joseph Voelkl; Ben Wizamas.

SKG-08: Pete Duncan.

SKG-09: C. M. Handley; Tom D. Lahey.

SKG-10: E. Hillenbrand.

SKG-11: Karl O. Johnson.

SKG-12: H. Holden.

SKG-13: E. H. Richter.

SKG-14: John Morrison.

SKG-15: E. A. Adams.

SKG-16: Louis Deverell.

SKG-17: Pete Duncan; A. C. Smith.

SKG-18: L. E. Reynoldson.

SKG-19: Perry M. Kern.

SKG-20: Martin Madsen.

SKG-21: A. C. Smith.

SKG-22: Chas. J. Rapuzzi.

SKG-23: C. L. Sattensbahl.

SKG-24: Fred H. Story.

SKG-25: A. C. Robinson.

SKG-26: Charlie Anway.

SKG-27: Perry M. Hern.

SKG-28: J.L. Frolander.

SKG-29: David H. Morris

Sumdum Quadrangle

SUM-01: William N. Abbess; J. H. Hibbs; Perry P. Langley; Anthony Matusavage; Louis Matusavage; Fred Patton; Wilbur H. Royden; Arthur Theberge; Frank Wooton.

SUM-02: William N. Abbess; Andy Anderson; Axel Carlson; Fred Miller; Hazel Anderson Miller; Mrs. Fred Miller; A. Rasmussen; Frank Raynor.

SUM-03: L. Porter Apple; Henry L. Arnold; James Drake; Ben Frankes; Sigurd Hadland; Lewis Long; L. B. McCoy; Fred Patton; Mr. and Mrs. George Schove; George Scove; F. E. Serrott; Charles H. Zimmerman.

SUM-04: Robert M. Allen; Otto E. Wilde Sr.

SUM-05: Charles Greenaa; Harvey Jorgensen; Peter Jorgensen.

SUM-06: M. W. Goldstein; Edward Jones; McCarthy; Hartley T. McCarty; Clarence Nelson; Fred Patton; Gertrude Patton.

SUM-07: Walter H. Bacon; J. W. Bixby; Julius Heineman; Carl Hoffman; Ernest A. Kohlhase; H. B. LeFevre; H. C. Magoon.

SUM-08: Julius Heineman; Hynaman; Charles P. Jenne; H. B. LeFevre; Charles Stewart; Harold Tullis; Emery Valentine; Frank Wyant; James (Jim) York.

SUM-09: William Geddes; Silas E. King; Edna Mae Price; Stanton Price.

SUM-10: Andy Anderson; Benson; Selmer Jacobsen; J. T. Lundgren; Mathinson; Mrs. Fred Miller; Stanton Price.

SUM-11: Blackington; Ann Compton; Eyars; H. A. Kimmel; Lloyd H. Long; H. G. Magoon; Fred Patton; Melvin Starkenburg; Charles R. Walters; Walter S. Williams; Clarence Wilson.

SUM-12: Ann Compton; Ray E. Compton; Melvin Starkenburg; Walter S. Williams.

SUM-13: Oscar Larson; H. C. Magoon; Hjalmar Matson; Melvin Starkenburg.

SUM-14: Otto E. Wilde Sr.

SUM-15: Fred Patton; Gertrude Patton; Melvin Starkenburg.

SUM-16: Fred Broom; Lloyd Long; Hartley T. McCarty; George W. Murphy; Clarence Nelson; Fred Patton; Gertrude Patton.

SUM-17: L. Porter Apple; Walter H. Bacon; Brisson; H. S. Graves; Sverre Johansen; Louie Martin; J. C. Mitchell.

SUM-18: Andy Anderson; Calvin Barkdull; B. L. Burgess; Cyrus (Simon) Catt; Frank T. Raynor.

SUM-19: Charles H. Fitzgerald; Edwin C. Johnson; W. W. Jones; Emil Knudsen; Claire Robinson; Bob Robinson; C. E. Swanson.

SUM-20: L. C. Vernon. Later the site was used and occupied by Mr. Henry Theodor (Tiger) Olson (1894-1980), Alaskan bear hunter (Theel 1949:17), author and philosopher (Dummer 1979). The site and surrounding area was selected and conveyed under 14(h)(1) provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971) to the Sealaska Corporation.

SUM-21: Ray E. Compton.

SUM-22: George Johnson; Olaf K. Martin; Juan Niott.

SUM-23: Christian A. Christensen; Christian A. Christenson.

SUM-24: Dorothy Young Croman; Fred Patton; Gertrude Patton; Ed Young.

Dixon Entrance Quadrangle

XDE-01: Henry G. Mitchell.

XDE-02: Barnes; Broadwell; S. J. Claridge; Reynolds; S. B. Sandefer; James E. Smith, Jim Wallace.

XDE-03: H. N. Schlosser.

XDE-04: Unknown individual and/or company name. See Chris Rabich Campbell n.d.

Mount Fairweather Quadrangle

XMF-01: Blue Fox Jack's Fur Farm. See Hilson 1976:74.

XMF-02: J. G. Carson; Gardner Crowell; Mathias Marvitz; Fred Sullivan; Gardner Sullivan; F. R. Townsend.

XMF-03: Jim T. Hoscroft; E. Rognan.

XMF-04: Joseph P. Ibach; Shirley Ibach; C. S. Jillson; Hi Parson; H. C. Ross.

XMF-05: Delbert R. Hayes; Buck Larry; John (Bucky) Leary; Gardner Sullivan; Carl Swanson; Ernest O. Swanson; Jacobi With.

XMF-06: John Johnson; Gus Nelson; Lars Olson; Carl Swanson; Charles Swanson.

XMF-07: Gene E. Butts; Joseph P. Ibach; Shirley Ibach; Mathias Marvitz; G. R. Shotter; H. L. Simonds; F. R. Townsend.

XMF-08: Larson; W. R. Maxfield; Mrs. Mary Partridge; George R. Shotter; H. L. Simonds; Watson.

XMF-09 Unknown individual and/or company name. See Goldschmidt and Haas 1946: 91.

XMF-10: J. M. Nilsen.

Port Alexander Quadrangle

XPA-01: Felix Beauchamp; Eiler Hansen; Adolf Thomsen.

XPA-02: Sam Butts; Clausen; J. A. Smith.

XPA-03: John Abrahamson; Robert R. Bell; John H. Peterson.

XPA-04: Dr. Frederick L. Goddard; Adolf Thomsen.

XPA-05: Dan Alstan.

XPA-06: Pete Shank.

XPA-07: Felix Beauchamp; Chris Jackson; Foster Miller; C. Jay Mills; Foster Mills; C. A. Peterson; L. T. Peterson; Oscar Peterson.

XPA-08: Al Brookman Sr.; John (Jack) Clausen; H. F. Dawes; Dr. Leonard P. Dawes; Christ (Chris) Houger; Chris Jackson.

XPA-09: Bagan; Felix Beauchamp; Eiler Hansen; Emmett Hodgens; Chris Jackson; C. Jay Mills; C. A. Peterson; L. T. Peterson.; Oscar Peterson.

XPA-10: J.K. Freeburger; China Mary Johnson; Fred Johnson; Melcher Olson.

XPA-11: Ed Harris; E.W. Harris; Carl G. Hill; C. D. Huff; Scotty Jennings; Seth A. Mills.

XPA-12: Chas. Carter; Dr. George F. Freeburger; E. W. Harris; Arthur Jennings.

XPA-13: E. W. Harris; Johnson; China Mary Johnson; Fred Johnson; C. Jay Mills; Olsen.

XPA-14: Fred Bahovec.

XPA-15: William Bartell; Ray H. Brixner; H. T. Davis; Dave Housel; Steve Rusich.

XPA-16: Sam Hanson; Dr. E. H. Kaser; A. R. Maeser; Lon C. Mutrick; George Smith; Olaf Tenfjord; Frank Wyant.

XPA-17: Chris Dahl; J. G. Gichard; Margaret Hansen; Sam Hansen; Dr. E. H. Kaser; A. R. Maeser; Walter C. Maeser; Lon C. Mutrick; George Smith; Frank Wyant.

XPA-18: William Bartell; Bill Halterman; Jessie Halterman; Mrs. Mabel Jacobsen; Selmer Jacobsen.

XPA-19: Everett J. Buchanan; Donald G. Milnes.

XPA-20: Ray H. Brixner; Dave Housel; Emil R. Lange; Harry Roden; Mrs. Neva Rusich; Steve Rusich.

XPA-21: George W. Barr; Anne Compton; Ray E. Compton; Emil Knudsen; Howard V. McGee; Charles Spurgeon; J. H. Yorke.

XPA-22: William Bartell; Everett Buchanan; Donald G. Milnes; P. J. Mullen.

XPA-23: Frank I. Reed.

XPA-24: Robert David, Robert Daryl; John Jensen; Norma Tenfjord, Olaf Tenfjord.

XPA-25: Peter Schenck.

XPA-26: T. A. Wakefield.

XPA-27: Mrs. W. E. (Rose and/or Pearl) Ross; W. E. Ross.

XPA-28: G. E. Banvard; Katherine Banvard.

XPA-29: China Mary Johnson; Fred Johnson; Mertz; Mills; W. C. Mills; W.P. Mills; C. C. Pinkston; Charles C. Robitch.

XPA-30: Frank E. Clark; Charles Kincaid; Mrs. V. A. Paine; V. A. Paine; Franz Schneuer Jr.; Charles F. Stedman.

XPA-31: L. R. Skinner.

XPA-32: William Bartell.

XPA-33: L. L. Ford.

XPA-34: Walter O. Scott

XPA-35: Ole Hansen; P. J. Mullen.

XPA-36: Thos. J. Brown; A. E. Wells.

XPA-37: A. C. Carlson

Prince Rupert Quadrangle

XPR-01: C. D. Bailey; Frank E. Dorr; P. R. McGuire; Clarence Myers.

XPR-02: Mrs. Helen Berg; Charles Chase; J. O. Jackson; Leo Jackson; Irvine C. Smith; J. G. Speerhase; Les Steer; F. B. Tompkins.

XPR-03: Davies; Davis; P. B. Hogan; Rockport; Harvey M. Stackpole.

XPR-04: F. G. Bussey; William Holzheimer; Muller Holzheimer; Dr. J. H. Mustard; Arthur Propp; W. H. Roselle; Hugh M. Sawyer.

XPR-05: A. M. Wennerlund.

Taku River Quadrangle

XTR-01: Tom Conrad; H. Dickerson; Lyman R. Ellsworth; John (Jack) Johnson; Curtis R. Kirchhofer; S. P. May.

XTR-02: Jack Koby.

XTR-03: Mrs. Mary Joyce.

Yakutat Quadrangle

YAK-01: W. H. Dugdell; Cecil Montgomery; Mike Pavlik; Gilbert M. Sensmeier; Hardy Trefzger.

YAK-02: Jack Ellis.

YAK-03: John Bremner; Hardy Trefzger.

YAK-04: A. F. Novating; A. F. Navatney; John Navatney.

YAK-05: Joseph (Jay) B. Mallott; Mrs. Joseph B. Mallott; W. H. Mallott; George Marks; Ben F. Twigger.

YAK-06: P. K. Clausen; George Marks; A.F. Novating; A. F. Navatney; John Navatney; R. Roland; Ben F. Twigger.

YAK-07: Rev. Elof M. Axelson; Joseph (Jay) B. Mallott; Carl Schlichtig; Victor Schlichtig.

YAK-08: Joseph (Jay) B. Mallott; Mike Pavlik.

YAK-09: Anderson Rasmussen.

Summary

This is the third edition or iteration of this preliminary biographical index of historic Southeast Alaska fur farming. It is my final update of materials and information I have attempted to compile and report here. This has been my attempt to unravel the complex and convoluted historical identity and succession of companies and individuals involved in historic Southeast Alaskan fur farming. A total of 154 companies and more than 1100 individual fur farm names or their variants are presented here. Of that total, approximately 150, currently lack basic vital statistical or place of origin information associated with their company and/or name(s). Nearly one half (450) indicate that they were married; at least 50 are classed as being "single"; fifteen are noted as being divorced; and at least twenty five are listed as widowed. These preliminary figures will undoubtedly change and shift with additional research, analysis, field survey and reporting.

The greatest number(s) of historic practitioners' were born between 1862 and 1914; covering a span of 52 years. That would mean that they were between 11 and 63 years of age in 1925 (i.e., the year with the greatest recorded number of historic Southeast Alaska fur farms on federal public lands; See Bureau of Census 1929b, Roberts 2010: Table 1; Walker 1924). However, Peter Peterson (PET-38) appears to be the oldest active participant during this era. According to

this research he was born about 1839. In contrast; the youngest individual appears to be William Bergmann (PET-50), born in 1948 (Roberts n.d.).

These practitioners' were either born in Alaska or came to the Alaska territory for a variety of reasons. Each person came with their own rationale for freedom, hope, and opportunity; some to escape oppression, degradation, and genocide. In their own way they initially displayed confidence, expectations, and aspirations for a brighter and optimistic future. A total of forty-two states of the Union are represented among those portrayed here. The State of Washington appears to have drawn the most (66) individuals, while Alaska came in second with sixty-two. Thirty-five came from California, while Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were nearly the same with thirty-one to twenty-eight individuals. States with twenty or more participants include Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio.

At least eleven Southeast Alaska Native Americans appear to have been semi-active to active practitioners' of historic fur farming: Nicholas Bolshanin, John Bremner, Dan Brown, Demmert Brothers, Pete Duncan, Jack Ellis, Jessie Eyon, Frank Mason, Alice Nakamoto, and Rudolph Walton (Roberts n.d.).

Foreign nationals immigrated to the Alaska territory as well (283). They came from around the globe seeking their fortune, a new start, opportunity, family, and various other expectations and explanations. The overwhelming majority came from Scandinavian countries: Norway (102) and Sweden (40). Canada (38), Germany (23), and Finland (19) are next in immigrant totals. The following countries each shared a hand full of individuals: Austria (6), China (1), Denmark (12), England (9), Estonia (1), France (4), Ireland (5), Japan (4), Lithuania (2), Luxembourg (1), Poland (2); Russia (3), Scotland (6), Spain (1), Swaziland (1), and Switzerland (3). This preliminary index is by no means a final or definitive total. However, it is an attempt to bring to light some of the missing, intricate, involved and contradictory information concerning this little reported cultural activity on the cultural landscape.

I have suggested here and elsewhere that historic era Southeast Alaskan fur farming was minimally a culturally and economically significant enterprise. Marginal to intensive, industrial fur farming functioned primarily throughout the Territory of Alaska in the second half of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. It was supported, at varying degrees, at all levels by federal, territorial, and local government. Various institutions, agencies, bureaus, offices, and organizations contributed to its longevity (Roberts 2006, 2010:2).

Quite a few of these early companies and individual entrepreneurs initially commenced their businesses on islands controlled and managed by the federal government. In Southeast Alaska, federal public lands are managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Forest Service, and Department of Interior's (DOI) National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management. The vast majority of these federal public lands within Southeast Alaska are managed by the U.S. Forest Service under the 17 million acre Tongass National Forest. Over time a significant number of these individuals, families, and companies shifted their operations within or near established communities (Roberts 2006, 2010:2; 2011). However, a number of fur farming sites were noted by the author in what would become Glacier Bay and Klondike Gold Rush National Parks, as well as a number within or near incorporated and unincorporated communities, logging camps, canneries, and boroughs throughout the Southeast Alaska region. Furthermore, significant acreage is now managed throughout the region by the State of Alaska, established Boroughs, Sealaska Corporation and various Native American village corporations under the Alaska Statehood Act (1958), Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971) and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (1980).

Conclusion

Territorial (Federal) managers initially commenced their land and resource management of the Alaska region approximately 40 years after its purchase from Russia in 1867. Alaska was “the last major area acquired by the United States that has been considered part of the original public domain and to which the public land laws have applied” (Rakestraw 1981:3). These early federal managers faced not only a rough, remote, and inhospitable land and climate, but the economic and political realities of being inconsistently understaffed, underequipped, managed, and most notably underfunded public servants (Rakestraw 1981:90).

These early and first Alaska Forest Service field employees were usually assigned to work in pairs aboard the “green fleet” of Forest Service ranger boats. These early managers were task with responsibilities such as surveying mining claims, occupation sites, and hydroelectric power sites, setting up stream gauging stations, marking timber sales, cruising timber, and scaling log rafts. They were also responsible for teaching loggers to abide by official Forest Service rules and practices. These same officials also enforced fishing regulations, “surveyed and mapped fox farms, rabbit farms, saltery and cannery sites, an aerial tramway, cabin sites, hay meadows, net racks, pastures, powder houses, residences, sawmills, railroads, whaling stations, townsites, roadhouses, hot springs, and Indian villages” (Rakestraw 1981: 67).

It is fairly self evident that these early federal land and resource managers were task with herculean responsibilities. One of these early special use monitoring responsibilities was the oversight of companies and individuals raising foxes on federal public lands. Reportedly the Forest Service...“received their first application for a fox island in 1910”...“By 1913 there were eight fox ranches on the Chugach and four on the Tongass. By 1920 there were fourteen on the Chugach and eleven on the Tongass”. “More applications followed, and several hundred head of foxes were shipped to Alaska from eastern Canada, where fox raising was well established” (Rakestraw 1981:80). These aforementioned figures highlight the conflicting and contradictory information documenting historic Alaskan fur farming. Rakestraw’s (1981) figures differ significantly from those prepared by Sperling (1937) in his memorandum to B. Frank Heintzleman, the Alaska Regional Forester with the Alaska USDA-Forest Service (See Roberts 2010: Table 1).

By 1937, Earl N. Ohmer observed that wild fur bearers were becoming scarce and the demand for quality fur was high. He prophesized demand for “ranch-raised fur”. Mr. Ohmer went on to stress the numerous advantages for pen raising fur bearers: better control of various ailments and parasites; development of quality furs through controlled, selective breeding; and the many benefits of regular feeding of nutritious, cheap and abundant food and fresh water (Ohmer 1937: 20). He went on to say that these early entrepreneurs were shifting from isolated and remote islands to reasonably close proximity to established communities. Mr. Ohmer knew but didn’t emphasize the shift from long haired furs to shorter haired furbearers; he could see the subtle shifting of women’s fashions. This point was echoed here and in other earlier papers concerning the topic (Roberts 2006, 2010, 2013).

With the passing of time, and the mutual shared insights and experiences of its practitioners, Southeast Alaska fur farmers persevered. Many, but not all, viewed fur farming as merely one component or avenue for earning an annual living. This was especially true during hard political and economic times (e.g., the Great Depression; World War I and World War II). Collective and individual diversity in Alaska annual employment is critical for cultural and economic success during this and earlier eras. In most cases, Southeast Alaska fur farming appears to be merely one component and/or source (e.g., income stream) for annual cultural and economic survival.

A majority of the ongoing fur farming research and oral history interviews highlight the importance of a flexible and diversified approach to management of their individual fur farming enterprise. The majority of these informants stressed that they didn't view themselves initially as especially knowledgeable or skilled in fur farming, but saw their efforts as merely attempting to make a living for themselves and their families. In time, and through experience, shared insights and information with professionals and others, they were able to make reasonably informed decisions that either proved successful or failure. It could be said that they were attempting to make the best of a bad situation. Additionally, these informants made it clear that they didn't feel that they were doing anything special or extraordinary; they hinted in their interview that they shared a common past and experience with most others during this era. Further research will help to unravel the cultural and economic web of companies, individuals and families that depended on fur farming for all or a portion of their annual economic well being.

As this and earlier work highlight (Roberts 2006, 2010, 2013), Southeast Alaska fur farming research suffers from a general lack of specific and pertinent company and individual fur farmer background information. There is also a substantial body of general literature rich in rumor, anecdotal, misleading, and/or inaccurate information. However, there is also much to be gleaned from historic newspapers, magazines, and books chronicling this era (Roberts 2013, 2014). Time, focused research, field surveys and critical reporting will highlight and aid in the clarification and correction of these issues. It is recommended that focused, interdisciplinary research be employed to more fully determine the true scope, context, nature and cost of fur farming on the cultural, historical, economic, biological and ecological landscape. Researching and reporting on this expanded topic will be challenging, time consuming, and potentially costly. It has taken me approximately thirty years to collect, synthesize and share these minimal results.

Ongoing interdisciplinary research will undoubtedly shed even more light on this little reported and misunderstood cultural, biological, economic and environmental activity.

Recommendations

This third edition of my preliminary biographical index of Southeast Alaskan fur farmers is an attempt at a focused, comprehensive regional perspective concerning Southeast Alaskan fur farming. It is meant to assist the general reader to researcher's multiple avenues to the immense and diverse preliminary data and information available on this and related topics (See Alaska State Library Historical Collection and Roberts 2014). It is also meant to be technically flexible, and expandable, as a data tool and repository. Additionally, it is hoped that it can accommodate and aid archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, sociologists, economists and all those interested in the regions people and their exploits. My personal hope is for eventual full data integration into a regional, state, or national "knowledge database".

This research effort is a mixture of oral history, basic analysis, reportage, and the accumulation and distillation of three decades of research and experience traveling and working in Southeast Alaska. It is a preliminary attempt to document the potential archaeological, anthropological and history of the regions meteoric era in fur farming as it unfolded, from the eyes of its practitioners, observers, and families. Prior to this and earlier research efforts, there appeared to be very little interest in the general topic. However, now that this and other efforts have been shared there is a growing body of historic and contemporary literature. There also appears to be some interest in the topic and its subsets (Isto 2012; Roberts 2010, 2013).

Personally, I don't think like a database. My preliminary Southeast Alaska fur farm database (Roberts n.d.; www.rockingr.com) does not currently have the capability for high quality data sharing, design, and documentation. Only with genuine objective, committed, cooperative assistance, sharing, and support can this goal be achieved. In essence, we must leave behind our provincial thinking and invite our potential collaborators to use digital social and scientific networks to facilitate, support, and promote interdisciplinary practice and participation in this long term research effort.

Earlier and ongoing fur farming investigations appear to focus on the very basic components of this early cultural and economic activity. Perhaps it would be worthwhile to incorporate interdisciplinary approaches, techniques and disciplines in Southeast Alaska similar to those in the Aleutians and elsewhere (e.g., Bailey and Kaiser 1993; Ebbert and Byrd 2004; Veitch and Clout 2002; Williams, Byrds, and Konyukhov 2003). These contemporary efforts went beyond the library and laboratory and into the field to test observations, hypotheses, and the actual and potential long term consequences for this social, economic, and environmental activity. I do not advocate for standardizing reports, as all sites are different. However, I support the idea that recognized cultural components, statistical methods, and reporting standards require that we help and work with each other to better understand and begin to answer the following questions and observations.

The following is my basic *suggested* preliminary list of issues calling for further detailed and focused research and sharing: It also reflects the current status of achieving these goals and objectives.

- (1) Strive to develop local partnerships with local individuals and/or cultural institutions to cooperatively document, survey, record, assess, monitor and interpret local fur farming sites. This could be termed "community archaeology" (Bawaya 2012:3). Current Status: PROPOSED.
- (2) Actively participate in local cultural institution(s) to further an understanding and appreciation of the significance of historic Southeast Alaska fur farming and its practitioners'. Current Status: PROPOSED.
- (3) Cooperatively enlist local individuals and institutions to oversee and/or monitor local fur farming sites in order to limit and deter adverse site/regional disturbance and vandalism (Bundy and Moss 2007:133). This could be a form of site monitors/stewards/interpreters affiliated with recognized local agencies/institutions. This could also be achieved through a cooperative agreement between civil/cultural organizations, Individuals/families, and federal/state/tribal agencies. Current Status: PROPOSED.
- (4) Cooperatively work with other local, state, federal, and tribal entities to design a "workable" scheme to define site significance, appropriate monitoring, potential mitigation, and interpretation measures for historic era fur farming sites. Current Status: PROPOSED.
- (5) Examine federal, state, borough, and local land status data and records. Current Status: PROPOSED.
- (6) Outline and describe the jurisdictional issues between the various Territorial and federal departments and agencies over leasing requirements and fees on private and federal public lands for Alaskan fur farming. Current Status: PROPOSED.
- (7) Who are the historic Territorial and agency on-site managers and representatives? What were their role(s) and responsibilities in the oversight, evaluation, monitoring, and reporting of this historic activity? Current Status: PROPOSED.
- (8) Seek out historical photographs, journals, diaries, formal and informal correspondence, newspaper accounts, and official files, records, and publications dealing with Alaskan fur farming. Current Status: ONGOING

- (9) Continue to compile, update and share a comprehensive bibliography on Alaskan fur farming, as well as interdisciplinary resources concerning the topic. Current Status: ONGOING.
- (10) Continue to compile, update and share an historical and numerically sequential list of Alaska fur farmers and companies through time and space. Current Status: ONGOING.
- (11) Continue to explore, report, and share information on traditional Alaska Native American, Territorial, federal agency, and fur farmer conflicting resource uses, claims, and legal and environmental issues (Pratt 2004; Roberts 2010; Schneider 1987). Current Status: ONGOING.
- (12) Explore the roles, responsibilities, and influence of women, children, and extended family in the daily and seasonal routine on Alaskan fur farms. Current Status: ONGOING.
- (13) Prepare a preliminary list of fur farming individuals, families, companies and their boats. Describe in detail when she was launched, size (length and beam), configuration and use (i.e., longline, seine, gillnet, troll, etc.), engine, shipwright and shipyard, and color(s). Specify how, when and where these vessels are utilized in relation to their various fur farming activities (i.e., intensity of geographic use area(s)). Additionally, portray the seasonal fisheries resources and equipment necessary for this historic activity. Document the actual and estimated annual harvest necessary for individual and regional fur farming enterprises. Describe in detail how, where, and when these resources were processed for seasonal storage and consumption. Furthermore, document the various preservation and storage methods utilized (See: Satish Kedia and James M. Tim Wallace 2007). Current Status: LIMITED PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL INFORMATION COLLECTED.
- (14) Compile and prepare a detailed specific description of large to small boats utilized for historic Alaska fur farming. This may also include skiffs and rowboats. See Blender (1999a; 1999b) for examples. Current Status: LIMITED PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL INFORMATION COLLECTED.
- (15) What is the role and schedule of the weekly/monthly mail boat(s) in supplying the news, food, feed, communications, materials, and morale for fur farmers and others? In most cases throughout the region this service is weekly in the summer and monthly in winter. Current Status: RECOMMENDED.
- (16) Explore the historic transition of fishing for furbearer feed to multiple and possibly exclusive commercial fisheries careers. Current Status: LIMITED PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL INFORMATION COLLECTED.
- (17) Conduct Interdisciplinary field research on known and reported fur farming sites in order to determine short and long term ecological and environmental conditions and change (i.e., research, evaluation, monitoring, possible restoration and interpretation). Also explore the potential application of zooarchaeology to field research (Moss and Cannon 2011; Toner 2013). Current Status: RECOMMENDED.
- (18) Continue to develop, expand, and share a website where site specific fur farm information is made accessible for study, research, and interpretation. Ideally, this database should eventually be institutionally and/or communally maintained and responsibly managed. The database should also be structured to allow for appropriate and timely input, corrections, adjustments and updates. See www.rockingr.com . Current Status: ONGOING.
- (19) Share historic institutional, agency and personal fur farming research materials on the Web. Current Status: ONGOING.
- (20) Continue to introduce and develop an active web forum focusing on Alaska fur farming and relevant Alaska anthropology, archaeology, and history. Current Status: ONGOING.
- (21) Working with others, transition over time from a basic website towards a knowledge database. Collaborate with responsible interested public, professional organizations, academic, library, museum, state and federal interagency representatives. Current Status: ONGOING.
- (22) Actively search out knowledgeable individuals, agencies and institutions willing to cooperatively share historic fur farming information through oral histories, museum and agency research, displays, and interpretation. Current Status: ONGOING.

(23) Transcribe and make available audio recorded oral history interviews concerning Alaskan fur farming and related anthropological and historical topics (i.e., Crowell and Howell 2013; Myron and Pasternak 1998; Roberts 2010: 36). Current Status: INITIAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED and AVAILABLE.

(24) Explore converting audio cassette tapes of fur farming oral histories to a digital format. Following this conversion, make them available via the Web for study, research, educational, and interpretative purposes. Status: INITIAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED and AVAILABLE.

(25) Explore opportunities in digitizing institutional, agency, and personal film and slides to a digital format for long term cooperative storage, research, educational, and interpretative purposes. Current Status: PROPOSED.

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APPENDIX 1

Uses-Tongass
Weschenfeldter, Eugene E.
Fox Farm, 8/14/26
Spuhn Island



ALASKA

copy to main
Case closed 4/16 1945

SPECIAL USE PERMIT FOR FUR FARMS

Permission is hereby granted to Eugene E. Weschenfeldter
of c/o H. B. LaFevre, Juneau, Alaska Box 2353 to use the following-described lands:
Approximately 65 acres adjoining his homestead on Spuhn Island, Tongass National
(Insert description)
Forest, to be used in conjunction with the improvements on said homestead
Said area and homestead comprising Spuhn Island.

located within the Tongass (A) National Forest, Alaska, for the purpose of
propagating foxes
(Insert name of animals)

subject to the following conditions:

1. The permittee shall pay to the First National Bank of Juneau, Alaska, United States Depository, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in consideration for this use, the sum of Six and 25/100 dollars (\$6.25) for the period from September 1, 1926, to December 31, 1926, and for the following three years, twenty-five dollars (\$25) annually in advance on January 1, and thereafter annually in advance on January 1 such reasonable amount as may be fixed by the District Forester at Juneau, Alaska, which amount shall not prevent the permittee who follows sound principles of business management from securing a fair return on his investment, taking into consideration the risks of the business. The rental fixed by the District Forester shall remain in effect for a period of five years. Default in payment of rent for a period of six months will be sufficient cause for cancellation of this permit without further notice.

2. The permittee shall, within six months from the date hereof, begin actual operation of a fur farm on the areas covered by this permit by placing thereon not less than four pair of the fur-bearing animals which are to be propagated on the farm and such improvements as may be necessary to show good faith and thereafter develop the industry with reasonable diligence.

3. The permittee shall keep a careful record in a book or books of all his fur-farming operations. This shall show the number, kind, and sex of animals with which the farm is stocked; the dates when stock was placed thereon; the number captured on the farm for propagation there in captivity or for removal elsewhere; the names and addresses of purchasers, if any, with dates of each transaction; the number at the expiration of each calendar year of animals at large and in captivity in so far as practicable. The record shall also show whether animals on the farm are running free or are kept in pens and shall list and describe the improvements which have been made.

4. The permittee shall at the close of each calendar year furnish to the Forest Supervisor at Ketchikan, Alaska, a report in such form as that officer may require, giving all or part of the information required to be kept under Condition 3 of this permit.

5. The permittee shall not kill any game animals or birds or obtain birds' eggs and feed same to the fur-bearing animals and shall exercise all reasonable precaution to conserve game and wild birds on the area covered by this permit and to strictly observe the Federal and Territorial game and fur laws and regulations.

6. Representatives of the Forest Service and of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, shall at all times have the right to enter the premises of the fur farm herein designated for purposes of inspection and shall have free access to books containing the records of the operations of the fur farm.

7. The permittee shall post in conspicuous places on the borders of the area covered by this permit warning notices containing a description of the area and a statement that it is occupied as a fur farm, and shall name the kinds of fur-bearing animals being grown thereon.

[OVER]

8. The permittee shall comply with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the National Forests and shall observe all sanitary laws and regulations applicable to the premises, and conduct his business in an orderly manner in accordance with all requirements of the laws of the Territory of Alaska and of the United States.

9. The permittee and his employees shall not molest totem poles or native burying grounds or improvements, nor interfere with natives cultivating lands which they have been hitherto accustomed to cultivate.

10. The permittee shall take all reasonable precaution to prevent and suppress forest fires. Timber for personal use of the permittee or his employees may be taken without charge or permit in accordance with free use regulations. Other timber may be cut or destroyed by the permittee only under permit issued by officers of the Forest Service. The right to sell timber from the area to other persons is reserved by the Forest Service, but will be exercised only in the event that the Forest Supervisor, after affording the permittee or lessee opportunity to be heard, is satisfied that the timber cutting operation will not interfere with the fur farming business.

11. On abandonment, termination, or revocation of this permit and in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the permittee, if all rental charges due the Government have been paid, may, within a reasonable period to be determined by the issuing officer, remove all structures which have been placed on the premises by him but upon failure to remove the structures within that period they shall become the property of the United States.

12. This permit may be transferred only with the approval of the officer by whom it was given, or his successor. It may be revoked by the District Forester in his discretion and in any event shall terminate and become void at the expiration of 18 years from date hereof. The Forest Service reserves the right to issue other special use permits affecting the lands described herein whenever the use authorized thereby will not in the judgment of the Forest Supervisor injuriously affect the business authorized by this permit.

13. This permit is granted subject to existing valid claims.

14. In case of change of address, the permittee shall immediately notify the Forest Supervisor.

October 29, 1926

(Date)

(s) *H. L. Reddinghapes*
Acting Forest Supervisor.

Example of Historic Forest Service Special Use Permit
for Mr. Eugene E. Weschenfelder,
Spuhn Island, Southeast Alaska.

APPENDIX 2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : B. Frank Heintzleman, Regional Forester

DATE: April 2, 1945

FROM : John H. Brillhart, Division Supervisor *JHB*SUBJECT: U
USES, Tongass (A)
Fur Farm
Weschenfelder, Eugene E.

Reference is made to Administrative Assistant Harry Sperling's memorandum dated February 16, 1945.

We have recently interviewed Mr. Weschenfelder concerning the expiration of his Fur Farm permit. Mr. Weschenfelder has reported to us that he has approximately 100 fox on the island at the present time and that he pelted 30 during the past season. He plans to continue in the fur farming business; therefore, it is recommended that this permit be renewed for a ten-year period.

Example of a Memorandum
Between Forest Service Offices
Concerning the Eugene E. Weschenfelder Fur Farm,
Spuhn Island, Southeast Alaska.

APPENDIX 3

xx 2360

January 11, 1955

U
USES, Tongass (A)
Fur Farm
Weschenfelder, Eugene E.
8/14/26

Mr. Eugene E. Weschenfelder
Box 2353
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Weschenfelder,

I was pleased you stopped in yesterday so that we could discuss your fur farm permit. This letter will confirm our conversation on the matter. With the decline of fur farming in Southeast Alaska as a profitable enterprise your fur farm permit for Spuhn Island is being terminated as of December 31, 1954. This permit covered that portion of the island which is not owned by you; but which is administered by the Forest Service.

I plan to accept your invitation to visit your homestead this spring and also enjoyed talking with you.

Yours truly,

John L. Hall
JOHN L. HALL
District Ranger

cc: Admiralty ✓

JLH:mw

Example of Historic Forest Service correspondence.
August 14, 1926 is the official date the federal agency records as the initial date for the fur farm special use permit for Eugene E. Weschenfelder, Spuhn Island, Southeast Alaska.

APPENDIX 4

INFORMATION REGARDING FUR FARM PERMITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF ALASKA

Permits are issued to:

Citizens of the United States only. If an applicant is a corporation it must show that at least 75% of its stock is owned by citizens of the United States. Should this percentage at any time become less than 75%, it shall be considered sufficient cause for cancellation of the permit.

AREAs which may be applied for:

Suitable islands not in excess of 2500 acres. Tracts on the mainland not in excess of 80 acres (See NOTE below). Only smaller islands not to exceed about 50 to 100 acres in extent will be considered for use in raising other fur bearing animals than foxes, such as mink, marten, etc.

Application should be addressed to:

Forest Supervisor, Ketchikan, Alaska if the land desired is within the Tongass National Forest, Forest Supervisor, Cordova, Alaska if the land desired is within the Chugach National Forest.

Application should state:

Nationality of applicant (or shareholders)
Location of land desired
Kind of fur-bearing animals to be grown
Number, sex and value of animals to be introduced when stocking
Plan of operation proposed
Improvements contemplated
Existing improvements, if any.

Permit Grants:

Use of the land for the purpose of raising definitely designated fur-bearing animals, for an exploratory period of three years at an annual rental of \$25.
If the permit is issued prior to July 1 the exploratory period shall begin on July 1; If issued subsequent to July 1, the exploratory period shall date from the 1st day of January following.
At the end of this exploratory period there shall be an adjustment of annual rental effective during the ensuing five years. This adjusted change will be based upon the extent and risks of the business established and a proper return on investment and enterprise, and will not be burdensome.

Permit requires:

Not less than 4 pair of animals shall be placed 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.
Stocking and construction necessary for properly caring for animals must be completed the first fall following issuance of permit.
The Supervisor may require written information regarding financial ability before issuing permit.

Simple books shall be kept by the permittee at all times, showing:

Dates on which he stocked his farm
Kind, sex and age (adult or young) of each animal when stocked
Census of animals on farm at expiration of calendar year
Number and kind of animals which died in captivity;
 " " " " " killed for pelts, with dates;
 " " " " " sold for breeding purposes, with dates of sales and name and address of purchaser.

These books shall be open at any time to inspection of officers of the Forest Service and of the Biological Survey.

At the end of each calendar year the permittee shall submit to the Forest Supervisor issuing the permit on a form furnished by him, a report showing:

Kind, number and sex of fur-bearing animals on the farm

Whether free-running or kept in pens

Number sold alive, with names and addresses of purchasers

Number killed for pelts

Improvements made on the farm, and the cost thereof,

and such other information as may be called for.

The permittee shall post warning notices furnished by the Forest Service in conspicuous places, calling attention to the fact that the lands are under permit from the Forest Service for the propagation of fur-bearing animals.

Permit prohibits the permittee from:

Killing game animals or birds, or collecting birds' eggs for the purpose of feeding them to the fur-bearing animals.

Disturbing native burying grounds or totem poles, and molesting natives in the cultivation of land which they have been accustomed to cultivate prior to the issuance of the permit.

All permits are issued subject to valid prior adverse claims.

Payments:

Shall be made when called for to the First National Bank of Juneau, Juneau, Alaska, United States depository, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

The first rental shall be paid in advance of issuance of the permit for the proportional part of the first calendar year. Thereafter payments shall be made in advance on or before January 1 of each year.

If more than one application for an island is received, the Forest Service Supervisor will give preference to the applicant who furnishes evidence of ability and intent to make the most satisfactory development, and who does not hold another permit.

Juneau, Alaska, June 16, 1922

Chas. H. Flory
District Ranger

NOTE: Application for permit for use of lands under jurisdiction of the Biological Survey should be made to Chief Game & Fur Warden, Juneau, Alaska. Application for permit for use of lands in the Aleutian Islands should be made to the Reservation & Fur Warden, Unalaska, Alaska. Or in localities where mail to Unalaska is uncertain, direct to the Biological Survey, Washington, D.C. or Chief Game & Fur Warden, Juneau, Alaska.

In permits covering such areas the same provisions as above apply.

APPENDIX 5

Outline to Follow in Obtaining and Reporting Information on Fur Farming in Alaska

Typical fur farm – General Consideration

1. History of farm, location, nature of land, soil, size of farm, shade.
2. Origin of foundation stock.
 - a New blood introduced.
 - (1) Kind and Origin
3. Foxes.
 - a Number of foxes kept for breeding.
 - (1) Number raised per breeding pair per year.
 - (2) Number or per cent young born raised.
 - (3) Prices received for breeding animals and number sold per year.
 - b Number of foxes raised for pelts.
 - (1) Number of pelts sold, how sold, average price received per year, also maximum and minimum prices obtained.
 - (2) Quality and color of pelts in greatest demand.
4. Description of equipment, management, feed, labor, protection against theft, obstacles encountered
5. Capital invested; ___inning expenses.
 - a Receipts.
 - b Expenditures.

Breeding—General Policy

1. Kinds of foxes.
 - a Description of red, black, silver, blue and white.
 - (1) Variabilities (sic) in each kind.
 - (2) Value.
2. Breeding for color.
 - a Effect of age on color change.
 - b Changes with age, if any.
 - c Degree of fixity that can be obtained by selection or inbreeding

Equipment

6. Inclosures (sic) and pens
 - a System.
 - b Location.
 - c Arrangement.
 - d Construction.
 - e Materials.
 - f Cost.
7. Additional equipment.
 - a Facilities for handling and preparing food.
 - b Facilities for killing foxes and preparing pelts for market.

2. Additional equipment (con't).
 - c Cost.
3. Total investment aside from stock.

System of Feeding

1. Kinds of feed.
2. Preparation of food.
 - a Raw.
 - b Cooked.
 - c Soaked.
 - d Smoked.
 - e Salted.
3. Amount of feed.
 - a Feed cost.
4. Frequency of feeding.
5. Importance of a varied ration.
6. Effect of feed on breeding animals.
7. Effect of feed on quality of pelt produced.
8. Injurious feeds.

Management During Breeding Season

1. Age of breeding.
 - a Profitable age to breed male and female.
 - b Breeding increased or decreased under confinement.
 - c Age limit for breeding.
2. Mating time.
 - a Frequency of heat period.
 - b Length of heat period.
 - c Switching the mating to overcome failure to breed.
3. Length of time male runs with female.
4. Kind, character and quality of feed.
5. Attention given animals at this period.

Management During Pregnancy

1. Condition of female.
 - a Number of tests on female.
 - b Number of pups a vixen can handle.
2. Feeding.
3. Whelping.
 - a Size of litter
 - (1) Percentage of males and females.
 - (2) Nesting or bedding material.
4. Care of newly born foxes
 - a Will male or female injure young?
5. Feed for mother suckling young.
6. Exercise for young.
7. Weaning young.

Management and Feeding Young Foxes

1. Housing and handling.
2. Kind, character and quality of feed.
 - a Feed cost of rearing young.
3. Frequency of feeding.
4. Age when foxes will breed.
 - a Time to separate males and females.

Selecting Foxes for Breeding Stock

1. Type and basis for selection.
2. Time of culling.
3. Management after selection is made.

Selecting Foxes for Pelts

1. Type and basis for selection
2. Time of culling.
3. Management after selection is made.

Killing Foxes for Pelts

1. Age and weight.
2. Condition.
3. Quality of pelt
 - a Large and heavy.
 - b Effect of season and climate.
4. Method of killing.
5. Preparing the pelt for market.
6. Ready sellers.
 - a Price.

The Keeping of Records on the Preferences of Breeding Stock

The Disposition of Breeding Animals

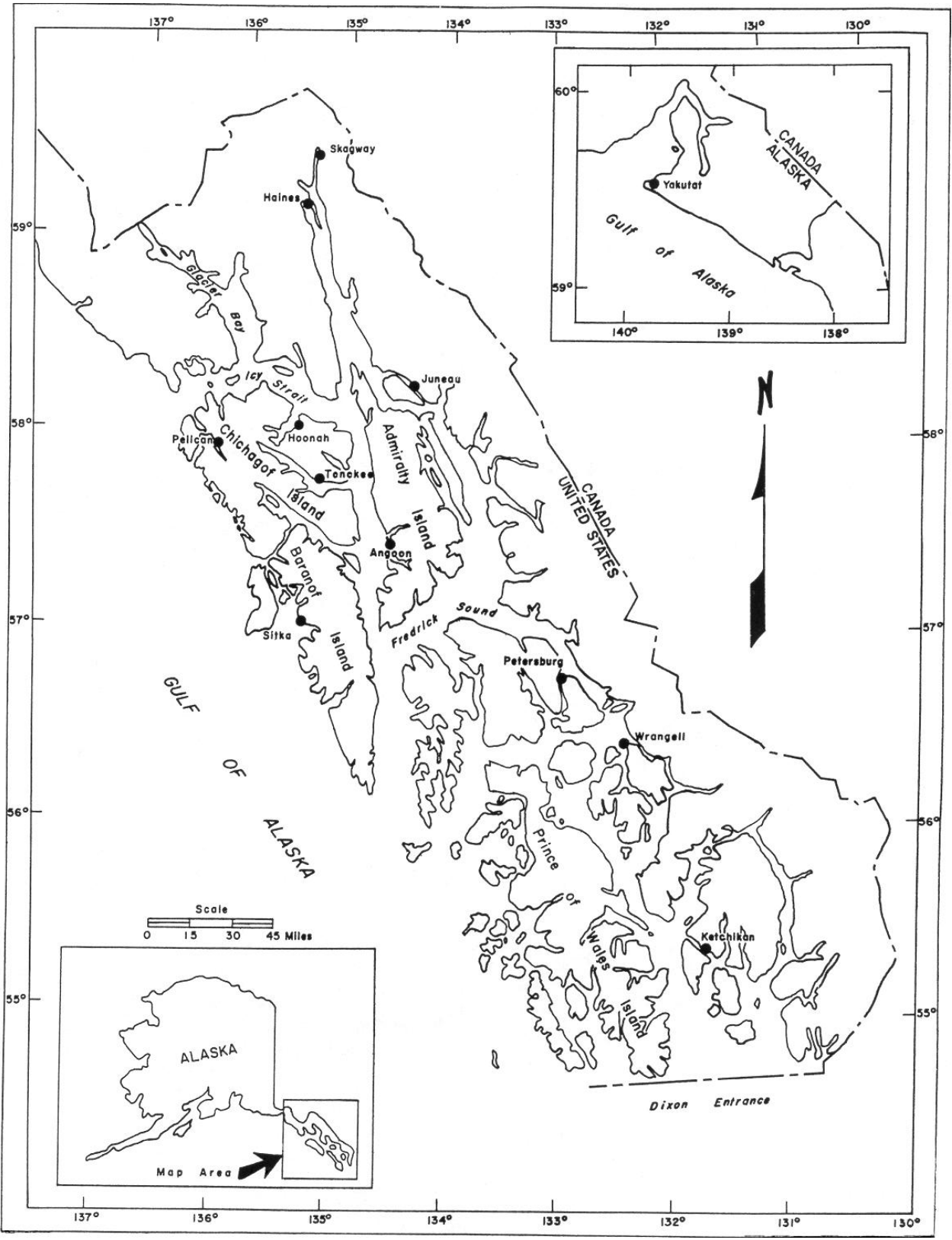
1. Age best suited.
2. Time of year.

Handling and Feeding Animals for Show Purposes

Diseases, Bad Habitats, Insect Pests

1. Prevention of disease
2. Sanitation and importance of cleanliness.
3. Diseases.
4. Insect pests.

APPENDIX 6



Map
Southeast Alaska