

Nenana, Alaska
September 11, 1941

Subject: Annual report of Fisheries operations along the Yukon
and Tanana Rivers for the season 1941.

Director of Fisheries,
Fish and Wildlife Service,
Washington, D. C.

Leo N. Keogh was employed on the "Coot" again this season and started to work on April 22, 1941 getting the "Coot" in shape for the season's work. I arrived at Nenana, Alaska on April 26 to supervise work being done on the "Coot". Henry L. Olson was employed as ship carpenter for 5 days to repair planking on the Coot's hull that had rotted.

Due to the extremely low water in the Tanana River, the "Coot" was not launched until May 27, this season, all the Alaska Railroad boats were held up waiting for a rise in water we had to wait until all their boats and barges were launched before they would consider launching us and by that time the water was so low it was necessary to put out an additional 80 feet of skids before we could get in at all.

We left Nenana on May 30 for Patrol duty in the lower Yukon section during the Commercial fishing season, there was very little activity of any kind along the Tanana and Yukon Rivers at this time as very few people had returned from the spring hunting, we arrived at Kwiguk on June 10, which is ten days later than usual, everyone was busy working in this section. The Bering Trading Co., were the only operators to start canning on June 1. The other outfits did not start until June 5 and later.

Bill O'Connor, Pete Jorgenson and Jack LaMont were the only white men putting up smoked strips and salt bellies for local sale. Jorgenson who usually supplies the local market with a large amount of salt bellies was selling most of his fish to the Bering Trading Co., and used only 200 for his own use. O'Connor used 900 Kings for salt bellies and smoked strips, the Northern Commercial co., buys most of his fish to supply their various stores along the Yukon River and in Fairbanks. LaMont used 500 Kings this season for salt bellies and strips all to be sold locally. The local price for salt fish was 15¢ per pound while the smoked strips sold for 25¢ per pound.

Tukun River report--2

All the natives in this section were employed during the season many came from Pilot Station and Mt. Village, they were paid 50¢ per hour with time and one half for overtime, quite a few of them stayed on at Alakanuk after the fishing season was over to work for the Bering Trading Co., who are constructing new buildings.

The Akularak Mission did not start fishing until June 9, this season this was due to the fact that they were building a new boat and did not take the time to fish, their total catch of Chums this season was only 11,000 as compared to 30,000 last season, however they did have plenty of dry fish left from last year, they used 1,053 Kings for their own use, 55 cases of canned salmon and 25 barrels of hard salt fish were put up for winter use at the Mission.

Very little fishing was done at Hamilton and the camps in between the north and south mouths as most of the natives had moved to the Kwiguk District during the fishing season.

The runs of King salmon were exceptionally good this season and the fish were in excellent condition, above average in size, the Chums and Silver runs were good but not as good as last season.

The weather during the month of June was perfect for drying fish as there was no rain at all but from July 1 until August 10, it rained and stormed every day, from August 10 until we returned to Nenana it was perfect weather.

During the last part of August, the Blow flies were very bad and it was necessary to spray every fish before it was put on the racks for drying.

There were very few Belugas at any time this season, as a general rule they follow the salmon runs and at times the river seems to be full of them, the natives love to get them as one Beluga will supply a whole village with fresh meat.

We remained in the lower river section until August 4, as all commercial fishing stopped on July 10 and very few people were fishing in this section all work was completed and we left Hamilton on this date enroute up stream.

At all camps and villages from Hamilton to Mt. Village including Foxy's Camp, Keechuks, 30 Mile Slough and Andrafsky everyone reported fairly good catches of all species of salmon but not many cared whether they had good catches or not as they all had plenty of dry fish left from last season, Two days were spent on the Andrafsky River Making a survey of the spawning grounds.

COPY

Yakon River report-4

The total number of miles covered by the "Coot" for the season 1941, was 3,528.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Calvin F. Townsend
Fishery Management Agent.

COPY

United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMERCIAL FISHERY OPERATIONS FOR
EXPORT IN THE YUKON DISTRICT FOR THE SEASON 1941.

1-INDEX	
2-INTRODUCTION	PAGE-2-3
3-FISHERY OPERATIONS	" 4
4-GEAR OPERATED	" 4-5
5-RUN AND ESCAPEMENT OF SALMON	" 5-6
6-STREAM MARKING	" 6
7-STREAM IMPROVEMENT AND PREDATORY CONTROL	" 6
8-PATROL, SEASONAL HISTORY	" 6
9-COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS	" 6
10-CONDITIONS OF WHITES AND NATIVES	" 6
11-LABOR CONDITIONS	" 6-7
12-COOPERATIVE SERVICES RENDERED OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT	" 7
13-UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES NOTED THROUGH THE FISHING SEASON	" 7
14-RECOMMENDATIONS	" 7-8
LIST OF FISHERY OPERATORS IN YUKON DISTRICT FOR 1941	" 9

COPY FOR:
WASHINGTON
JUNEAU
SEATTLE

COPY

Kenana, Alaska
September 11, 1941

Subject: Annual report of commercial Fishery operations in the Yukon District for the season 1941.

Director of Fisheries,
Fish and Wildlife Service,
Washington, D.C.

2-INTRODUCTION.

Commercial fishing for export in this district, this season was done on a very small scale as in past seasons.

The Northern Commercial Company and Chris Lauridsen operated outside the mouth of the River, the Northern Commercial Company was located at their same old location in Acheron Channel using a barge for their Saltery and the same old sod house for cold storage, twenty four fishermen were employed by the company, they furnished all gear and the fishermen were paid forty cents for each fish, forty three shoremen were employed, these consisted of headers, slimers, splitters and salters, all were paid fifty cents per hour with the exception of the splitters and salters who were paid eight dollars per day.

This company did not start fishing until June 5, and stopped on July 10, a total of 900 fathoms of Gill nets were used taking 10,298 King salmon, 554 fish were purchased from Lauridsen and independent native fishermen.

All fish not suitable for mild curing were hard salted. A total of 183-800# tierces of mild cure and 6,000# of dry salted sides were prepared.

Chris Lauridsen was located at Chris's Point this season, he does all his own fishing and employs two natives for sliming and other work around his small saltery, this season he had a total pack of 18 tierces of mild cure using 1,293 King salmon, this small fishing industry his only source of income but he claims he makes a fairly good living from it.

The Bering Trading Company, the Northern Commercial Company, and St. Mary's Mission operated inside the mouth of the river this season.

The Bering Trading Company is now located at Alakanuk which is ten miles below Kwiguk, they plan to make this their permanent location and are building a cannery building, residence and small store, to have ready for next season's operations.

COPY

This is an ideal location for there is a large lake of clear water about 200 feet from the cannery building, this water is being pumped to the cannery so that fresh clear water will be available at all times.

All fish used here is purchased from independent fishermen, this season Pete Jorgenson furnished 10,642 Kings at 50¢ each, 312 fish were purchased from local natives and 346 from Jack LaMont, all fish is hand packed, a small one line cannery is used, all native help is employed and paid 50¢ per hour with time and one half for overtime, this is the only outfit that pays in cash all the rest pay in trade, 36 natives were employed here.

This season the natives were kicking about the Bering Trading Company purchasing practically all their fish from Jorgenson, Mr. Esal informed me that they always purchase any fish the natives bring in but that the natives are not very dependable and do not take care of their fish and if they had to depend on the natives for all their fish they could not operate.

The Northern Commercial Company operated their small hand cannery at Kwiguk again this season, new equipment was purchased by this outfit this year and a large pump has been installed out in the middle of the Kwiguk Slough so that fresh running water is at hand at all times.

All native help was employed here at the rate of 50¢ per hour with time and one half for overtime, 26 natives were employed as shormen and 3 fishermen, the company operated 3 fishwheels and 120 fathoms of Gill nets with a total of 2,086 Kings being caught, 2,565 Kings were purchased from the local whites and natives, 570 1½ flat cans of cases were canned and 4,350½ hard salted bellies prepared.

St. Mary's Mission again put up mild cured salmon for export and were located at their same old location in the Acropok Slough, they did not start fishing until June 9, a total of 1,680 Kings were used and their total pack was 28-800½ tierces of mild cure, as in past seasons the native people at the Mission did all the work under the supervision of one lay Brother, three fishwheels and 100 fathoms of gill nets were used.

Pete Jorgenson fished independently for the Bering Trading Company all his fish were caught in nets inside the mouth of the River, 10 natives were employed by him and were paid \$5.00 per day, Jorgenson furnished all fishing gear, after the fishing season was over these natives were all complaining that they had been underpaid by Jorgenson as he had received 50¢ for each fish while they received only \$5.00 per day regardless of the number of fish they had caught.

Everyone connected with the fishing industry reported a good season this year, the total catch of King salmon taken both inside and outside the mouth of the river for commercial export 29,905, this is 40% more than last seasons catch.

COPY

3. FISHERY OPERATIONS.

A. Northern Commercial Company, Kwiguk, Alaska hand cannery

570-cases-1½ Flat cans King salmon

Bering Trading Company, Alakamak, Alaska, hand cannery

2,524-cases-1½ flat cans King salmon

B. Bering Trading Company, Alakamak, Alaska, located 10 miles

below Kwiguk, new cannery building being constructed 20x50
with new hand canning outfit.

C.-None

D.-None

E.-None

F.-Salteries

Northern Commercial Company

183-800½ tierces mild cure king salmon

6,000½ Dry salted sides king salmon

4,350½ Hard salted bellies King salmon

St. Mary's Mission

28-800½ tierces mild cure king salmon

Chris Lauridsen

18-800½ tierces mild cure king salmon

G.-None

H.-None

4. GEAR OPERATED.

A.-Gear report of companies

Northern Commercial Company (Pastolic, Alaska)

900 fathoms gill nets

Northern Commercial Company (Kwiguk, Alaska)

3-fishweels

120 fathoms gill nets

St. Mary's Mission (Acropok, Alaska)

3-fishweels

100 fathoms gill nets

B.-Gear report of Independents.

Pete Jorgenson (Kwiguk, Alaska)

425 fathoms gill nets

Jack LaMont (Kwiguk, Alaska)

50 fathoms gill nets

Natives -11, Kwiguk, Alakamak and Nilak

100 fathoms gill nets.

COPY

2.-GEAR OPERATED (continued)

B.- Total fathoms of gill nets for district-1,850 fathoms
Total fishwheels-6

Each fisherman averaged 43 fathoms gill nets.

C.- None

5.-RUN AND ESCAPEMENT OF SALMON.

A.- The kings started to run on May 29, and continued to increase each day until June 8, when the peak was reached with a total catch of 8,289 for that day, from June 8, until June 30, they continued to run fairly good, from July 1, to July 10, they gradually dropped off each day so that very few were being caught after that date.

The King salmon caught during June were exceptionally large and in excellent shape, they averaged 55 to the tierce this season, all those caught in July were not in very good shape for mid during as they were commencing to get soft.

The inward migration of the Kings caught here was up the Acheron Channel in the Kwikluak mouth and Kwiguk Slough from Bering Sea They also come up the Apoon mouth or north mouth and the Kwik-puak and Kewanak or middle mouths, very few fish are caught in any of these but the Kwikluak or south mouth.

The escapement of Kings this season was very good for very few fish were caught during the first part of June when they were running heavy for the Bering Trading Company was the only outfit canning, the Northern Commercial Company did not start operations until June 5, and the Mission June 9.

The Chums started to run with the Kings and continued to run fairly good all through June and up until July, no exceptionally heavy catches were noted as very few people were fishing for them, most everyone had plenty of dry fish left from last season.

The inward migration of these fish is the same as the Kings, all fish caught this season were very large in size but in poor shape with little or no fat.

The Silvers started to run August 1, and were in excellent shape these fish usually keep on the bar sides of the river and very few of them are caught in wheels, no heavy runs were noticed at any time.

Again this season large numbers of Humpbacks were being caught in the wheels but these fish are usually in very poor shape and not even good for dog food, the inward migration of these fish is usually up the Apoon or north mouth.

COPY

5.- CATCH AND ESCAPEMENT continued

A.- The escapement of both Chums and Silvers this season was very good as very few fish were being caught.

B.- None

6.- STREAM MARKING.

Markers were put up at Milak and Ageklorok marking the mouth of the river.

7.- STREAM IMPROVEMENT AND PREDATORY CONTROL

None

8.- PATROL, SEASONAL HISTORY.

A.- F.W.S. Coot

B.- No stream watchmen employed, Leo N. Keogh was the only man employed on the Coot, his duties are Engineer and Pilot, he started to work on April 22 and worked throughout the season.

9.- COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS.

None

10.- CONDITION OF LOCAL WHITES AND NATIVES.

A.- Approximate earnings of those engaged in the fisheries.
The total packs of all companies was valued at \$68,792.00.

The total wages paid to all engaged in fishery operations at the inside and outside of mouth \$19,511.00

The price paid for each King salmon to Independent Operator 50¢

The price paid by the companies furnishing gear 40¢.

Fishermen working for Pete Jorgenson were paid \$5.00 per day.

B.- Unemployment, if any, cause and effect.

There was no unemployment during the fishing season, all natives and whites who wanted employment could have it, however the fishing season does not last long, after that most of the people fish for themselves.

C.- Possibilities of gainful pursuits other than fishing.

In the summer a little wood cutting and in the winter trapping and hunting.

11.- Labor conditions, union activities, wages paid, etc.

There are no union activities of any kind in this district.

COPY

11.- Continued.

This season was the first time overtime has been paid, the natives refused to work over 8 hours a day unless they were paid extra, so the Bering Trading Company started giving them time and one half for overtime, the natives working for the Northern Commercial Company at Kwiguk heard of this and demanded the same wages.

The above wages and conditions apply to the lower river section and takes in the district as far up river as Marshall, at Marshall there is mining and quite a bit of wood cutting for the river steamboat. There is also C.C.C. work going on at most of the places from Marshall right on up the river to Tanana.

12.- COOPERATIVE SERVICES RENDERED TO OTHER BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

C.E. Gillham, Associate Biologist, Fish and Wildlife Service, came aboard the Coot at Nenana, Alaska on May 29, 1941 and made the trip down the Tanana and Yukon Rivers as far as Mt. Village, Alaska and left the Coot on June 10, 1941.

On June 16 a wire was received from Mr. Olson asking us to assist Was Department Engineers whenever possible, A trip was made to Mt. Village where Capt. W.M. Snouffer, U.S. Army, Harry Hart and Glenn A. Barcroft, U.S. Engineers, were taken aboard, we returned to the south mouth with the party where had they were making surveys, the return trip was made to Mt. Village on June 20.

George Loudon, Social Welfare Worker, Territory of Alaska made the trip from Ruby, Alaska to Tanana, Alaska and was on board from Sept. 1, 1941 to Sept. 2, 1941 inclusive.

13.- UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES NOTED THROUGH THE SEASON PERTINENT TO FISHERIES, INCLUDING TAGGING OPERATIONS; ALSO DEVELOPMENTS OF ANY KIND THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE SALMON RUNS, INCLUDING THE POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

None.

14. RECOMMENDATIONS.

In regards to regulations I would like to recommend that the present regulations for a limited pack of King salmon remain as they are, this limited catch of salmon at the mouth of the river has given employment to many people and has created an industry that helps the few whites and all the natives in this vicinity, this is the only money these people receive in the summer time and as the season is short it does not interfere with their own fishing as very few natives bother with King salmon anyway as it is too hard to cure, farther on up river there is more chance for the people to earn money from sources other than fishing as there is always some wood cutting for the river boats, some mining and at most places C.C.C. work.

COPY

14. RECOMMENDATIONS continued

However I would never recommend any increase in the limited catch now in force for just as soon as the limit is ever increased I am afraid trouble will begin, this season two parties came into the Yukon and made inquiries about the time of fishing season, limit and etc., when informed that the entire catch both inside and outside the mouth of the river was only 50,000 fish, they decided it was not enough to warrant the investment they would have to make if they decided to come here, this is just an example of what will happen if the limit is increased. In talking to the different fishermen along the river most of them have little or no objection to the present regulations but would object if fishing was ever permitted on a larger scale.

I know the few Kings taken at the mouth of the river have not hurt the runs of fish but this is a long river and many fishermen are scattered along the entire length of it from the mouth on up and these people feel that they are entitled to some consideration and so long as everyone is satisfied with the present regulations I would like to recommend that the present regulations remain in force.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Calvin F. Townsend
Fishery Management Agent.

COPY

LIST OF FISHERY OPERATORS IN THE WUKON DISTRICT FOR THE SEASON 1941.

Bering Trading Company, Alakamak, Alaska Canned salmon

Northern Commercial Company, Pastolic, Alaska Mild cure salmon

Northern Commercial Company, Kwiguk, Alaska Canned and Pickled salmon

St. Mary's Mission Akularak, Alaska - Mild cure

Chris Lauridsen, Kwiguk, Alaska Mild cure.

COPY

COPY

Kenana, Alaska
September 11, 1941

Subject: Report of Fishery Operations in Alaska-Yukon District-1941

The total catch of salmon in the Yukon District for the season 1941, that which was taken both outside and inside the mouth of the river for Commercial export and that taken along the river for local use, sale and dog food.

12,274-Kings taken outside for Commercial export by gill nets
 15,012 " " Inside " " " " fish wheels
~~2,638~~
 29,905 " " for Commercial Export. " " " "
 10% taken by fishwheels
 90% " " Gill nets

17,703-Kings taken along river for local sale and use
 Approximately 75% taken by fishwheels
 " 25% " " gill nets

383,000-Chums Taken at mouth and along river for local use and sale
 100% Fishwheels-used.

55,000-Silvers Taken at mouth and along river for local use and sale
 60% caught in gill nets
 40% " " Fishwheels

47,608-Total number of Kings taken
 383,000 " " " Chums "
 55,000 " " " Silvers "
 301 " " " Families
 141 " " " Fishwheels
 3,110 " " " Fathoms gill nets used.

47,608
 383,000
 55,000

 485,608

Products prepared from the above fish and approximate value.

3,094-cases 1 1/2 flat cans King salmon	\$ 43,560.00
229- 800 # tierces wild cure King salmon	24,100.00
6,000 # Dry salted sides King salmon	480.00
4,350 # Hard salted Bellies King salmon	652.00
15,000 # " " " " (local sale)	2,250.00
5,000 # Smoked Strips	1,250.00
256 Tons dry fish @ 6 1/2¢ per #	31,280.00
	<u>\$105,572.00</u>

The above figures on dry fish is the estimated catch but under estimated, all fry fish this season is saleable.

COPY

Yukon and Tanana River catches of fish showing the number of families, fish caught and gear used, all fish used and sold locally.

Kwiguk Slough-Jorgenson-white
 Kings 200
 Chums 10,000
 Wheels 3
 Nets-gill 425 fms.

Kwiguk Slough-O'Connor-white
 Kings 900
 Chums 2,000
 Silvers 2,000
 wheels 3
 Nets-gill 50 fms.

Kwiguk Slough-& Vicinity-Natives
 Kings 3,000
 Chums 20,000
 Silvers 5,000
 Wheels 15
 Nets 150 fms.
 Families 50

LaMont-Sunshine Bay-white
 Kings 500
 Chums 9,000
 Silvers 5,000
 Wheel 1
 Gill nets 50 fms.
 Family 1

Sunshine Bay-Natives
 Kings 200
 Chums 7,000
 Silvers 5,000
 Wheel 1
 Families 3

Natives between Kwiguk & Hamilton
 Kings 250
 Chums 10,000
 Silvers 2,000
 Wheels 2
 Nets 60 fms.
 Families 3

St. Mary's Mission-Sunshine Bay
 Kings 1,052
 Chums 11,000
 Silvers 3,000
 Wheels 3
 Nets-Gill 100 fms.

Aeropak-Natives

Kings 300
 Chums 25,000
 Wheels 3
 Families 10

Bill Moore's camp Natives-Apoon Mouth
 Kings 200
 Chums 5,000
 wheels 3
 Families 10

Hamilton to Keechuku-Natives

Kings None
 Chums 8,000
 Wheels 3
 Families 5

Mt. Village - Natives

Kings 1,000
 Chums 15,000
 Wheels 5
 Nets 200 Fms.
 Families 25

Between Mt. Village & Andrafsky-natives

Kings 250
 Chums 10,000
 Wheels 7
 Families 10

George Peterson - Andrafsky

Kings 250
 Chums 10,000
 Wheels 1
 Family 1

Andrafsky - Natives

Kings None
 Chums 5,000
 wheels 2
 Families 11

Pilot Station - Natives

Kings 300
 Chums 10,000
 Wheels 6
 Nets 125 fms.
 Families 17

COPY

Between Pilot Station & Marshall

Kings 1,000
 Chums 35,000
 Wheels 10
 Families 35
 Camps 10

Between Marshall, Russian Mission & Natives

Kings None
 Chums 10,000
 Wheels 7
 Camps 7
 Families 15

Pimute - - - - - Natives

Kings 900
 Chums 20,000
 Silvers 10,000
 Wheels 3
 Nets 100 fms.
 Families 9

Between Pimute & Holy Cross-Natives

Kings 1,000
 Chums 20,000
 Silvers 2,000
 Wheels 2
 Nets-Gills 100 fms.
 Families 6

Holy Cross - Mission

Kings 500
 Chums 5,000
 Wheels 2
 Nets-Gill 50 fms.

Holy Cross - Natives

Kings 2,000
 Chums 20,000
 Silvers 10,000
 Nets 50 fms.
 Wheels 6
 Families 10

Bonazella - Natives

Kings 200
 Chums 20,000
 Wheels 6
 Families 15

Anvik - Natives

Kings None
 Chums 20,000
 Wheels 6
 Families 8

Blackburn - Natives

Kings None
 Chums 8,000
 Wheels 1
 Family 1

Between Blackburn & Kaltag - Natives

Kings None
 Chums 5,000
 Wheels 7
 Families 10

Nulato - Natives

Kings 100
 Chums 5,000
 Wheels 10
 Families 10

Koyukuk Station - Natives

Kings None
 Chums 2,000
 Wheels 2
 Families 5

Ruby 3-whites

Kings 3,000
 Chums 30,000
 Silvers 10,000
 Wheels 3

Ruby - Natives

Kings 200
 Chums 5,000
 Silvers 1,000
 Wheels 3
 Families 8

Kokrines - Natives

Kings 100
 Chums 2,000
 Wheels 6
 Families 8

Kokrines to Tanana - Natives

Kings 300
 Chums 20,000
 Wheels 10
 Camps 7
 Families 15

Tanana to Nenana - Natives

Kings 1,000
 Chums 50,000
 Wheels 23
 Families 35
 Camps 25



U.S. Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

Nenana, Alaska
Sept. 17, 1940

Mr. Clarence L. Olson,
Fishery Management Supervisor,
Fish and Wildlife Service,
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Olson:

Enclosed herewith please find three copies of Annual river report and fish catch along Yukon river also three copies of report of survey of spawning grounds for the season 1940.

Yours very truly,

/sgd/ Calvin F. Townsend

Fishery Management Agent

Copy to:
Washington
Juneau
Seattle

Subject: Annual report of Fishery Operations along the Yukon and
Tanana Rivers, in the Yukon District for the season 1940.

Director,
Fish and Wildlife Service,
Washington, D.C.

This season Leo H. Keogh started to work on April 1, as there was a great deal of extra work to be done on the Coot's hull and motor, the Coot was launched on May 13, and we departed from Nenana on May 19, the water was very low and a great deal of trouble was encountered at all crossings, we had trouble on several bars and much time was spent helping other boats off bars.

Very few natives had returned to their summer camps at this time, there were only three wheels the entire length of the Tanana and these had all been put in the water by white men.

Quite a few whites and natives along the Yukon had small nets out and were catching quite a few white fish for their daily needs and dog food, all the people at Holy Cross still had dry fish left from last season, due to the early spring this season everyone was ready to put their wheels in the water.

There were several new fish camps between Marshall and Pilot Station and all the old camps were occupied, at Pilot Station and Marshall they reported catching their first King salmon on May 27, at all camps from Mt. Village down a few kings were being caught but no big runs were reported.

All the people at Kwiguk and vicinity had their gear in shape and were ready to get an early start, from Kwiguk a trip was made to Saltery, everyone here was busy getting ready for the season's fishing natives from all around the Flats come here to work, most of them bring their families with them, the families all fish for small fish while the husbands are employed, due to the early breakup and early spring this season, everyone was ready to fish when the season opened.

The Coot remained in this lower section all during the fishing season, On August 5, we left this section of the river for up river points to make surveys of the spawning streams and check on the catches of salmon.

COPY

Annual report-Tukon District-1954

At Kwiguk and vicinity there were 2 white men fishing for their own use and local sale, Mr. O'Connor had 900 Kings which he made into smoked strips and salt bellies, Pete Jorgensen had 400 Kings which he made into salt bellies and strips, there were 41 native families fishing here using ten wheels, they had approximately 27,000 Chums and I would say they had around 20,000 fish in Chemak holes.

Akularak Mission fish camp which is located in Sunshine Bay had a total catch of 30,000 Chums and 2,200 Kings, part of these kings were used for mild cure, all this fish was caught up to June 24, this fish is used during the winter months at the Mission for food for the native children, these people were catching far more fish than they could take care of and were supplying around ten native families with fish.

Jack LaMont and his son were located in Sunshine Bay using one wheel they caught 500 kings which were used for bellies and strips, they also had 11,000 Chums which were dried, this one wheel was also supplying 3 other native families, at all times the wheel had to be stopped so that the fish could be taken care of.

At all the camps between here and Hamilton, every camp reported the heaviest catch of Chums in history, at Hamilton quite a few Humpbacks were caught but they were in very poor shape, all came up the Apoen mouth.

There were 5 families located at Bill Moore's camp in the Apoen mouth, using 6 small nets and 1 wheel they had a total catch of 200 Kings and 7,500 Chums, from Hamilton to Keechuks there were 7 families located they reported a fair catch of kings and heavy catch of Chums.

At Mt. Village there were 25 families fishing, they were using 10-20 fathom nets and 1 wheel and had a total catch of 2,000 Kings and 25,000 Chums, they all reported this fish is being in the finest shape they had ever seen Chums.

Between Mt. Village and Old Andreafsky there were 10 native families using 9 wheels they had a total catch of 45,000 Chums.

At Andreafsky, Pilot Station and all points in through here they reported fair catches of Kings and the heaviest catch of Chums ever.

At all camps between Pilot Station, Marshall and up to Pimite they had fairly good catches of Kings and heavy catches of Chums.

Pimite where they usually have fine catches of Kings, very few were caught this season, the people here said that due to the low water the fish stayed too far out in the river and would not go into the wheels, the catch of Chums here was a very heavy one, the silvers started to run here during the later part of August and the people were getting around 70 and 80 daily.

COPY

Annual report-Tukon District-1949

Between Pimute and Holy Cross there were 6 native camps, they averaged 100 kings at each and had a total catch of 30,000 Chums, all reported the Chums as being the largest and fattest they had every seen.

Holy Cross Mission reported a very heavy catch of Chums which they dried for winter use, they had 200 Kings which they canned in one gallon cans for winter use and made into salt bellies, the Walker family at Holy Cross had a fair catch of Kings and 20,000 Chums, all these people here were getting around 70 to 80 Silvers a day.

There were 15 families between Holy Cross and Anvik using 8 wheels they reported a total catch of 45,000 Chums.

At Anvik they reported a catch of 40,000 Chums with very few Kings they said they had too much fish here this season and there was no sale for it, here they said the reason they caught so few Kings was because of the low water and the fish were too far out in the river and would not go into the wheels.

Between Anvik and Blackburn a distance of 125 miles, there were 15 camps scattered along through here using a total of 13 wheels they had a total catch of 51,700 Chums, very few Kings were caught here.

Between Blackburn and Kaltag the same heavy catches of Chums were reported by all, there were 28 different outfits fishing with an average of 2,500 Chums per outfit, few Kings were caught here until some of the natives changed their wheels and put them on the opposite side of the river, then they averaged between 75 and 100 a day. At Kaltag there was a great change in the town since no liquor is being sold, all the natives fished this season and have plenty of fish to see them through the winter, with C.C.C. funds the past two seasons they have been able to clean up their town and make many improvements, this certainly was something unheard of when these people had liquor stores for it was seldom they ever had enough fish to last them more than a month.

At Nulato, Koyukuk Station, Galena and all camps in this section each family averaged between 3 and 4 thousand Chums, not many Kings were caught, the Silvers were running steady in through here but no heavy runs were noticed as very few people were fishing for them as there was plenty of C.C.C. work going on for anyone who wanted it.

Four white men were fishing at Ruby this season and they all reported fairly good catches of Kings and extra heavy catches of Chums, quite a few Silvers were being caught in through here.

At Tokrines there they very seldom get many fish of any species they reported very heavy catches of Chums and some Kings.

From Tokrines to Tanana everyone reported very heavy catches of Chums.

COPY

Annual report-Yukon District-1

The Kings coming into the river this season were very small but plentiful at the mouth, while along the river they were scattered and harder to get, this condition was probably caused by extremely low water, during the early part of the season the water was very clear and nearly everyone fishing for Kings with fishwheels reported that the fish would not go into the wheels.

The Chums, or dogs as they are locally called were the largest and fattest I have ever seen them, most of them as large and fat as the Kings this season, I would say that the catch of Chums this season was the greatest in the history of the Yukon, every native family, the entire length of the Yukon has far more fish than they know what to do with, the traders are buying only enough to give each family a few of the necessary things such as flour, tea and etc., if the natives only knew it they are far better off by having to keep their fish for practically every family has enough fish to last them all through the winter and far into next summer, all fish this season is in perfect condition, for drying conditions were ideal all through the month of June when most of their fish was caught.

Very few Silvers were caught except for daily use, from Holy Cross on up the river there was C.C.C. work going on at all the towns and the men were all working on these projects, this C.C.C. work does not start until August so as not to interfere with the fishing.

From four to six cents was the price being paid for the dry fish that was being purchased, tow itinerant trading boats were along the river buying dry fish at fourcents per pound, this fish was all taken to Fairbanks, but from all reports the Nenana and Fairbanks markets are flooded and it is doubtful if there will be much sale for it.

From Tanana to Nenana there were between 20 and 25 camps using 39 wheels and everyone had the heaviest catch of fish in years.

We did not have a man on the Kuskoquim River this season but from all reports coming from there they had heavy catches of all species of salmon, there was no commercial fishing going on there this season.

The Coot arrived at Nenana on September 13, with a total mileage of 3,474 miles for the season.

This concludes the river report for the season 1940 in the Yukon District.

Respectfully submitted,

/sgd./ Calvin F. Teasord

Fishery Management Agent.



Tukon and Tanana River catch of fish showing the number of families, fish caught and gear used, all fish used locally.

Kwiguk Slough-Jorgensen-white

Kings-----400
Chums-----12,000
Wheels-----3
Gill, nets-----112 fms.

Kwiguk Slough-O'Connor-white

Kings-----900
Chums-----2,000
Silvers-----1,000
Wheels-----2
Gill nets-----50 fms.

Kwiguk Slough & vicinity-natives

Kings-----1,000
Chums-----27,000
Wheels-----10
Gill nets-----120 fms.
Families-----41
Fish in Chenuk Holes-----15,000

Kwiguk Slough-----N.C. Co.,

Kings-----400
Chums-----8,000
Wheels-----3
Gill nets-----75 fms.

LaMont-Sunshine Bay-white

Kings-----500
Chums-----11,000
Wheel-----1

Natives Sunshine Bay

Kings-----100
Chums-----15,000
Wheel-----1
Families-----3

Natives between Kwiguk & Hamilton

Kings-----300
Chums-----18,000
Families-----6
Wheels-----3

St. Mary's Mission-Sunshine Bay

Kings-----400
Chums-----30,000
Wheels-----3
Nets-----50 fms.

Aeropak-----Natives

Chums-----50,000
Wheels-----3
Families-----10

Bill Moores Camp-Natives-Apoen mouth

Kings-----200
Chums-----7,500
Wheel-----1
Gill nets-----35 fms.
Families-----5

Hamilton to Keechuk-Natives

Kings-----200
Chums-----22,500
Wheels-----3
Families-----7

Mt. Village-----Natives

Kings-----2,000
Chums-----25,000
Wheel-----1
Gill nets-----200 fms.
Families-----25

Between Mt. Village & Old Andreafsky

Chums-----45,000
Wheels-----9
Families-----10

George Peterson-Andreafsky-native

Kings-----1,000
Chums-----12,000
Wheels-----2

Andreafsky-----Natives

Kings-----200
Chums-----5,000
Wheels-----2
Families-----11

Pilot Station-----Natives

Kings-----200
Chums-----17,500
Wheels-----2
Gill nets-----35 fms.
Families-----18

Between Pilot Station & Marshall

Chums-----50,000
Camps-----10
Wheels-----10
Families-----35

Between Marshall & Russian Mission
 Chums ----- 25,000
 Wheels ----- 7
 Camps ----- 7
 Families ----- 15

Pimute Natives
 Kings ----- 200
 Chums ----- 17,000
 Wheels ----- 2
 Gill nets ----- 25 fms.
 Families ----- 4

Between Pimute & Holy Cross
 Kings ----- 600
 Chums ----- 30,000
 Camps ----- 6
 Families ----- 6
 Wheels ----- 2

Holy Cross Mission
 Kings ----- 200
 Chums ----- 18,000
 Wheels ----- 2

Walker-Holy Cross-Native
 Kings ----- 150
 Chums ----- 20,000
 Silvers ----- 2,000
 Wheels ----- 2

Between Holy Cross & Anvik-natives
 Chums ----- 41,000
 Wheels ----- 8
 Families ----- 15

Anvik ----- Natives
 Kings ----- 200
 Chums ----- 40,000
 Wheels ----- 2
 Families ----- 6

Between Anvik & Blackburn-Natives
 Chums ----- 51,700
 Wheels ----- 13
 Camps ----- 15
 Families ----- 26

Between Blackburn & Kaltag-Natives
 Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 70,000
 Wheels ----- 14
 Families ----- 28

Wlata ----- Natives
 Chums ----- 75,000
 Wheels ----- 12
 Families ----- 25

Koyukuk Station ----- Natives
 Chums ----- 30,000
 Wheels ----- 5
 Families ----- 15

Galena ----- Natives
 Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 39,000
 Wheels ----- 2
 Families ----- 12

Ruby ----- 4-whites
 Kings ----- 3,000
 Chums ----- 30,000
 Wheels ----- 8

Ruby ----- Natives
 Chums ----- 20,000
 Wheels ----- 7
 Families ----- 8

Kokrines ----- Natives
 Kings ----- 200
 Chums ----- 20,000
 Wheels ----- 8
 Families ----- 6

Kokrines to Tanana-Natives
 Kings ----- 300
 Chums ----- 80,000
 Wheels ----- 30
 Camps ----- 7
 Families ----- 30

Tanana to Nenana
 Chums ----- 50,000
 Wheels ----- 39
 Camps ----- 25
 Families ----- 30

COPY

U.S. Department of the Interior
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Fish and Wildlife Service

Annual report of commercial fisheries operations outside and
inside the mouth of the Yukon River for the season 1940.

COPY

COPY

1-INDEX

2 - INTRODUCTION	PAGE-2 & 3
3 - FISHERIES OPERATIONS	PAGE-4
4 - GEAR OPERATED	PAGE-4 & 5
5 - RUN AND ESCAPEMENT OF SALMON	PAGE-5 & 6
6 - STREAM MARKING	PAGE-6
7 - STREAM IMPROVEMENT AND PREDATORY CONTROL	PAGE-6
8 - PATROL SEASONAL HISTORY	PAGE-6
9 - COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS	PAGE-6
10 - CONDITIONS OF LOCAL WHITES AND NATIVES	PAGE-7
11 - LABOR CONDITIONS	PAGE-7
12 - COOPERATIVE SERVICES RENDERED OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT	PAGE-7
13 - UNUSUAL OCCURENCES	PAGE-7
14 - RECOMMENDATIONS	PAGE-7 & 8

COPY

2-INTRODUCTION

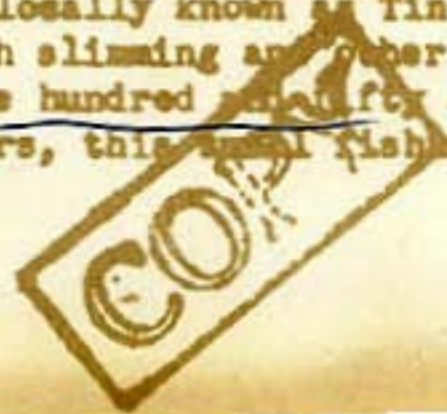
Commercial fishing for export in this district this season was done on a very small scale as in previous years.

The only outfit operating outside the mouth of the river was the Northern Commercial Company, they had sixteen fishermen fishing in Ascheron Channel using a total of four hundred fathoms of Gill nets and six fishermen located in Casey Channel using a total of one hundred fifty fathoms of Gill nets, all gear and equipment was furnished by the company, all fish is picked up by company boats and the fishermen are paid forty cents per fish, a total of fifty two shoremen were employed by the company, they included slingers, headers, splitter, salters and men used for general work around the plant, these men are all paid fifty cents an hour with the exception of the splitter who receives eight dollars per day, all wages are paid in trade checks and these are redeemable at all trading posts, local natives and natives from the surrounding flats are employed by this company, Mr. Butler is the only white man with the outfit, he has charge of all the company's posts in the section and is also in charge of all fishing, he claims these natives will not use a net longer than twenty-five fathoms for the longer nets are too hard to care for and that even these short nets are not properly cared for causing the company added expense so that the fish actually cost them seventy cents. the company will purchase fish from any of the natives who bring it to the saltery, this season twelve hundred and five kings were purchased from the Nilak natives at fifty cents each, these Nilak natives seldom bother with King salmon but this season the kings were plentiful at that point and they made some effort to catch them.

This company started fishing on June 2, and stopped on July 8, a total of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four kings were taken, this amount and those purchased from the Nilak natives made a total of eleven thousand four hundred and forty nine kings, the entire catch taken outside the mouth, these fish were all mild cured and those not suitable for mild curing were dry salted.

At Kwiguk, this outfit had their small hand cannery, they were using three fishwheels in Kwiguk Slough and two gill nets also located in Kwiguk Slough, nine hundred and sixty two kings were caught here by the company and five hundred and sixty three were purchased from the natives at fifty cents each, all the above fish was used for canning and hard salted bellies, the part of the fish not used for bellies was used for smoked strips, all the fish packed at Kwiguk is sold in the Territory.

Chris Lauridsen, who was formerly located at Kwiguk had his small saltery about a mile inside the mouth near Ageklarok (locally known as Tin Can point) this season, he had two natives helping him with sliming and other work, his nets were right in front of his camp he caught nine hundred and fifty six kings and paid out a total of one hundred ninety dollars, this small fishing industry of his is his only source of income.



B-INTRODUCTION-cont'd.

The Bering Trading Company, owned and operated by Jack Esel Jr. and his cousin Russel Esel, both formerly of Seattle, Washington, was located at Kwiguk this season, their outfit consisted of a barge about 50x14 and was equipped with a small hand canning outfit, all their fish was purchased from local natives and one local white man, fifty cents each was the price paid for king salmon, from twelve to sixteen native were employed during the season at the rate of fifty cents per hour, a total of two thousand six hundred and fifty four dollars were paid to shoremen and fishermen which was a great help to all concerned, 3,248 kings was the total number of fish used by this outfit, after the fishing season was over this outfit moved to the small village of Alakanak, located eight miles below Kwiguk, here there is a large lake of clear water they plan to build a small cannery building on shore and hope to have it ready for next season's operations, all help was paid with trade checks, the boys claim the natives want to be paid each day and it would be impossible to keep enough cash on hand.

Axel Alstrom, a white trader located at Kwiguk, purchased 12-300 barrels of hard salt king bellies from various natives at \$25.00 per barrel, as the local market was over stocked with salt bellies, he was shipping the fish to Seattle.

St. Mary's Mission put up mild cured kings for export as in past seasons, they started fishing on June 5, and stopped on June 13, with a total of 1,800 kings for export they were at the same locations as usual, the large girls from the mission do all the skinning and seven native shoremen were employed this season, all work was under the supervision of one Priest and one lay Brother, their total pack was 31-800 # tierces of mild cure.

Every outfit fishing this season was pleased with their catch of kings and every native who wanted to work during the fishing season could.

✓ The total catch of king salmon taken both inside and outside the mouth of the river for the season was 18,053 a total of 103 natives were employed by the different outfits during the season, the total wages paid these men was \$10,065 and that paid to one white fisherman and 19 independent native fishermen \$ 2,508.00 thus making a total of \$12,573.00 paid to fishermen and shoremen during the season.

On July 18, the Northern Commercial boat "Ensee" came into the south mouth and picked up all canned and mild cured fish and took it into St. Michaels where it was transferred to the Alaska Steamship Co. boat and shipped to Seattle.

COPY

3- FISHERIES OPERATIONS

- A. Northern Commercial Co-hand cannery Kwiguk
267-cases 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ flat cans king salmon

Bering Trading Co.-hand cannery Kwiguk, Alaska
803-cases 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ flat cans king salmon

- B. Bering Trading Co. located at Kwiguk, a small hand canning outfit
on barge 50x14, no building ware used, everything was stored in tents.

C. None

D. None

E. None

- F. Northern Commercial Co. saltery
181-800# tierces-mild cure king salmon
3,500 # hard salt bellies
7,800 # dry salted sides

St. Mary's Mission saltery
31-800# tierces mild cure

Chris Lauridsen saltery
17-800# tierces mild cure

Axel Alstrom-storekeeper Kwiguk
12-200# barrels Hard salt bellies

G. None

H. None

4- GEAR OPERATED

- A. Northern Commercial Co.
700 fathoms gill nets
3-fishwheels

Chris Lauridsen
50 fathoms gill nets

St. Mary's Mission
80 fathoms gill nets
3 fishwheels

- B. Pete Jorgensen
112 fathoms gill nets
3 fishwheels

Kwiguk Natives-6
75 fathoms gill nets

Milek natives-6
120 fathoms gill nets

COPY

4-GEAR OPERATED*-cont'd.

B. Johnny Sonnyboy
25 fathoms gill nets

Natives around south mouth-6
36 fathoms gill nets

Total fathoms of gill nets for Yukon District-1,188 fathoms king
salmon gill nets
total number fishwheels 9.
Independent native fishermen-19
White fishermen 1

C. None

5-RUN AND ESCAPEMENT OF SALMON.

A. The king salmon started to run on May 28, but no commercial fishing for export was started until June 2, the number continued to increase until June 9, when a total catch of 1,125 was reported, from June 9, to June 15, inc., they continued to run good, the heaviest catch of the season was reported on June 13, when a total of 1,658 were caught, from June 13, to June 30 they gradually decreased each day very few kings were running during July.

The king salmon were very small this season averaging 3.9 to the case for canning and averaging between 55 and 60 to the tierce for mild curing.

The inward migration of the Kings caught here was up the Acheron Channel and Kwiguk Slough from Bering Sea, these were the only places where fishing was done to any extent, the fish come in and up all the mouths including the Apeen or north mouth, the Kwikpak and Kawanak of middle mouths and the Kwikluak mouth or south mouth.

The Chums (locally called dogs) started to run June 5, and continued to run heavy all through the month of June and up until July 10. However towards the end of this period many of them were in poor shape and ready to spawn, on about July 12 a new run came into the river and this run lasted all through the month of July, these fish were all very large and fat, most of them almost as large and fat as the kings this season, the run of Chums at the mouths and the entire length of the Yukon River, this season was the heaviest in history.

The inward migration of Chums was up all mouths of the river and the escapement of all fish was good, everyone fishing for Chums had their wheels stopped most of the day for they were getting far more fish than they could take care of. The escapement of Kings was also very good for only one mouth is fished.

5-RUN AND ESCAPMENT (CONT'D)

- A. Quite a few humpbacks were noticed this season but they were all caught in the Ap on or north mouth and the inward migration was up the Apoon mouth from Bering Sea, these fish were all in very poor shape.

The Silvers started to run around August 12, these fish were of average size and in excellent shape, no large runs were noticed but very few people were fishing for them except for their daily needs, these fish usually run until a short time before the freeze-up.

- B. None

6-STREAM MARKING

Markers were put up at Nilak and Ageklarok to mark the mouth of the river.

7-STREAM IMPROVEMENT AND PREDATORY CONTROL

None

8-PATROL SEASONAL HISTORY

- A. USFS Coot

The Coot departed from Nenana, Alaska on May 19, traveled down the Tanana River and Yukon River arriving in the lower river district on May 31, to remain in this section during the fishing season, on August 4, the Coot departed from Kwiguk enroute upstream, stops to be made at all camps and towns and all spawning streams were visited and the runs of fish checked at all the points between Kwiguk and Tanana.

- B. Charles H. Code of Nome, Alaska was employed two days each month, during the months of July, August and September at \$5.00 per day, this man furnishes his own boat, his services have always been satisfactory.

Leo N. Keogh is employed on the Coot as Engineer and Pilot at \$6.00 per day, he is hired at Nenana and works on the Coot during the early spring, his services are satisfactory and he is a good dependable man.

As there has not been any commercial fishing going on in the Kuskokwim section there has not been a stream guard located there for the past two seasons.

9-COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS

There are usually a few minor complaints from the few whites fishing along the river, they claim the natives are crowding their nets and vessels but usually after investigating these complaints find they do not amount to anything very serious and in most cases find the natives are well beyond the proper distance apart.

COPY

10-CONDITION OF LOCAL NATIVES AND WHITES.

The condition of both local whites and natives in the lower river section is deplorable, they are the most poverty stricken lot I have ever seen.

- A. The approximate earnings of those engaged in the Fisheries \$ 12,573.00.

The average price paid for each king salmon to independent fishermen was 50¢ each.

The price paid for salmon when the company furnished gear was 40¢ per salmon.

- B. There is very little unemployment during the fishing season, all natives who want to work are hired during the fishing season.

- C. A little trapping in the winter time is the only possibility of a gainful occupation other than fishing in the lower river section. At Marshall and at most of the points up river from there, there is quite a bit of mining, wood cutting the the Alaska Railroad steamers and other work to do, at all points from Holy Cross on up the river there has been C.C.C. work going on the past two seasons. But in this lower section there is absolutely nothing but fishing.

11-LABOR CONDITIONS: UNION ACTIVITIES, WAGES PAID, ETC.

There are no union activities of any kind here and the going wage is 50¢ per hour and this is always paid in trade.

12-COOPERATIVE SERVICES RENDERED OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Alma Carlson, Travel nurse with the office of Indian Affairs traveled from Kwiguk to Saltery on June 8, and returned to Kwiguk June 11.

- 13- The only unusual occurrences in this district this season was the very heavy run of Chums, without a doubt this seasons was the heaviest run in history and the water this season is the lowest anyone has ever seen it in the Yukon River.

14-RECOMMENDATIONS

As in previous years, I still recommend that the present regulations for a limited pack of King salmon inside and outside the mouth of the Yukon remain as they are for the few fish taken at the mouth of the river really benefit so many people where they have no other way of earning a few dollars and I know the fishing up river is not being harmed in any way, the average native who fishes salmon wants to bother with king salmon for in the first place the kings run too early and the average up river native starts fishing until after the king runs are over and in the second place they are too hard to cure, this little industry at the mouth not only helped the Kwiguk people and people in this vicinity but natives from Pilot Station, Mt. Village and Fish Village all came to the mouth of the river this season and all were given employment.

14- Recommendations-cont'd.

This season a total of 18,053 King salmon were taken and 103 natives were employed by the different outfits there were also 19 independent native fishermen selling fish so you see it is a great help to all the people in this section and I would like to see the present regulations remain in force.

Respectfully submitted,

/sgd./ Calvin F. Townsend

Fishery Management Agent

COPY

Copy to:
Washington
Juneau
Seattle

Subject: Reports of fishery operations in Alaska re-file 560-Yukon
District-1940

Director,
Fish and Wildlife Service,
Washington, D.C.

The total catch of salmon in the Yukon District for the season of 1940, that taken both outside and inside the mouth of the river for commercial export and that taken along the river for local sale, food and dog food.

11,449	kings	taken	outside	the	mouth	for	export	by	gill	nets
4,204	"	"	inside	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2,400	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Fishwheels
11,400	"	"	along	river	for	local	use	by	fish	wheels
3,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	gill nets
<hr/>										
32,453	"	Total	number	of	kings	taken				
		56%	taken	by	gill	nets				
		44%	"	"	fish	wheels				

1,024,200 Chums taken along river, this is the approximate amount and is under estimated.

100% fish wheels were used for the catch of chums this season.

Approximately 5,000 Silvers taken

100% fish wheels were used for the catch silvers

32,453-total number kings
1,024,200 chums-total number
5,000 total number of silvers
370 total number of families
187 total number fish wheels
1,798 fathoms gill nets total number

Products prepared from above fish and approximate value

229-800# tierses mild cure	\$24,400.00
1,191 cases-1/2 flat case king salmon	14,633.00
7,800# dry salted kings	450.00
12,300 # pickled bellies-local sale	1,420.00
4000# smoked strips-local sale	1,000.00
Approximately 682 tons dry fish, very little sale, estimate: 50 ton purchased @ 45¢	4,500.00

\$ 46,403.00

More dry fish may be purchased later on but to date very little has been purchased by the local traders.

1,024,200
32,453
5,000

1,061,653

COPY

List of operators in the Yukon District for 1940.

Northern Commercial Co.,	Pastolie, Alaska	Mild cure & etc.,
St. Mary's Mission	Akularak, Alaska	" "
C. M. Lauridsen	Kwiguk, Alaska	" "
Bering Trading Co.,	Kwiguk, Alaska	Canned salmon

COPY

Subject: Annual report Yukon River 1939.

Commissioner of Fisheries.
Washington, B. C.

Annual report of the commercial fishing for export inside and outside the mouth of the Yukon River for the season 1939.

1- Index	Page - 1
2- Introduction	" 1- 2
3- Fisheries Operations	" 2
4- Gear Operated	" 2
5- Run and exceperment of salmon	" 3
6- Stream marking	" 3
7- Patrol, season history	" 3
8- Complaints and prosecutions	" 4
9- Conditions of local white and natives	" 4
10- Labor conditions and union activities, wages paid, etc.	" 4
11- Cooperative services rendered to other branches of the govt.	
12- Unusual occurences noted through the season pertinent to the	
13- Fisheries, including tagging operations, also developments of any kind that might affect the salmon runs, including the pollution of streams.	" 4
14- Recommendations.	" 4-5
15- Remarks	" 5

Hamilton, Alaska
August 19, 1939

Subject: Annual report Yukon River.

Commissioner of Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

Annual report of Fisheries operations inside and outside the mouth of the Yukon River, for export for the season of 1939.

2- Introduction.

All commercial fishing here is done on a small scale and only natives are employed, there are very few whites in this section and these men fish for themselves, all their fish is sold locally, the natives employed here all come from the surrounding villages and bring their families with them, after the fishing season is over some of them remain at the saltery while others go to Milak, Kwiguk and other fish camps to do their winter fishing.

The Northern Commercial Co. was the only outfit fishing for export outside the mouth of the River, they used a barge anchored out in the stream for a saltery, as each tierce is filled with salmon, it is rolled into a home-made cold storage where it keeps in perfect shape until such time as it is picked up and taken into St. Michael for shipment to Seattle, this cold storage is surely a crude affair, it consists of a large hole in the tundra which is allowed to fill up with snow during the winter months, by spring this snow turns to ice, it is then covered with planks and several layers of moss are put on top of the planks, this makes a perfect cold storage the fish keeps in perfect shape all during the fishing season, to my knowledge no fish has ever spoiled in this type of cold storage, all the fishermen in this section use this type of storage.

All the King salmon used by the Northern Commercial Co. were caught outside the mouth of the river stakes, by native fishermen using gill nets, all fishing gear, including gill nets, boats and camp equipment is furnished by the company and the natives are paid forty cents for each fish caught, these fish are all picked up by the company boats, there are no independent fishermen fishing here, the whites will not sell their fish as they use all the Kings they catch for salt bellies and strips which are all sold locally as there is always a ready market for Yukon King bellies and strips all along the Yukon and at most of the Interior points.

The King salmon were late in getting into the river this year, I would say this condition was due the late break up at the mouth, the ice was solid at the mouth on June seventh, and did not go out until several days later, the first Kings were caught on June sixteenth, which was ten days later than in former years.

COPY

Subject: Annual report Yukon River.

2- Introduction - cont'd.

The Northern Commercial Co. stopped fishing on July fifteenth, with a total catch of 8,465 Kings, this years pack for export shows a decrease of thirty three percent over last years pack for export.

Practically all fishing was done at the same locations as last year, as in past years, St. Mary's Mission put up mild cure Kings for export on a small scale, the fish camp is located at the head of Sunshine Bay in the Acropok Slough, all fish are caught inside the mouth, using fish wheels locations shown on marked chart, all the work here was done by eleven native boys from the mission, under the supervision of one white lay Brother from the Mission, their total pack for export was sixteen-eight hundred pound tierces of mild cure Kings.

Chris Lauridsen fished at Kwiguk this year using gill nets, all his fish were caught inside the mouth, his total pack was six, eight hundred pound tierces of mild cure Kings.

On July twenty second, the Northern Commercial Co. boat "Ensee" Made a trip into the south mouth and picked up their own fish, Lauridsens and St. Mary's Mission fish, which was all taken into St. Michael where it was transfered to the south bound freighter and taken to Seattle.

3- Fisheries Operations.

A- Canneries operated.

Northern Commercial Co. hand cannery located in Acheron Channel outside the mouth of the river - 152,400# flat cans Kings*

- B- None.
- C- None
- D- None
- E- None
- F- Salteries

Northern Commercial Co. - 144-800# tierces mild cure King salmon.
 Northern Commercial Co. 18-400# barrals hard salted sides.
 St. Mary's Mission 16-800# tierces mild cured salmon.
 Chris M. Lauridsen 6-800# tierces mild cured King salmon.

- G- None
- H- None

4- Gear operated

A- Gear report of companies.

Northern Commercial Co. used a total of 500 fathoms gill nets.
 St. Mary's Mission used 4 fish wheels.
 Chris M. Lauridsen used 3/4 fathoms of gill nets.

- B- None
- C- None



*(Note by typist) Original copy being placed up right here. Cannot be sure of accuracy of this/inserted

Subject: Annual report Yukon River-1939.

5-Run and escapement of salmon.

A- The King salmon run started on June 1y, and increased each day until June 22, when the largest number were caught, they gradually started to decrease so that by June 28, less than one hundred fish were being caught each day, the Kings continued to run during July, but no heavy runs were noticeable, July fifth being the only day there was a catch of any size when 369 were caught, they continued to drop off so that by July 15, only a few straglers were being caught each day. The Kings were unusually large this year, averaging about fifty five to the tierce.

The Chum salmon commenced to run along with the Kings and continued to run good, the heaviest runs were reported on July 9, after this date they started to decrease so that by July 29, no Chums were being caught, all Chums caught here are used locally, all reports on Chums are to the effect that they are exceptionally large this year, but very poor quality as they are lacking in oil and after drying they shrivel up to less than a pound.

The Silver salmon commenced to run August 10, but no heavy runs here noticed except for a few days when several fishermen had good catches but I would say there has not been any good Silver runs, however the Silvers often come late in September but by that time most of the people have quit fishing. All Silvers coming in this year are in good shape about the usual size but very fat.

The inward migration of these fish is up the Acheron Channel into the Kwikluak mouth up the Yukon River, of course the fish come in the many mouths and channels but this mouth is the only one where fishing is done to any extent.

B- None

6- Stream marking

Markers were put up at Ageklarok (Tin Can Point) and Nialak.

7- Stream improvement and predatory control- None.

8- Patrol, seasonal history.

The USFS Coot was used, The Coot departed from Nenana on May 25, 1939 for the south mouth of the Yukon, to remain in that district during the commercial fishing season and see that all the Fisheries Laws were enforced and check on the catch of salmon.

B-C.H. Code was employed at Nome for two days each month, during the months of June, July and August at \$5.00 per day, he furnished his own boat.

C.- None.

COPY

Subject: Annual Report of Yukon River - 1939

9- Complaints and prosecutions - None

10- Condition of local whites and natives

Both the natives and whites in this section are very poor, the only money earned by them is from their fishing and a little trapping in the winter.

A- The approximate earnings of those engaged in the fisheries is \$9,536.00, the natives are paid forty cents per fish for King Salmon and the company furnishes all gear.

B- There was some unemployment in this section, part of it was due to the fact that there were more natives here this year than formerly and as this is only a small Saltery there is only room for limited number of men to work.

C- Fishing is the only gainful occupation at the mouth of the river in the summer and trapping in the winter time, of course at Marshall and points farther up the river there is more mining and wood cutting going on so that a great many of the natives have other work to do during the summer months.

11- There are no union activities of any kind here, any labor used in this section is paid at the rate of fifty cents per hour and this is generally paid in trade.

12- Charles G. Furdick, acting director, Alaska CCC made the trip from Nenana, Alaska to Akularak, Alaska. Stops were made at towns and camps along the Tanana and Yukon rivers, Mr. Furdick was organizing CCC work at all these places.

13- There were no unusual occurrences noted through the season pertinent to fisheries only that the fish were very late in coming into the river and was due to the late ice breakup. No tagging operations of any kind here except that a native at Holy Cross caught a Chum or dog salmon as they are generally called here, with a tag on it, it was given to me and is being mailed under separate cover to the office, from time to time the natives coming up to the mouth from Black river have been telling me about the floats they have been picking up and they are sure they are Japanese fish floats or floats used in the nets, they found one this summer and sent it to me, it is a huge glass ball about twelve inches in diameter, it would be interesting to know just how far this ball really traveled or if it came from some of the Japanese boats that were fishing in Alaska waters last summer.

14- Recommendations.

I would like to recommend that the present regulations of a limited pack remain the same as they are, for I do not feel that the small amount of King salmon taken at the mouth really does any harm or cause any shortage of King salmon up the river. From time to time I hear protests from people along the river about the shortage of King salmon but in most cases these same people are never ready for the King salmon while the run is on. This small fishing industry at the mouth really means a great deal to the natives in this section for it gives them a chance to earn a little money and get a

Subject: Annual report Yukon River-1939

few necessities they would not have otherwise.

This year there were forty seven natives employed by the Northern commercial co. outside the mouth and the average earned by each was \$141.00. While this amount really seems small to us, it is quite a bit of money to these natives living down here on the flats for many of them live almost entirely off the country and this is the only money they earn.

Chris Lauridsen, a white man living here puts up a very small pack every year and he claims that with the little commercial fishing he does it brings him in what little cash he gets, of course the other white men living in this lower Yukon district prefer to sell all their fish locally.

The Mission people are really benefited considerably by the commercial fishing also, last year their total pack was 17 tierces and the Brother told me they cleared \$1,800.00 (7 because number not clear on original) on their fish which means a lot to these people.

While all commercial fishing in this district is done on a very small scale it really helps all the people in this section so I sincerely hope the Bureau will see fit to keep the present regulations in force.

15- Remarks

As all commercial fishing for export stopped on July 15, I am completing this report which is based entirely on the commercial fishing for export at the mouth of the Yukon river both inside and outside, my annual report of activities and fishing along the Yukon and Tanana Rivers will be completed upon my arrival at Nenana and will be forwarded from that point.

Marked charts are being mailed under separate cover also statistical reports from Lauridsen and Northern Commercial Co., blanks are being forwarded to St. Mary's Mission.

Respectfully submitted,

/by/ Calvin F. Townsend
Inspector, Alaska Fisheries

COPY

Nenana, Alaska
September 25, 1939

Subject: Annual report of Fisheries operations in the Yukon and Tanana River Districts for the season of 1939.

Commissioner of Fisheries,
Washington D.C.

The Coot departed from Nenana on May 25, 1939 for the mouth of the Yukon River, to remain in that section during the commercial fishing season to see that the Fisheries laws were enforced and check on the salmon runs during the fishing season.

Leo H. Keogh of Nenana was employed as Engineer and Pilot on the Coot for the season and was paid \$8.00 per day as skilled laborer, C.H. Code of Nome was employed two days a month in that section to see that there was no waste of salmon, he was employed at \$5.00 per day as a laborer.

Mr. Charles G. Burdick, acting director of the Alaska CCC came aboard the Coot at Nenana and made the trip as far as Akulurak Mission with us. As I have always stopped in at most of the camps and towns en-route down stream in the spring, it worked out very well for both of us. Mr. Burdick was able to outline most of his work at the various places.

Rev. Father McElmeel S.F. superior in charge of the Alaska Catholic Missions, also made the trip from Nenana to Nulato with us, as he was in a hurry to get to Nulato and we were one of the first boats down river he traveled with us, here on the Yukon it has always been customary to extend any courtesies possible to these people connected with the Missions, when the Father found out we would be in Nulato ahead of the steamboat, he asked if he could travel with us.

The Tanana River had a good stage of water, it was not very high but the Channels were well defined so that very little trouble was encountered at any of the crossings.

The Yukon River was very high and plenty of drift wood was running the people at Ruby, Galena, Nulato and Kaltag, mostly whites were getting their gear in shape for the seasons fishing, practically all the natives were still out trapping Rats and Beaver.

At Anvik the people complained of having had plenty of sickness during the early spring and very little activity of any kind was going on here, most of the natives were still out trapping.

COPY

Annual report Yukon and Tanana River - 1939

At Holy Cross everyone was busy getting ready for the seasons fishing but from Holy Cross to Marshall everything was at a standstill, it was very cold at all these places and very few of the natives had returned from the winters trapping and hunting.

All the way down from Marshall to Hamilton there were signs of winter every place, at Hamilton the banks were all covered with snow and ice and there was plenty of ice running in the river, I believe this to be one of the latest springs I have ever known down here, a trip was made to Kotlik and the same cold weather and winter conditions prevailed here.

After leaving Kotlik, a trip was made to the Akulurak Mission, here the people were all busy getting their fishing gear in shape for the coming fishing season, we left Akulurak via the lower entrance and made a trip to the Saltery but every thing was at a standstill here, the ice was still solid at the mouth and did not go out until June 10. A trip was made to Kriguk from the Saltery but very few of the people here were ready to start fishing and none of the fish wheels or other gear was in shape.

The first King salmon were caught on June 16 the Kings coming into the river this year were exceptionally large, averaging fifty five to the tierce. They continued to run good until June 22, when they started to decrease so that by June 28, very few were being caught, they picked up a little after this date and on July 5, a fair catch was reported, after this date they started to decline so that by July 18 just a few stragglers were being caught, all commercial fishing for export stopped on this date.

The only outfit fishing for export outside the stakes was the Northern Commercial Co., they used a barge for a Saltery and it was located in Acheron Channel, all native help was employed, they used 16 fishermen, 12 slimers, 2 headers, 1 salter, 2 transport men and 14 shoremen, the total wages paid these men was \$6,656.00, the total catch of King salmon for export caught outside the mouth stakes was 8,466 Kings, just a little bit over one third of the limit allowed outside the mouth. The total pack for export this year was far below last years pack, this was partly due to the fact that the fish were very late in coming into the river and the fishermen were using only twenty five fathom nets, A small hand cannery was operated by the Northern Commercial Co., outside the mouth, this canned fish is all sold locally, the total pack of canned salmon was only 152-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ flat cans, all Kings not suitable for mild curing are used for hard salted sides, 18-400 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels were packed.

This small fishing industry at the mouth of the River is all done on a very small scale but is certainly a good thing for these people as it gives them a chance to earn a little money which enables them to buy a few necessities which they would not have otherwise, as the fish are taken from only one mouth I can not see where it really does any harm to the fishing up-river, the men coming to the Saltery to work all bring their families with them, the wives and children of these men all gather all the backbones, heads and eggs of the fish and dry them for winter food.

At Kriguk, Chris Lauridsen was the only one putting up fish for export his plant was a very small one, his total pack was only 6-800 $\frac{1}{2}$ tierces of mild cured salmon, but as he does practically all his own work he is under very little expense, all his fish were caught inside the mouth using 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of gill nets, his fish were packed by Erickson and Son, Smith Tower, Seattle. There were

Annual report Yukon and Tanana River - 1939

three other white men fishing in Kwiguk, all their fish is sold locally. Pete Jergenson had only 400 Kings this year compared to 2,000 last year. He was not ready for the kings when they were running and just got in on the end of the run, his King salmon were all used for hard salt bellies, he sold 10-200¢ barrels @ \$25.00 per barrel, he had 5,000 Chums which were dried and sold at 7¢ per pound, he also put up 3-200¢ barrels of Silver bellies his total earnings from fish were \$587.50.

S.F. O'Conner, Kwiguk, a white man put up hard salt King bellies and smoked strips, he sold 10-200¢ barrels hard salt bellies at \$25.00 per barrel, 800¢ smoked strips which sell for 22¢ per pound, he also sold 1 ton dried Chums making his total earnings from fish \$570.00.

Axel Alstrom, Kwiguk, a white man who has a trading post purchased 11-200¢ barrels of hard salt bellies from the Kwiguk natives at \$25.00 per barrel in trade, he also purchased 5,000 dried Chums from the natives at 7¢ per pound, making a total of \$537.00 paid out to the natives for fish, all the above fish is sold in Alaska.

The Northern Commercial Co., native trading post also located in Kwiguk purchased 10-200¢ barrels of King Salmon bellies from the natives and 5,000 dried Chums at 7¢ per pound, the total earnings of both natives and whites at Kwiguk amounted to \$3,184 including Lauridsens pack for export. during the early part of the season when the King salmon were running good a boat came into the river from Nome and purchased fresh King salmon to take into Nome for local sale, 200 fish were purchased at 50¢ per salmon.

There were 20 native families at Kwiguk and vicinity, they had about 1,000 Kings altogether and 12,000 Chums all caught in wheels, 5,000 silvers were caught in small nets, about 2/3 of all the fish caught by the natives is dried and sold to the local traders for 7¢ per pound the rest of it is put into Chenuk holes and allowed to rot, this is the way these natives use fish, the local white men around here tell me that these people will pay each other as high as 10¢ per fish for this Chenuk during the winter.

Jack LaMont a white man located in Holmgrens Slough, which is at the foot of Sunshine Bay, has about the finest looking fish I have ever seen, he takes good care of his fish, his catch of Kings was light but according to his own story he did not start fishing until the best runs of Kings were over, all his Kings were used for smoked strips and salt bellies, he also uses all his Silver salmon for smoked strips and bellies, his total earnings from fish were \$600.00.

At Buganavik which is strictly a native fish camp used only in summer, there were six families using one wheel and 5-9 fathom nets, this camp had no Kings but ~~xxx~~ 1,200 chums and 250 silvers.

St. Mary's Mission fished at the head of Sunshine Bay using four wheels their total catch of Kings for export was only 880 fish making 16-800¢ tierces of mild cured salmon. These people had 3,085 small kings used for their own food they had 16,500 chums which were dried and cured in various ways for winter food they also had 2,000 silvers, these people were complaining of a shortage of small fish. In the past they have been selling quite a bit of dried fish this year after saving enough for their own winter needs there will be very little fish left to sell, however I consider 18,000 fish a good catch, their catch last year was over 30,000. There are three Priests, six Nuns, three lay Brothers and about ninety Eskimo children at this Mission and most of their diet consists of dry fish and seal oil.

COPY

4
Annual report Tulon and Tanana River-1939

There were ten native families located at the Mission Fish camp, they had 400 King salmon, 6,000 Chums and 2,000 Silvers, all their fish was caught in the Mission wheels.

There were several natives families scattered all through this district all through the summer, some of them had fairly good catches of Chums while others had very few.

At Hamilton which is located in the APOON mouth and right on the main steam-boat channel, there were two families fishing, using one wheel their total catch was 1,000 Chums and 200 Silvers.

At Bill Moores camp which is located nine miles Below Hamilton, there were more natives fishing than in the past, most of these people come up from Cheneliak, which is thirty miles below Hamilton, there were ten families fishing here and all reported a good catch, each family averaged 1,200 fish.

The natives at Phillip Foxys camp had 1,000 Chums, there were two families here using one wheel, very few Kings were caught here.

At Keechuks camp there were seven native families fishing, they were using three wheels, their catch of Kings was only 50 while their catch of Chums was 4,500, this catch was far below average for this camp.

There were fifteen families at Mt. Village, they were using three wheels, Their catch of Kings was better than last year but their catch of Chums was far below average, at Pitka Point and Andrafsky which is a distance of nineteen miles from Mt. Village they had a good catch of fish, there were fourteen families fishing at these points using one wheel and 14-7 fathom nets they had about 700 Kings and 17,000 Chums, one man caught 12,000 of this number, he reported such heavy runs of Chums that the wheel had to be stopped in order to take care of the fish, this man had more fish than he could care for and offered the natives all the fish they could use but they just could not be bothered with them.

At Pilot Station there were more people fishing here and in this vicinity than I have ever seen here before, many of them coming from the Kushumuk country, there were forty two families scattered through here, they were using three wheels and twenty small nets, their combined catch of Kings was only 200 and about 2,000 Chums, very few Silvers were being caught here, this group of people were really working hard to catch fish but for some reason or other the fish were not hitting in at this point.

At all the camps below and above Marshall which is a distance of about eighty miles, the catch was about one third below average, more Kings were here this year than last, very few Silvers were being caught at any of these points.

There are nine native families at Russian Mission, one wheel and 20 fathoms of nets were being used, only 1,200 Chums were caught here.

There was only one camp between this point and Fifteen Mile Bluff which is a distance of sixty miles, there was one white man and two native families fishing here, they reported a poor catch with only 1,000 Chums.

Annual report Yukon and Tanana River - 1939

At Fifteen Mile Bluff, Pisute, Holy Cross and Bonazella they all reported the heaviest catches of salmon in years, at Fifteen Mile Bluff there were seven native families fishing they reported a combined catch of 1,000 Kings and a total catch of 15,000 Chums. At Pisute a distance of seven miles there six families fishing, the combined catch of Kings here was 500 and 9,500 Chums. At Holy Cross they all reported the heaviest catch in years, after the Catholic Mission had all the fish they wanted, they turned their wheels over to the natives. At Bonazella which is a native fish camp located forty five miles above Holy Cross they reported a fine catch of Chums but very few Kings, at all the above points from Fifteen Mile Bluff to and including Bonazella a distance of sixty miles, the catch of Chums was exceptionally heavy, a total of 78,500 fish taken in this district, 2,500 Kings were taken in this district also, all the above fish were taken in July, the weather was fine for drying fish as the rains did not start in until August, very few Silvers were being caught at any of these points, all these people had all the dry fish they wanted and a few of them were getting a few Silvers for daily fresh fish and dog food, all dry fish was selling for 7¢ and 8¢ per pound.

Anvik which is usually a fine place for fish had only two thirds of the normal catch this year, there were six families here using six wheels, as near as I could find out, the total catch of Chums was around 8,000 no Kings were caught here, the price being paid for dry fish at Anvik was 9¢, several of the natives had sold their fish to itinerant traders who were taking the fish to Fairbanks to sell, these itinerant traders buy the fish down river for 7¢ and 8¢ per pound and take it up to Fairbanks where they sell it for 15 and 20¢ per pound, other natives here were taking their fish up river to Kuyukuk Station a distance of 229 miles where they claimed they were being paid 12¢ per pound for it. As most of the fish here had been sold it was hard to get an accurate check on it but from information received from the store keeper and the Minister here 8,000 seemed to be the catch of Chums.

There were three native fish camps scattered about five miles apart in through the district above Anvik there were a total of ten families using three wheels, they had a combined catch of 7,000 Chums but no Kings or Silvers.

The people at Halls Rapids reported a fairly good catch of Chums but no Kings were caught here six families fishing here using 5 wheels reported a catch of 16,000 Chums, at the Bluffs a few Miles from here 6 families had been fishing during the summer but all the camps were deserted at this time.

At Fred Caros, a native fish camp there were three native families using three wheels, they had a combined catch of 14,000 dried Chums.

At Blackburn there was only one family fishing using one wheel the catch of Chums was 4,000, this is the last camp until Kaltag is reached, a distance of around 100 miles, there is not a living soul and not a single camp to be seen.

There were thirty families located in Kaltag, using ten wheels they had a total catch of 12,000 Chums and no Kings, this is a light catch for here, the traders were paying 12¢ for smoked dried fish and 10¢ for sun cured fish no liquor was being sold here this year, every other year there were two liquor stores here and most of the fish was traded for liquor.

COPY

Annual Report Yukon and Tanana River - 1939

There were around fifty families in Kulato, they were using 15 wheels the catch was very light here, the people reported the catch as only one third of their normal catch, very few Kings were caught here and around 9,000 Chums.

At Kuyukuk Station the catch of Kings and Chums was very light, the traders had purchased nine tons of dried Chums brought up river from Anvik and Halls Rapids and other fish camps in that vicinity, they were paying 12¢ per pound. At all points from Kaltag to and including Kuyukuk Station the catch of all fish was very light, no Silvers were being caught at any of these places but the white fish were running heavily, all the natives seemed to be getting plenty of them.

Galena reported a very light catch of fish, at Ruby where there were five white men fishing they reported a very fine catch of King salmon this year, the combined catch was 6,000 Kings, all this fish is sold locally, the catch of chums was light but they all seemed to be getting plenty of Silver and salmon in September, more Kings were caught here than at any other place along the river, this was also the first place where any number of Silvers were being caught along the river, while the whites fishing here all had good catches of Kings the natives had very few but this was because they did not start fishing when the big runs were on but waited until late in July to get their wheels in the water.

From Ruby to Kokrines there were seven families scattered along in through here they were using three wheels but reported a very light catch of fish.

Most of the camps from Kokrines to Tanana were deserted but the few people remaining at the camps reported light catches of fish.

The Chums this year were very large but lacking in oil and after being dried weighed only around $3/4$ of a pound compared to the dried weight of other years which usually averages from 1 pound to $1\ 1/4$ pounds.

Practically all the King salmon caught along the river was caught in wheels, the Chums were also caught in wheels while the Silvers were all being caught in nets.

Tanana River.

The Tanana River was at a very low stage of water, at some of the crossings there was just enough water for the Coot to drag over, I employed an extra man at Tanana to help sound out at the crossings, when the Tanana River is real low one is apt to have trouble, however no trouble was encountered.

The catch of fish all along the Tanana was very light, there were some Kings caught during July and a light catch of Chums, some Silvers were being caught late in September, all reported this years catch lighter than last.

The Coot arrived at Nenana on September 26, where she was put in winter quarters, the total milage of the Coot for the season of 1939 was 4,328 miles.

COPY

Annual report Yukon and Tanana River - 1939

As there was no patrol on the Kuskokwim River this year all my reports on fishing there are from letters and wire, they reported the catch of King salmon as normal but that there was a great shortage of all other fish in that district, the catch this year was only one third of last years catch, there was no Commercial fishing there, the only one who said he might put up fish for export was Robert Gerkie, statistical blanks were mailed to him.

The list of operators in this district for 1939:

Northern Commercial Co., 419 Colman Bldg. Seattle, Washington mild cured salmon hard salt bellies and canned salmon.

Chris Lauridsen, Kwiguk, Alaska Mild cured salmon.

St. Mary's Mission, Akulurak, Alaska Mild cured salmon.

Statistical blanks were given to each of the above and blanks were mailed to Robert Gerkie at Bethel, Alaska

This concludes the annual report of the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim Districts for the season of 1939.

Respectfully submitted,

/by/ Calvin F. Townsend
Inspector, Alaska Fisheries.

COPY

Nenana, Alaska
September 25, 1939

Subject: Reports of fishery operations in Alaska - re file 560

Commissioner of Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

The total catch of salmon on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers for the season of 1939, showing the number and species taken outside and inside the mouth of the river for export and local sale, those taken for human consumption and dog feed and the kind of gear used.

8,465- Kings taken outside mouth by gill nets for export
369 " " inside " " " " " "
18,050 " " along river by wheels for local use and sale
26,884 Total number Kings.

30% Kings taken by gill nets
70% " " " wheels

313,400 Chums taken along river for human consumption and dog feed

Approximately 85% caught in wheels and 15% caught with nets

14,250 Silvers taken along river

Approximately 90% caught in nets and 10% caught in wheels.

26,884 - Total number of Kings
313,400 " " " Chums
14,250 " " " Silvers
371 " " " Families
166 " " " Fish wheels
1,244 Fathoms Nets.

313,400
26,884
14,250
354,534

Products prepared from the above fish and the approximate value of same.

166-800# tierces mild cured King salmon -----	Value - \$17,200.00
152-cases 1# flat cans King salmon -----	" 1,368.00
17,800 # hard salted bellies, local sale -----	2,170.00
2 Ton smoked strips sold locally -----	1,000.00
Approximately 126 tons dried Chums average 8¢ per # -----	<u>20,000.00</u>
Total earnings from fishery operations --	\$41,738.00

COPY

As there was no patrol on the Kuskokwim this year all my information was gained from letters and wires from that district, all reports from there state that the King salmon catch was about the same as last year but there is a shortage on all other fish all along the river and at the mouth. They claim the catch this year is only one third of last years catch with the exception of the Kings, the figures below were taken from last years figures.

14,000 Kings dried
100,000 Chums, dried
10,000 Rds, dried (Reds)

There was no Commercial fishing for export.

Respectfully submitted,

/by/ Calvin F. Townsend
Inspector, Alaska Fisheries.

COPY

Subject: Yukon and Tanana River catch of fish, showing number of families, species of fish caught and gear used season-1939.

Kwiguk Slough - Jorgensen-white
 Kings ----- 400
 Chums ----- 5,000
 Silvers ----- 4,000
 Wheels ----- 2
 Nets ----- 50 Ftms.

Kwiguk Slough-W.F.O'Connor-white
 Kings ----- 350
 Chums ----- 1,500
 Silvers ----- 250
 Wheel ----- 1
 Nets ----- 100 Ftms.

Axel Alstrom-Kwiguk-white
 Chums ----- 1,000
 Silvers ----- 250
 wheel ----- 1
 Nets ----- 20 Ftms.

Kwiguk Slough-Ted O'Connor
 Kings ----- 75
 Chums ----- 1,500
 Wheel ----- 1

Kwiguk Slough-N.C.Co., - natives
 Kings ----- 350
 Chums ----- 5,000
 Wheels ----- 2

Kwiguk & Vicinity Natives
 Kings ----- 1,000
 Chums ----- 12,000
 Silver ----- 5,000
 Wheels ----- 8

Nets ----- 35 Ftms.
 Families ----- 20

LaMont-Foot Sunshine Bay-white
 Kings ----- 300
 Chums ----- 6,000
 Silvers ----- 300
 Wheel ----- 1

Bugamavik-Natives
 Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 1,200
 Silvers ----- 250
 Wheels ----- 1
 Nets ----- 50 Ftms.
 Families ----- 6

St. Mary's Mission - Sunshine Bay
 Kings ----- 3,935
 Chums ----- 16,500
 Silvers ----- 2,000
 Wheels ----- 4

Acropok Fish Camp - natives
 Kings ----- 200
 Chums ----- 8,000
 wheels ----- 4
 Families ----- 10

Natives between Kwiguk and Hamilton
 Chums ----- 2,000
 Silvers ----- 250
 Wheel ----- 1
 Nets ----- 20 Ftms.
 Families ----- 6

Bill Moores camp - natives - Apoon mouth
 Chums ----- 12,000
 Wheel ----- 1
 Nets ----- 100 Ftms.
 Families ----- 10

Hamilton - Natives
 Chums ----- 1,000
 Silvers ----- 200
 Wheel ----- 1
 Nets ----- 25 Ftms.
 Families ----- 2

Phillip Foxys - native camp
 Kings ----- 50
 Chums ----- 1,000
 Wheel ----- 1
 Families ----- 2

COPY

Keshuks - Natives

Kings ----- 50
 Chums ----- 4,500
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 7

Mt. Village - Natives

Kings ----- 600
 Chums ----- 2,000
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 15

Pitka Point and Andreafsky

Kings ----- 700
 Chums ----- 17,000
 Silvers ----- 400
 Wheel ----- 1
 Nets ----- 100 Ftms.
 Families ----- 14

Pilot Station and Vicinity - natives

Kings ----- 200
 Chums ----- 2,000
 Wheels ----- 3
 Nets ----- 140 Ftms.
 Families ----- 42

Marshall and Vicinity - natives

Kings ----- 700
 Chums ----- 10,000
 Wheels ----- 8
 Nets ----- 50 Ftms.
 Families ----- 36

Russian Mission-natives

Chums ----- 1,200
 Wheel ----- 1
 Nets ----- 20 Ftms.
 Families ----- 9

Tuckers - white

Chums ----- 1,000
 Wheel ----- 1
 Families ----- 3

15 Mile Bluff - Natives

Kings ----- 1,000
 Chums ----- 15,000
 Wheels ----- 11
 Families ----- 7

Pimute ---Natives

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 9,500
 Wheels ----- 4
 Families ----- 6

Holy Cross Mission

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 6,000
 Wheels ----- 4

Holy Cross - Natives

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 29,000
 Wheels ----- 5
 Families ----- 6

Bonazella - Natives

Kings ----- 50
 Chums ----- 25,000
 Wheels ----- 8
 Families ----- 6

Anvik-Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 8,000
 Wheels ----- 6
 Families ----- 6

3-Native camps above Anvik

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 7,000
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 10

Ed Robinsons camp-white

Chums ----- 4,500
 Wheel ----- 1

Halls Rapids - Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 16,000
 Wheels ----- 5
 Families ----- 6

Bluff-Natives

Chums ----- 3,000
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 6

Fred Caros - Natives

Chums ----- 14,000
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 3

Blackburn-Natives

Chums ----- 4,000
 Wheel ----- 1
 Family ----- 1

Kaltag - Natives

Kings ----- 100
 Wheels ----- 10
 Chums ----- 12,000
 Families ----- 30

COPY

Kalato and Vicinity - natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 9,000
 Wheels ----- 15
 Families ----- 50

Phillips ----- White
 Kings ----- 50
 Chums ----- 1,800
 Wheel ----- 1
 Family ----- 1

Kuyukuk Station - Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 1,000
 Wheels ----- 11
 Families ----- 30

Andy Haig - Ruby - white

Kings ----- 1,000
 Chums ----- 500
 Wheel ----- 1
 Family ----- 1

Alec Brown-Ruby-white

Kings ----- 3,500
 Chums ----- 3,000
 Silvers ----- 1,500
 Wheels ----- 4
 Families ----- 2

Red Allen-Ruby-white

Kings ----- 750
 Chums ----- 750
 Wheel ----- 1
 Family ----- 1

George Clark - Ruby-white

Kings ----- 1,200
 Chums ----- 500
 Silvers ----- 1,700
 Wheels ----- 2
 Family ----- 1

Chas. Knox - Ruby-white

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 750
 Silvers ----- 750
 Wheels ----- 1
 Family ----- 1

Ruby Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 1,750
 Silvers ----- 1,000
 Wheels ----- 8
 Families ----- 8

Kokrines - Natives

Chums ----- 1,000
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 7

Kokrines to Tanana

Camps ----- 7
 Families ----- 7
 Chums ----- 3,000
 Wheels ----- 7

Most of the people had left these camps so this is just an approximate count.

Tanana-Natives & Vicinity.

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 10,000
 Silvers ----- 2,000
 Wheels ----- 20
 Families ----- 19

Tanana to Nenana

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 5,000
 Wheels ----- 20
 Families ----- 20

COPY

Nenana, Alaska
September, 25-1938

Subject: Annual report of Yukon and Tanana Rivers for the season of 1938.

Commissioner of Fisheries.
Washington, D.C.

Annual report of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers.

The "Coot" left Nenana on May 26th for the mouth of the Yukon River to remain in that section for the summer months and return up river in the fall. The Tanana River was at a very low stage all the way from Nenana to Tanana. The Yukon was at a good stage of water and practically no drift in the spring in the river. We generally find the Yukon filled with drift in the spring but owing to the low stage of water it did not start until later on in the summer.

There was no activity of any kind at any of the camps along the Tanana, most of the people were out trapping and hunting Beaver and Rats and had not yet returned. Nearly every family was out of dry fish but they had plenty of white fish they had caught through the ice with traps, these people along here get plenty of moose and caribou so are not depending entirely upon fish for their food.

Things along the Yukon were at a standstill as most of the people were still out getting Beaver and Rats, the few white people and natives who were at their camps were getting things ready for the summers fishing some of them had small nets out and were getting a few fish for their daily use and dog feed.

There were no fish wheels out at any of the camps until after we left Marshall, but below Marshall found several wheels in operation and others getting the wheels in shape. The people at Mt. Village caught a few Kings on June 3 but there was no run at that time. Between Mt. Village and Hamilton there were several wheels out but no salmon were being caught.

The Hamilton people and most of the natives in that vicinity were moving to their summer camps at the Kewanik or middle mouth of the Yukon where they remain during the summer months. Many of the people from Bill Moores camp which is located about ten miles below Hamilton in the Apoon mouth were moving to Buganavik in the south mouth, where they fish during the summer.

At Kwiguk I found both whites and natives busy getting ready for the summers fishing. The Northern Commercial Co. had several natives working on wheels that are used for catching Chums for drying. The first Kings were caught here on June first and continued to run good until July fifteenth. The first Chums were caught here on June fifth and continued to run good until July fifteenth.

At the Saltery I found the Northern Commercial Co. had all their fishermen out. I ran to the fishing grounds and found all nets properly marked. The kings started to run good on the fifth of June and continued to run good until July fifteenth. The run was the heaviest I have seen in many years. The chums came into the river right along with the kings, they also continued to run exceptionally heavy all through June and continued to run heavy until July fifteenth. All chums caught in the nets were given to the natives, many of them getting enough for their winter needs. A large number of natives from the flats all come to this section during the fishing season. The men are employed at the Saltery and the women live in tent. These women gather all the back-bones, heads and eggs taken from the king salmon and dry them for winter food. Several White Whale were brought into camp by the natives, they had been around the fishing grounds all during the fishing season and did considerable damage to the nets. The people are always happy when a white whale is brought in for it is divided up and each family receives their share of it. Many of them cut it up and put it away for winter food.

The heaviest run of kings was on June nineteenth when twelve hundred and twenty were caught outside the stakes. The N.C. Co. stopped fishing on July eleventh as the kings were commencing to get a little soft and would not stand up under mild curing.

I sincerely hope the present regulations stay as they are for this Saltery is a Godsend to the people in this section as the work they get to do here provides them with flour, tea and clothing which they would not have otherwise.

At Nylak the natives all had plenty of fish on the racks for winter use. This was rather unusual as these people seldom ever catch more fish than they want from day to day.

At Kwiguk both whites and natives had fine catches of kings and chums. The whites hard salt the kings and dry the chums. The weather was perfect for drying fish all through the summer. Everyone who took their fish from the racks when it was dry have fish in perfect shape, there were no blow flies to give them any trouble as in past years.

The natives here at Kwiguk seldom bother to dry the Kings or Chums they are put in Chenuk holes and allowed to rot or become decomposed, they call this Chenuk and it is quite a delicacy with them, they all seem to relish it and claim their dogs get fat on it. This Chenuk making seems to be an old native custom with them for they all do it and in many of the places along the river even the half breeds like it.

St. Mary's Mission fished at the head of Sunshine Bay in the south mouth using three wheels, the runs in here were exceptionally heavy, the Mission had so many fish that they were able to supply seven native families living around the camp with enough fish for their winter supply. The fish is taken from the camp to the Mission which is located forty five miles down the Amulurak Slough, here the Catholic Nuns and Native girls living at the Mission cut it and take care of it for eating fish. The Mission has around one hundred children and the dry fish served with seal oil is one of their main foods.

COPY

The total catch of Kings from Eniguk to Hamilton taking in all camps enroute was nine thousand seven hundred, nine hundred of these were used for smoked strips, thirty five hundred for hard salt bellies, the rest of the fish being used for dog feed. The total catch of Chums between these two points was ninety one thousand nine hundred fish, all chums were dried.

The traders have been buying a great deal of dry fish and are now over-stocked consequently the natives cannot sell all of their fish, this is a good thing for they will have fish for winter food.

After leaving Hamilton stopped at native camps along the way up river, found an average catch of Kings and Chums. As I traveled up the River find the people around Mr. Village and Pilot Station complaining of poor catches but making little effort to change their wheels and nets around to find better locations. The fish seemed to be coming up the middle of the river and striking in at few points. At Pimute where they generally have a good run, the catch was below average. At Holy Cross their catch was below average, but these people get a large share of their fish from Akulurak in exchange for vegetables which they raise.

At all points beyond Holy Cross including Bonazella, Anvik, Halls Rapids and Blackburn, the catch of Chums was far above average, the catch of Kings was very light by both whites and natives at all these places. The Kings evidently stayed out in the main channel while the Chums came in close to shore and were caught in wheels. These camps were all deserted the first week in September as the people had all the Chums they wanted no effort was made to get any silvers. All fish wheels were put away for the winter.

From Blackburn to Kaltag a distance of one hundred and twenty miles there were no camps of any kind. The catch of Chums at Kaltag and vicinity was over five thousand, there were only four Kings caught here by a white man who had a small net out. The people here were unable to use their wheels for catching silvers as the river was raising and bringing lots of drift-wood down, this driftwood gets into the wheels and either kzzk breaks them and stops them.

The Chum run at Nulato was a heavy one, there were no Kings caught here due to the fact that they did not get their nets and wheels into the river until after the heaviest runs were over. The people here had over eighteen tons of dried Chums, but from what I can hear around here, the fish does them no good for as soon as it is dry enough to sell they trade it in for liquor. Different people here tell me they have been trading bundles of fifty and sixty dry fish to liquor stores for seventy five cents. Selling liquor to the natives is a terrible thing for all money earned goes for whiskey instead of buying food. Kaltag, Nulato and Koyukuk Station all have liquor licenses.

Koyukuk Station had a good catch of chums but very few kings were caught here, the high water put all the sheels out of commission here so no silvers were being caught.

COPY

F From Koyukuk Station to Whiskey Creek not many fish were caught but from Whiskey Creek to, Ruby a distance of thirty five miles there were twenty six families scattered along the way and among them there were fifteen fish wheels. They complained of a shortage of kings, but getting about two thousand altogether. The run of Chums was better each family averaging about one thousand fish. There were four white men fishing at Ruby, few Kings were caught by them and the Chum run was below average each of them averaging from one and one half to three tons of dried Chums, very few Silvers were being caught owing to the high water and heavy drift wood running.

All the camps from McIntees to Mouse Point average about one thousand Chums to the family, eight families were scattered between these points, using seven wheels. Very few Silvers were being caught.

From Mouse Point to Tanana there were several wheels in the river, the drift having cleared up enough to make it safe for wheels in the river. A few Silvers were being caught for daily use along here, there were sixteen families along here using ten wheels, each family averaged from fifty to sixty kings and approximately five hundred Chums.

The people in Tanana were complaining about the shortage of fish, very few Kings were caught here approximately two hundred were caught in and around Tanana, it is hard to get an accurate check on them as the Natives sell them to the Govt. Hospital and other white folks living here. Around twenty families live here permanently, some of them fish right in town while others move to camps a short distance from town. Approximately five thousand Chums were caught around here.

All the fish caught at the points between Mouse Point and Cross-Jacket a distance of one hundred miles, are brought to Tanana to sell. The Traders paying ten cents per pound in trade for dried Chums, the Traders refuse to let the natives have liquor as payment for fish, these natives have been selling their fish for three cents a pound cash and then spending the cash for liquor, after hearing all these stories from the different Traders, I called on the U.S. Commissioner and he verified all the stories I had heard from the traders. The liquor situation here is a bad one with the natives, In any of these little towns along the river where liquor is being sold a large percentage of the earnings go for Liquor. It really makes little difference whether the catch of fish is large or small for it all goes for liquor anyway and it seems like a terrible thing to me to know that the fish is being sold for as low as three cents per pound when they should be saving it for their winter needs.

Tanana River.

The Tanana was very muddy and many of the old fish wheel sites were filling in with mud, the first camp on the Tanana is eight miles from Tanana. Two families live here the year round, they had two wheels in operation, more Silvers were being caught here than at any camp along the Yukon. They had been getting on an average of two-hundred and fifty a day from the last week in August until September fourteenth. The run of Chums was very light. five hundred were caught here. No Kings were caught.

COPY

The Tanana River had been at flood stage from about August tenth to September first, since then it has dropped over seven feet and was still falling when we arrived at Nenana on September eighteenth, A falling river always is swifter than at any other stage and our running time up river was considerable slower than in past years.

There is no doubt a great shortage of salmon on the Tanana River and this applies to all the camps, except one on the whole Tanana, Earhearts located eight miles above Tanana was the exception, with two wheels they had a little over three tons of dried silvers, at no other camp along the Tanana were they catching over ten fish a day which was hardly enough for their daily use and dog feed.

The "Coot" arrived at Nenana on September eighteenth where she is put on the ways for the winter.

The total milage of the Coot for the season of 1938 was 4,264 Miles/

Theodore M. Lambert was employed during the Spring to help with repair work on the Coot and later left the Coot to go over to the Kusko-kwin and do patrol work, he was employed as semi-skilled labor.

Oliver M. Foster was employed on the Coot for the Season as semi-skilled labor.

This concludes the report of the Yukon & Tanana Rivers for the season of 1938.

Respectfully Submitted,

/by/ Calvin F. Townsend

Inspector, Alaska Fisheries.

COPY

The combined catch of Salmon on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers for the season of 1938. Showing the number and species taken outside and inside the mouth of river for export and local sale, those taken for human consumption and dog feed and the kind of gear used.

12,977- Kings-taken outside mouth-by nets ----- for export.
 750- " " inside " " wheels ----- " "
 15,444- " " along river " " ----- " Human consumption & dog feed
3,800 " " " " " nets ----- " " " "
 32,971 " Total number of Kings using a total of 2102 fathoms - gill nets.

50% Taken by gill nets.
 50% " " wheels

279,950-Chums taken along river by wheels-for human consumption and dog feed
54,750- " " " " " nets - " " " " "
 334,700 " " " " Using a total of 168 wheels & 1047 fathoms nets.
 16% taken by nets.
 84% " " wheels

5,750-Silvers were caught-Approximately 25% of these were caught in nets.
 " " " " " " " " wheels.

32,971 Kings
 334,700 Chums
 5,750 Silvers
 305 Native families
 168 Fish wheels
 2,102 fathoms nets

2
 334,700
 32,971
 5,750

 373,421

Products, from the above fish
 198-800#- tierces mild cure kings shipped outside.
 280-cases-1 # flat cans of Kings for local sale
 900# smoked strips for local sale.
 16,800 # hard salt bellies for local sale
 213 Tons dried fish - this is the approximate number of tons.
 All the above figures are for the Yukon River only

Tanana River

Chums - 8,000
 Wheels 20
 Families 18



Subject: Yukon and Tanana River total catch of fish showing number of families, species of fish caught and gear used - season 1938.

Kwiguk Slough - Pete Jorgensen

Kings ----- 2,000
 Chums ----- 16,000
 Wheels ----- 2
 Native Fishermen ----- 2

Kwiguk Slough ----- W. F. O'Conner

Kings ----- 2,000
 Chums ----- None
 Wheels ----- 2

Kwiguk ----- Natives

Kings ----- 1,500
 Chums ----- 1,500
 Wheels ----- 6
 Families ----- 16

Kwiguk ----- Axel Alstrom

Chums ----- 3,000
 Wheels ----- 1

Kwiguk Slough ----- N.C. Co.

Kings ----- 400
 Chums ----- 7,000
 Wheels ----- 2

Pastolic and Vicinity

Chums ----- 9,600
 Families ----- 15
 Nets ----- 200 Fathoms

Buganavik - Natives

Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 6,400
 Families ----- 6
 Wheels ----- 2
 Nets ----- 60 fathoms

Hazilton-Apcon Mouth Natives

Kings ----- 700
 Chums ----- 6,400
 Silvers ----- 1,600
 Wheels ----- 1
 Nets ----- 75 fathoms
 Families ----- 7

Kewanik - Middle mouth - Natives

Kings ----- 2,000
 Chums ----- 16,000
 Silvers ----- 3,200
 Families ----- 8
 Wheels ----- 1
 Nets ----- 200 fathoms

Phillip Foxy Camp - Apcon mouth-natives

Kings ----- 800
 Chums ----- 3,000
 Silvers ----- 900
 Families ----- 2
 Wheels ----- 2
 Nets ----- 40 fathoms

Keechuks ----- Natives

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 8,000
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 5

Mt. Village ----- Natives

Kings ----- 400
 Chums ----- 5,500
 Wheels ----- 9
 Families ----- 15
 Nets ----- 48 fathoms

Pilot Station - Natives

Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 8,000
 Wheels ----- 4
 Families ----- 8

Marshall & Vicinity - Natives

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 15,000
 Families ----- 36
 Wheels ----- 8
 Nets ----- 54 fathoms

Andreafsky - Geo. Peterson

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 2,400
 Wheels ----- 1

COPY

Russian Mission - Natives

Kings ----- 500
 Chums ----- 3,200
 Wheels ----- 3
 Families ----- 9
 Nets ----- 60 Fathoms

Piamute - Natives

Kings ----- 1,500
 Chums ----- 9,600
 Wheels ----- 11
 Families ----- 16
 Nets ----- 60 fathoms

Holy Cross Mission & Natives.

Kings ----- 600
 Chums ----- 8,000
 Wheels ----- 4
 Families ----- 7
 Nets ----- 40 fathoms

Bonazella - Natives

Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 19,200
 Wheels ----- 8
 Families ----- 6
 Nets ----- 60 fathoms

Anvik - Natives

Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 16,000
 Families ----- 6
 Wheels ----- 6

90mile Point - Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 5,000
 Wheels ----- 2
 Families ----- 2

Halls Rapids - Natives

Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 9,500
 Wheels ----- 8
 Families ----- 9

Caros - Phillips-White

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 4,800
 Wheel ----- 1

Blackburn-Thurmond-White

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 4,600
 Wheel ----- 1

Kaltag - Natives

Kings ----- 4
 Chums ----- 5,200
 Families ----- 30
 Wheels ----- 9
 Nets ----- 30 fathoms

Nulato - Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 28,800
 Wheels ----- 12
 Families ----- 15

Koyukuk Station - Natives

Kings ----- 200
 Chums ----- 13,500
 Wheels ----- 9
 Families ----- 14

Pitka Point - Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 1,500
 Wheels ----- 2
 Families ----- 5
 Nets ----- 120 Fathoms

Bishop Mountain - Natives

Kings ----- None
 Chums ----- 1,000
 Wheel ----- 1
 Families ----- 3

Between Whiskey Creek & Ruby - Natives

Kings ----- 2,000
 Chums ----- 26,000
 Families ----- 26
 Wheels ----- 15

George Clark - Ruby - White

Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 4,800
 Wheel ----- 1

Alec Brown - Ruby - White

Kings ----- 150
 Chums ----- 4,500
 Wheel ----- 3

Red Allen - Ruby - White

Kings ----- 100
 Chums ----- 2,500
 Wheels -----

John Pilback - Ruby - White

Kings ----- 60
 Chums ----- 3,200
 Wheel ----- 1

COPY

Wainass to Mouse Point

Kings -----	None
Chums -----	7,000
Wheels -----	7
Families -----	8

Mouse Point to Tanana

Kings -----	880
Chums -----	6,000
Wheels -----	10
Families -----	16

Tanana - Natives

Kings -----	200
Chums -----	5,000
Wheels -----	12
Families -----	20

Tanana to Nenana

Kings -----	None
Chums -----	8,000
Wheels -----	20
Families -----	18

COPY

Kulato, Alaska
September 6, 1938

Subject: Annual report Yukon River

Commissioner of Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

Annual report of Fisheries operations inside and outside the mouth of the Yukon River for export and local sale for the season of 1938.

2- Introduction.

The Northern Commercial Co; operated at the same location as last year. Their barge which is used as a saltery was anchored in Acheron Channel, as the tierces were filled with mild cured salmon they were rolled into the temporary cold storage, which is a sod house that has been left open during the winter months, this fills up with snow and by spring it is full of ice. The fish keeps in good shape until time for shipment to Seattle. The Northern Commercial Co; launch "Ensee" makes one trip into the South Mouth of the Yukon and picks up all fish that is to be shipped to Seattle. It is taken into St. Michaels and there makes connections with the south-bound boat.

All king salmon used by the Northern Commercial Co. was caught outside the stakes by native fishermen using gill nets entirely, as the natives have no gear suitable for King salmon fishing, except for their own use, the company furnished all gill nets, boats and camp equipment. The fishermen are paid forty cents per fish and these fish are picked up by men employed by the company.

One splitter, one header, two salters, one cooper, two pick up men eighteen fishermen and twenty two slimers were employed by the company from June sixth until July eleventh when they stopped fishing as the kings were getting too soft and would not stand up under mild curing.

All Kings not suitable for mild curing were used for hard salting and any small fish caught were given to the natives for drying.

The total number of fish taken outside the stakes for export was twelve thousand three hundred and forty two, using a total of nine hundred fathoms of gill nets, all help employed were natives, one hundred and seventy- six eight hundred pound tierces of mild cure were put up from fish caught outside the stakes.

St. Mary's Mission had their fish camp located at the head of Sunshine Bay in Acropok Slough. All fishing was done with three fish wheels located on Yukon River as shown on marked Chart. The work was all done by natives with the exception of one white man who is a brother at the Catholic Mission and supervises all work. The total catch of King salmon for export was seven hundred, fifteen eight hundred pound tierces of mild cured salmon were put up.

As the natives who do most of the work are Mission boys there is not any set price paid. The small fish caught in the wheels are used by the Mission for drying.

COPY

Chris Lauridsen was located at Kwiguk Slough and doing all his own work. He used three-fifty one fathom nets, they were located inside the mouth of river as shown on marked chart. His total catch of Kings for mild curing was three hundred and eighty five. He shipped seven-eight hundred pound tierces to Seattle via St. Michaels.

The run of Kings outside the mouth and inside was exceptionally heavy and it was noticeable the number of white whale which destroyed many King salmon nets.

Commercial fishing for local sale.

The Northern Commercial Co; packed two hundred and twenty cases 1½ flat cans of King salmon for local sale, this was all done with a small hand canner. The fish retails at nine dollars per case, four thousand four hundred pounds of hard salt fish was put up for local sale.

St. Mary's Mission packed sixty cases 1½ cans of kings for local sale.

Pete Jorgensen packed seventy five hundred pounds of hard salt for local sale. He was located at Kwiguk and all fish were caught in wheels.

W.F.O'Connor was located at Kwiguk and packed five thousand four hundred pounds of hard salt for local sale. His fish were all caught in wheels.

Chris Lauridsen's fish was shipped to Ericksen and Bye Inc; -Smith Tower, Seattle, Wn.

St. Mary's Mission fish was shipped to McGovern and McGovern - Seattle, Wn.

Northern Commercial Co; Seattle address is 419 Colman Bldg; Seattle, Wn.

Marked charts, Statistical reports and export fish count are being mailed under separate cover.

3-Fisheries Operations.

A-Northern Commercial Co; hand cannery located in Acheron Channel outside mouth of river.-220-1½ flat cans Kings-all sold locally.

St.Marys Mission located at the head of Sunshine Bay-60-1½ flat cans Kings for local sale.

B-None

C-None

D-None

E-None

F-Northern Commercial Co;-St.Mary's Mission and Chris Lauridsen Mild-cured Kings for export.

N.C.Co;	(7)-176)	600# tierces	mild cure	Kings
St.Mary's Mission	15	" "	" "	" "
Chris Lauridsen	7	" "	" "	" "
N.C.Co;	4,400-	Hard Salt.		
W.F.O'Connor	5,400#	" "		
Pete Jorgensen	7,500#	" "		

All Hard salt fish sold locally.

G-None

COPY

4- Gear Operated.

A-H.C.Co; gear operated outside stakes-900-fathoms gillnets-total,
St.Mary's Mission -----3-wheels inside stakes;
Chris Lauridsen 3-51-fathom gill nets.
Pete Jorgensen ----- 3-wheels
W.F.O'Connor ----- 3 wheels

B-None

C-None

5- Run and escapement

A-The first King salmon were caught at the mouth on June 5th. They started to run good June 6th. and continued to run fairly heavy until July 15th when all fishing stopped, owing to the lateness of the season the Kings were getting too soft to stand up under mild curing. The heaviest run of Kings was on June 19th when 1220 were caught.

The Chums came into the River right along with the Kings and it was the heaviest run I have seen for many years.

The Silvers started to run on August, 8th. The run appeared to be very light. No effort was being made to catch them as every one seemed to have all the small fish they wanted around the lower river.

B-None

6-Stream Marking

Markers were put up at Ageklarok(Tin-can Point) and Hylak.

7-Stream improvement and predatory control.

None

8- Patrol seasonal history.

A-The launch Coot departed from Nenana on May 26th for the mouth of Yukon River to remain in that vicinity and do patrol work inside and outside the mouth of the river during the months of June, July and August. The up river trip was started August 22. All camps being visited en-route up stream to check on the catches of Kings, Chums and Silver salmon.

The launch Marie S. was chartered for patrol work on the Kuskokwim River.

B-Theodore R. Lambert was employed from April 22 until about September 25th. He helped with the repair work on the Coot this spring and left the Coot at Russian Mission to go across the portage and do patrol work on the Kuskokwim River. He was employed as semi-skilled labor and received \$5.00 per day wages. He did not furnish his own launch.

Oliver M. Foster was employed on Yukon River aboard Coot as semi-skilled labor at \$5.00 per day, he was employed from May 17 until about Sept. 25.

9- Complaints and prosecutions.

None

10-Conditions of whites and Natives.

The whites are anything but prosperous, the only money they earn is made from their fish and a little trapping in the winter time. The natives are the most poverty stricken people I have ever seen.

A-Approximate earnings of those engaged in the Fisheries.

Approximate earning of each native employed outside the mouth was - \$189.00

A total of \$9,000.00 being paid in wages.

Earnings of whites and natives inside of mouth including fish put up and sold about \$6,000.00 making a total of \$15,000.00 for all engaged in the fishing industry.

Average price paid per salmon was 40¢ each - the company furnishing all gear.

B-Unemployment.

COPY

B-Unemployment.

Two thirds of the population are unemployed

Cause-Not enough work to go around.

Effect-In need of many things.

C- Possibilities of gainful occupation other than fishing.

Trapping and hunting in winter time - a little bit of wood cutting.

12- Unusual occurrences noted through the season pertinent to the fisheries - Including tagging operations.

There were no tagging operations of any kind.

The most unusual things about the run of Kings this year was that the run at the mouth was exceptionally heavy while the people along the river were not getting any to amount to anything. I would say the reason for this was that the Kings stayed out in the main channel and did not strike in at any of the points along shore within reach of the fish wheels or nets.

13- Recommendations.

I recommend that the present limited pack regulations remain as they are regardless of any protest that might come into the Washington Office, there is no doubt a shortage of Kings in different places along the river, the fish were in the river as the heavy runs at the mouth indicate that but the people did not catch them. However very few of the natives ever bother much about catching Kings as they are much too hard to take care of they are so rich that they will not stay on the racks, and they do not want to bother with them, most of the natives around the lower part of the Yukon put them in Chenuk holes and use them that way.

The fishing at the mouth of the river for export means a whole lot to these people. It gives them a chance to earn a few clothes, flour and tea during the summer months. The average earning of each native employed outside the mouth was about \$189.00, this amount furnishes a native with clothing, flour and tea for a large part of the year, considering the small number of Kings taken at the mouth, the average earning is large. These people really have no other way of earning a few dollars while the people farther up the river have plenty of game most of the year and many other ways of earning money. I sincerely hope that the Bureau will see fit to keep the present regulations of a limited pack in force for it is the only means of a livelihood that these poor unfortunate poverty stricken people have.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/

Calvin F. Townsend
Inspector, Alaska Fisheries.

COPY

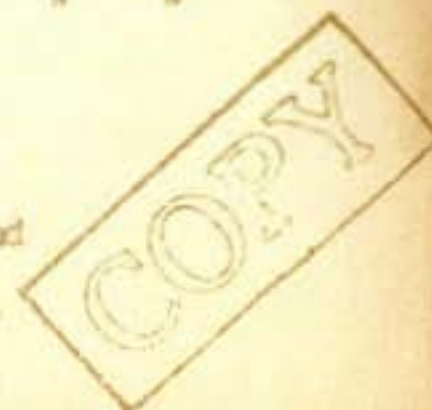
Total Catch of Kings for Export on Yukon River ----- 1938

N.C. Co. Daily Catch by Boats.

Date	Boat-1	Boat 2	Boat-3	Boat-4	Boat-5	Boat-6	Boat-7	Boat-8	Boat-9	Total
June-6	26	9	13	14	12	9	11	0	0	85
" 7	66	28	3	4	14	15	24	0	0	154
" 8	125	32	88	17	5	59	18	0	0	344
" 9	83	29	104	30	36	87	39	0	0	408
" 10	15	17	19	11	1	20	9	2	6	100
" 11	24	14	81	45	23	60	16	16	6	285
" 12	54	21	32	46	22	61	13	24	15	288
" 13	17	33	79	39	28	66	1	14	8	295
" 14	9	8	40	48	20	30	19	10	6	190
" 15	135	19	61	113	44	161	28	25	10	596
" 16	12	16	13	10	7	30	7	10	8	113
" 17	63	59	152	92	97	87	65	48	24	687
" 18	33	20	0	0	0	0	0	62	41	156
" 19	63	37	196	175	232	253	151	46	67	1220
" 20	14	28	149	125	29	147	10	14	8	537
" 21	0	0	201	175	51	302	31	43	0	803
" 22	52	48	164	125	75	194	43	87	5	793
" 23	12	0	62	0	0	0	53	7	0	134
" 24	33	44	104	92	75	135	35	43	40	601
" 25	63	37	111	111	109	147	39	49	42	708
" 26	22	26	33	72	110	130	50	36	29	508
" 27	12	7	22	31	21	72	23	30	18	238
" 28	22	23	25	55	24	30	12	16	17	224
" 29	62	0	68	118	28	37	35	97	144	589
" 30	6	4	12	29	16	17	20	17	168	289
July-1	16	18	17	52	18	54	6	8	9	212
" 2	6	12	6	33	12	27	8	5	6	114
" 3	6	11	10	34	31	43	13	17	22	187
" 4	33	21	35	136	17	35	11	29	42	361
" 5	24	20	22	125	25	76	22	33	37	384
" 6	17	25	83	61	8	56	14	22	54	340
" 7	12	23	39	47	1	35	4	13	38	212
" 8	3	7	11	3	2	6	2	6	11	51
" 9	7	12	11	12	6	10	9	0	0	67
" 10	15	11	9	9	2	11	1	1	11	69
	1220	710	2075	2089	1231	2502	2239	895	926	12,342

Northern Commercial Co. ----- 12,342 -- Caught outside mouth of river.
 St. Marys Mission 1,000 Caught inside mouth of river.
 Lauridson 385 " " " "
13,727

/s/ Calvin F. Townsend



Annual report of Fishing operations inside and outside the
mouth of the Yukon River for the season 1938

Index.

2- Introduction	Page-1 & 2
3- Fisheries operations	" 2
4- Gear operated	" 3
5- Run and escapement	" 3
6- Stream marking	" 3
7- Stream improvement and predatory control	" 3
8- Patrol seasonal history	" 3
9- Complaints and prosecutions	" 3
10-Conditions of whites and natives	" 3
12-Unusual occurrences noted through the season pertinent to the fisheries including tagging operations-	" 4
13-Recommendations	" 4

Copy to:

Washington
Seattle
Juneau

COPY

Holy Cross, Alaska
September 1, 1938

Commissioner of Fisheries,
Washington, D.C.

Seasons report of the fisheries from Beacon Pt. and Popokamute at the mouth to Napissute on the Kuskokwim River - 1938.

KING SALMON

The king salmon run was average with that of past years. The run started earlier than usual and was scattered over a longer period of time. There was no single concentrated run this season as is often the case at times when the run gets started late.

The run started at the mouth of the Kuskokwim on May 20, continued steady through June, and may be considered ended on July 1, altho a few late stragglers continued to be taken until the end of July.

There were few king salmon caught and cured by the natives in comparison to the amount of chum and reds. The natives, especially those around the mouth, do not attempt fishing kings much over the amount they need for daily use. There are two reasons for this: (1) The length of time and attention required in curing kings in comparison to that of other salmon; (2) The greater amount of room required to cure and store them in smokehouses where space is limited - or considered so. During the king salmon run many of the natives at the mouth had king gear idle and were waiting for the chum run before they started fishing. The natives around Kwethluk, Akiachak, and Tuluksak were taking fuller advantage of the king salmon run, and these natives all did well.

CHUM SALMON.

The chum started running heavy at the mouth of the river on June 19, there being few caught before that time. The run continued consistently heavy up until July 15, after which they dropped off sharply, only stragglers being caught after that time.

The chum run, as well as the king, red and silver run, is strongly effected by prevailing winds. A strong south-west wind blowing upriver always grings them into the mouth and starts a heavier-than-usual run on the way upstream.

This season's run of chum is considered by whites and natives experienced in fishing as the heaviest during the past fifteen to twenty years. All natives that fished with any regularity caught and cured sufficient fish for their winters use, and many had over the amount they would need. The latter were disposing of their surplus to traders wherever possible, and at the end of July most all the traders had layed in as much as they could handle during the winter.

COPY

RED SALMON

The reds started running heavy at the mouth of the river July 1, and continued strong until July 15, after which they dropped sharply off. Long time fishermen declare this season's run of reds have been the heaviest they have ever seen on the Kuskokwim. During the heaviest part of the run some catches were noted having one-third to one-quarter reds. The proportion of the average catch was one red to every ten or twelve chum.

HUMP-BACK SALMON.

A few hump-backs were noted in the catches taken around the mouth of the river about the middle of July. They were so few as to be negligible in the count.

SILVER SALMON.

A few silvers were caught in the vicinity of Bethel the last four days of July. The run did not start in strong until August 1, and this only for a few days during a storm and south-west wind. At the time when the Kuskokwim patrol was finished (August 20) the silvers had been coming in scattered runs. The weather had been stormy throughout August, making outside drying on racks impossible. The natives were not fishing any more silvers than for their daily use and what they could put under cover in smokehouses. Due to the small amount of silvers that had been running and the few that had been caught up until August 20, no count was taken of this salmon. The silvers run until nearly freeze-up. Many of the natives living in summer camps do not remain to fish silvers, leaving for their tundra and coast winter headquarters at about the time the run starts.

FISHING GEAR.

The natives from the mouth of the Kuskokwim up as far as the Narrows fish mainly with set nets, in length from nine to thirty fathoms. Drift nets are not considered practical for general use along this stretch due to the extreme width of the river here, and its being cut into many bars and channels. Much of the time it is too rough off-shore for the use of small boats.

Between Narrows and Tuluksak drift nets are used, these varying from twenty five to fifty fathoms in length. Set nets are also used to some extent though the former take the bulk of the fish.

Above Akiak, and upriver as high as there is anyone fishing, the fishwheel is the main gear, with comparatively few drift and set nets being used. The river current sets in strong enough above Akiak for wheels from that place on upriver.

COMMERCIAL FISHING.

The only individual fishing commercially on the Kuskokwim is Robert Gierke of Bethel. He has been putting down some hard salt kings, chums and reds in kegs, a good deal of which is disposed of locally. He is furnished with statistic blanks, which will be filled out and sent in as soon as the silver run is over. Gierke has not been fishing the past two seasons.

COPY

NATIVES - FISHING

During the summer months along the Kuskokwim few of the natives remain in their winter headquarters - the several villages such as Bethel, Akiak, Napiasute and so on, - but scatter in fishcamps along the river. These fishcamps vary in size from one to ten or twelve families. There were 72 of these summer camps scattered between the mouth of the river and Napiasute - exclusive of permanent winter camps and villages.

Many of the fishcamps down around the mouth consist of native families that do not live on the river permanently, but have winter headquarters either back on the tundra or in coast villages. Of the 382 families fishing the Kuskokwim during the season past between the mouth and Napiasute, 54 families came from coast villages, 78 families from back on the tundra, and 250 families lived permanently along the river. Many of these coast and tundra families do not remain on the river to take in the silver salmon run, but break camp the latter part of July after the chum and red run is over, and return to their winter headquarters.

The natives at the mouth are not as dependent upon the salmon run for substance as those further upriver. The seal and Beluga whale make up a good portion of their diet. At least five seal were taken at the mouth during the three-month summer season past.

NATIVES: GENERAL CONDITIONS AND HEALTH.

The condition of health among the natives on the Kuskokwim depends a great deal upon their location and habits of living. Those natives at the mouth, particularly on the north banks of the river from Popokasute to Jokvik, are a healthier, more energetic group than elsewhere. They are more migratory than the others, coming in from the coast below Hooper Bay. They are uneducated from the standpoint of white's standards, have little contact with traders and missionaries, and their substance, aside from a small amount of flour and tea occasionally, comes entirely from the sea and tundra.

As for the other natives, the further upriver one travels, the more prevalent one finds T.B. and other sickness. The more the natives have taken to the white's mode of living and the more they have become concentrated in villages, in like degree their general health has become impaired. In all villages and camps T.B. is found in more or less degree.

The closest medical attention for the natives located down around the mouth is a Government nurse at Bethel. Since these natives travel in summer entirely by their Columbia River boats and sail - few of them having any other power - patients are often delayed either because of stormy weather or in finding someone with a boat to take them upriver. Because of this and the distance they have to travel, there are times when they forego medical assistance when they urgently need it. During the season past, three cases were noted of this nature; one was a two year old youngster at Popokasute, whose face and head had been scalded almost beyond recognition by an over-turned kettle; another was a four year old that was seen at Akolurok. He had the fingers of one hand badly crushed from getting them between two Columbia boats. The other was an old native at Capt. John's Camp that had contracted blood poisoning in his hand and arm.

COPY

The site of the proposed hospital at Bethel, when completed, will be of great benefit to these natives at the mouth in such cases, for Bethel is within sailing range of their Columbia boats. At present, to get a patient to a doctor at Akiak - at such times as when there is a doctor stationed there - the patient must be taken either by power boat or plane upriver from Bethel. The more serious cases are sent to Mt. Village on the Yukon River by plane.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Theodore R. Lambert

Fisheries: Semi-Skilled Labor.

COPY

1938 SEASONS REPORT ----- FISHERIES & ---- KUMKOKWIM RIVER.

Popoksmute

5 Families. Summer Camp Only.
Winter Headquarters: Coast Villages.
10 Dried Kings.
1,450 Dried Chums
300 Dried Reds
2 50 lb. Kegs Salt Chum and Reds
56 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Koguk

12 Families, Summer Camp Only
Winter Headquarters: 1 Family Kipnok
3 Families Quigillinok
8 Families Tundra Villages
110 Dried Kings.
4,050 Dried Chums
800 Dried Reds
24 Fathoms King Set Net
168 Fathoms Chum Drift Net

Kogimuk

5 Families, Summer Camp Only
Winter Headquarters: Quigillinok
100 Dried Kings
690 Dried Chums
130 Dried Reds
30 Fathoms King Set Net
90 Fathoms Chum Set Net

West Point -- Lower Camp

4 Families, Summer Camp only
Winter Headquarters: Quigillinok
150 Dried Kings
975 Dried Chums
190 Dried Reds
36 Fathoms King Set Net
50 Fathoms Chum Set Net

West Point --- Upper Camp

6 Families, Summer Camp Only
Winter Headquarters: Iskivik (Tundra Village)
25 Dried Kings
1200 Dried Chums
240 Dried Reds
24 Fathoms King Set Net
76 Fathoms Chum Set Net

COPY

Capt. John's Fishcamp

3 Families. Summer Camp Only
 Winter Headquarters: Togliak
 150 Dried Kings
 725 Dried Chums
 200 Dried Reds
 24 Fathoms King Set Net
 32 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Jokvik

3 Families. Summer Camp Only
 Winter Headquarters: Eenok
 350 Dried Kings
 900 Dried Chums
 180 Dried Reds
 45 Fathoms King Set Net
 96 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Apokak - Lower Camp. (Four Miles Below Apokak)

4 Families. Summer Camp Only.
 Winter Headquarters: Kuskokwak River
 110 Dried Kings
 1430 Dried Chums
 275 Dried Reds
 60 Fathoms King Set Net
 67 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Apokak - Mouth of Apokak Slough

7 Families. Summer Camp Only
 Winter Headquarters: 2 Families Warehouse Pt.
 5 Families at Head of Kek River
 85 Dried Kings
 1540 Dried Chums
 250 Dried Reds.
 50 Fathoms King Set Net
 84 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Apokak - Upper Camp (Four Miles Above Apokak)

2 Families. Summer Camp Only
 Winter Headquarters: Kek
 40 Dried Kings
 970 Dried Chums
 180 Dried Reds
 15 Fathoms King Set Net
 35 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Kek River. (Two Native Camps Three Miles Apart.)

7 Families. Summer Camp Only.
 Winter Headquarters: Kek Village
 375 Dried Kings
 3,280 Dried Chums
 700 Dried Reds
 77 Fathoms King Set Net
 140 Fathoms Chum Set Net

COPY

Eek Village

2 Families (Fishing in Summer)

Winter Population: About 26 Native Families

Church: Moravian

School: Government

150 Dried Kings
 1,200 Dried Chums
 390 Dried Beds
 30 Fathoms King Set Net
 40 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Akolurok. (One Mile Below Head of Akolurok Slough.)

7 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Eek Village

450 Dried Kings
 2,800 Dried Chums
 400 Dried Beds
 84 Fathoms King Set Net
 150 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Akolurok Slough Camp. (One Mile above Mouth of Akolurok Slough)

6 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: 3 Families Quinhauk

2 Families Kinak

1 Family Togiak

125 Dried Kings
 2,000 Dried Chums
 400 Dried Beds
 72 Fathoms King Set Net
 100 Fathoms Chum Set Nets

Quigiam

14 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: 6 Families Quigillinok

8 Families Kipnok

210 Dried Kings
 2,480 Dried Chums
 620 Dried Beds
 24 Fathoms King Set Net
 259 Fathoms Chum set net

Jooatlans

7 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: 5 Families Kinak

2 Families Togiak

325 Dried Kings
 3,100 Dried Chums
 630 Dried Beds
 72 Fathoms King Set Net
 96 Fathoms Chum Set Net
 57 Fathoms Chum Drift Net

Jocotlands Slough. (Camps Two Miles above Mouth on Akolarok Slough)

4 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Kinak

125 Dried Kings
2,200 Dried Chums
480 Dried Reds
56 Fathoms King Set Net
80 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Helvick Pt. Camp

3 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages

125 Dried Kings
1,000 Dried Chums
150 Dried Reds.
30 Fathoms King Set Net
65 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Fowler Island

3 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages

75 Dried Kings
2,800 Dried Chums
200 Dried Reds
48 Fathoms King Set Net.
80 Fathoms Chum Drift Net

Narrows - Lower Camp

16 Families, Summer Camp only

Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages

275 Dried Kings
10,000 Dried Chums
900 Dried Reds
54 Fathoms King Set Net
600 Fathoms Chum Drift Net
40 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Narrows - Upper Camp

7 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages

80 Dried Kings
5,200 Dried Chums
200 Dried Reds
20 Fathoms King Set Net
175 Fathoms Chum Drift Net
30 Fathoms Chum Set Net

COPY

Napakciak

25 Families Fishing out of Napakciak in Summer.
 Of these 16 families live permanently at Napakciak
 " " 8 " Winter Headquarters: Tundra
 " " 1 " "

Church: Norwegian 1 "

700 Dried Kings
 20,550 Dried Chums
 2,200 Dried Reds
 176 Fathoms King Set Net
 30 Fathoms Chum Set Net
 1105 Fathoms Chum Drift Net

Island Camp. (Two Miles above Napakciak)

2 Families. Summer Camp Only
 Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages

30 Dried Kings
 2,025 Dried Chums
 250 Dried Reds
 30 Fathoms King Drift Net
 40 Fathoms Chum Drift Net

Ouk-nealea-oakamtes Fishcamp

1 Family. Summer Camp Only
 Winter Headquarters: Lomavik Slough

30 Dried Kings
 1,200 Dried Chums
 150 Dried Reds
 30 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Napaikak Pt. Camp. (One Mile below Napaikak.)

3 Families. Summer Camp Only.
 Winter Headquarters: Napaikak.

20 Dried Kings.
 3,500 Dried Chums.
 500 Dried Reds
 180 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Napaikak.

9 Families fishing out Napaikak in summer.
 Winter Native Population: 22 Families.
 Church: Russian Orthodox.

500 Dried Kings.
 14,250 Dried Chums.
 850 Dried Reds.
 315 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
 60 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
 120 Fathoms King Drift Net.
 30 Fathoms King Set Net.

COPY

Samuelsons.

- 4 Families. 1 Family permanently there.
- 3 Families Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages.
- 200 Dried Kings.
- 3,840 Dried Chums.
- 260 Dried Reds.
- 20 Fathoms King Set Net.
- 200 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
- 40 Fathoms Chum Set Net.

Mattfries Camp.

- 2 Families. Summer Camp Only.
- Winter Headquarters: Samuelsons.
- 100 Dried Kings.
- 2,800 Dried Chums.
- 200 Dried Reds.
- 80 Fathoms Chum Drift Net

Topiluk. (Opposite side river from Mattfries.)

- 3 Families. Summer Camp Only.
- Winter Headquarters: Napaiskak.
- 250 Dried Kings.
- 2,800 Dried Chum.
- 200 Dried Rds.
- 80 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Oscar's Slough.

- 3 Families, Summer Camp Only.
- Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages.
- 150 Dried Kings.
- 1,050 Dried Chums.
- 150 Dried Reds.
- 20 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
- 45 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Bethel.

(Figures compiled from 15 camps, all fishing in the vicinity of Bethel and all having winter headquarters there. Of the 28 families under this heading, only 2 families fish out of Bethel direct during the summer.)

- 28 Families.
- 1,220 Dried Kings.
- 31,450 Dried Chum.
- 4,025 Dried Reds.
- 322 Fathoms King Set Net.
- 40 Fathoms King Drift Net.
- 25 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
- 1122 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
- Church: Moravian.
- Schools: 1 Government.
- 1 Territorial.



Tupper Island Camp. (Lower End of Island.)

7 Families. Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Tundra Villages.

- 190 Dried Kings.
- 3100 Dried Chums.
- 300 Dried Reds.
- 225 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Kioksook's Camp.

2 Families. Summer Camp Only.

Winter Headquarters: Kinak.

- 200 Dried Kings.
- 8,500 Dried Chums.
- 500 Dried Reds.
- 90 Fathoms King Drift Net.
- 90 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Elyah's Camp.

2 Families. Summer Camp Only.

Winter Headquarters: Nine Mile Band above Bethel.

- 20 Dried Kings.
- 2,400 Dried Chums.
- 250 Dried Rds.
- 25 Fathoms King Set Net.
- 60 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Tony the Jap's Camp.

1 Family. A Permanent Camp.

- 125 Dried Kings.
- 3,500 Dried Chums.
- 400 Dried Reds.
- 70 Fathoms King Set Net.
- 45 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Kioksook Slough Camp.

3 Families. Summer Camp Only.

Winter Headquarters: 1 Family Tundra Village.

2 Families Bethel.

- 90 Dried Kings
- 3,100 Dried Chums.
- 400 Dried Reds
- 18 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
- 75 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

COPY

Kwethluk.

(Figures compiled from 5 camps, all fishing in the vicinity of Kwethluk and having winter headquarters there. There are no families fishing directly out of Kwethluk during the summer.)

22 Families.
 1,065 Dried Kings.
 24,385 Dried Chums.
 1,825 Dried Reds.
 110 Fathoms King Set Net.
 150 Fathoms King Drift Net.
 48 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
 675 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
 Church: Russian-Orthodox.
 School: Government.

Akiachak.

(Figures compiled from 4 camps, all fishing in the vicinity of Akiachak and having winter quarters there. Of the 32 families listed, 21 families fish directly out of Akiachak and 11 families fish from camps.)

32 Families.
 1815 Dried Kings.
 18,975 Dried Chums.
 1,950 Dried Reds.
 210 Fathoms King Set Net.
 580 Fathoms King Drift Net.
 166 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
 902 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
 Church: Moravian
 School: Government

Link's Place. (Three Miles below Akiak.)

1 Family Permanently Located.
 212 Dried Kings.
 1,535 Dried Chums.
 126 Dried Reds.
 10 Fathoms King Set Net
 37 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Akiak.

(Figures compiled from 7 camps, all fishing near Akiak and having winter quarters there. Of the 23 families listed, 6 families fish directly out of Akiak and 17 families are out in fishcamps.)

23 Families.
 1,205 Dried Kings.
 17,975 Dried Chums.
 1,425 Dried Reds.
 1 50 lb. Keg Salt Chum and Reds.
 184 Fathoms King Set Net.
 100 Fathoms King Drift Net.
 142 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
 667 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
 Church: Moravian.
 Schools: 1 Government. 1 Territorial.

COPY

Taluksak

(Figures compiled from 4 camps and Taluksak. All camps fishing in vicinity of Taluksak and having winter headquarters there. Of the 15 families listed, 3 families fish directly from Taluksak, and 12 families are out in fishcamps.)

15 Families.
250 Dried Kings.
9,975 Dried Chums.
1,520 Dried Reds.
45 Fathoms King Set Net.
37 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
152 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
3 Fishwheels.
School: Government.

Kalskog.

(Figures compiled from Old Kalskog Village, Kalskog and 2 camps. Of 12 families listed, Old Kalskog has 5 families living there permanently and fishing from there; New Kalskog has 2 families there permanently and fishing from there; the camps have 5 families fishing and making Kalskog their winter headquarters.)

12 Families.
373 Dried Kings
24,020 Dried Chums.
1,950 Dried Reds.
10 Fathoms King Set Net.
205 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
7 Fishwheels.
Church: Catholic
School: Government.

Chaganute.

2 Families. Summer Camp Only.
Winter Headquarters: Kalskog.
30 Dried Kings.
1,750 Dried Chums.
150 Dried Reds.
1 Fishwheel.

Peter Luke's Camp. (Two Miles above Chaganute.)

6 Families. Summer Camp Only.
Winter Headquarters: 1 Family Kalskog.
5 Families Aniak.
80 Dried Kings.
2,750 Dried Chums.
150 Dried Reds.
180 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
2 Fishwheels.

COPY

Nick Williams Camp.

3 Families. Summer Camp Only.
Winter Headquarters: 1 Family Kalskeg.
2 Families Aniak

125 Dried Kings.
3,950 Dried Chums.
225 Dried Reds.
16 Fathoms King Set Net.
17 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
2 Fishwheels.

Crow Village.

2 Families. Permanent at Crow Village.
200 Dried Kings.
4,200 Dried Chums.
300 Dried Reds.
30 Fathoms King Drift Net.
2 Fishwheels.

Aniak.

(Figures compiled from 6 fishercamps and Aniak, Camps all in vicinity of Aniak and having winter headquarters there. Of the total of 20 families listed, 4 families fish directly out of Aniak and 16 families are out in fishcamps.)

20 Families.
1,245 Dried Kings.
43,040 Dried Chums. (Of this amount, 9,000 had been picked up by a trader from camps between Aniak and Kalskeg.)
2,720 Dried Reds.
100 Fathoms Chum Set Net.
200 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
14 Fishwheels.

Russian Mission.

3 Families. Summer Camp Only.
Winter Headquarters: 1 Family Aniak.
2 Families Napiamute.

30 Dried Kings.
2,470 Dried Chums.
130 Dried Reds.
3 Fishwheels.
Church: Russian-Orthodox.

Chofak.

2 Families. Permanently located at Chofak.
40 Dried Kings.
2,215 Dried Chums.
120 Dried Reds.
2 Fishwheels.

Gordon Bettles.

1 Family. Permanently located at Bettles.
40 Dried Kings.
750 Dried Chums.
40 Dried Reds.
2 Fishwheels.

COPY

Napiamute.

(Figures compiled from 5 camps having a total of 12 native families. All camps in vicinity of Napiamute and having winter headquarters there. No families fishing directly out of Napiamute in summer.)

12 Families.
635 Dried Kings.
12,275 Dried Chums.
725 Dried Reds.
165 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.
9 Fishwheels.
School: Government.

TOTAL FAMILIES.*

54 Families Fishing on River & Living in Coast Villages Winter.
78 Families Fishing on River & Living in Tundra Villages Winter.
250 Families Fishing on River & Permanently Located on River.
382 Total Number of Families Fishing on Kuskokwim River between the Mouth and Napiamute.

* (Families would average about five individuals in this report.)

TOTAL GEAR.

47 Fishwheels.
2,095 Fathoms Total King Salmon Set Net.
1,140 Fathoms Total King Salmon Drift Net.
2,309 Fathoms Total Chum Salmon Set Net.
7,955 Fathoms Total Chum Salmon Drift Net.
13,499 Fathoms Total of all Salmon Nets used.

TOTAL SALMON COUNT.*

14,625 Total Dried King Salmon.
323,720 Total Dried Chum Salmon.
31,755 Total Dried Red Salmon.
370,111 3 - 50 lb. Kegs Salt Chum and Reds.
Total Number of Dried Salmon between the Mouth of the Kuskokwim and Napiamute.

* (No allowance made in these figures for the number of salmon used by the natives in their camps from day to day during the fishing season. The amount of King Salmon thus consumed would at least equal the number dried as listed above.)

TOTAL MILEAGE and HOURS RUNNING TIME: PATROLLING KUSKOKWIM RIVER and

including travel from and to the Yukon River
June 488 Miles 90 hrs. 45 min. Running Time.
July 432 Miles. 85 hrs. 55 min. " "
August 603 Miles. 152 hrs. 50 min. " "
1,523 Miles. 329 hrs. 30 min. Running Time.

Respectfully Submitted.

/by/ Theodore R. Lambert
Semi-skilled Labor.

COPY

Fairbanks, Alaska

Commissioner of Fisheries
Washington, D.C.

Annual report of fisheries operations on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers from
Kwiguk to Nenana.

The ice started to run in the Tanana river at Nenana on May 12, and continued to run until May 17 with the highest stage of water ever known at a breakup, the Coot was launched on May 18, the ice jammed about twenty miles below Nenana which backed the water up until there was over two foot of water in the streets at Nenana this continued for five days, when the jam broke, but it jammed again at the mouth of the Tanana River this jam held until May 25, flooding the whole country-(the enclosed snap shots give a good idea of conditions at Tanana during this period) nearly every fish camp along both rivers was either washed away or broken up with the ice, the high water this spring was caused from the extra heavy snow last winter, there was between five and six foot of snow from Tanana to the head waters of both the Yukon and Tanana Rivers and the high water continued through June and July, which was the main cause of none of the camps having any catches to speak of.

There were only three different places along the Yukon where the catches were normal, Pilot Station, Bishop Mountain and Ruby, this can be accounted for in this way, at these three places the river is confined in one channel and not like the rest of it, which has many channels and full of sand bars, with the extreme high water this summer the salmon did not follow what has always been their course, but kept on the bar side of the river and in the slack water on the opposite side from where fish wheels are always located, many wheels were smashed up by drift wood which the river is always full of in high water, as I have reported before a fish wheel is practically useless in a stage of water like we had this summer.

In many places there will be shortages of both human and dog food, but at those places white and black fish can be caught in quantities with a little more effort than it takes to get salmon.

After the river fell this fall, some natives and whites still had their wheels in the river and were having fairly good catches of silvers, but most of them had gone to the hills to hunt caribou.

The run of all species of salmon in Kwiguk Slough was next to nothing this summer, in twenty years this is the second season there has been a short run in Kwiguk, the last time there was a short run was about five or six years ago and was attributed to the mouths filling up with sand.

During the first part of July I wired Oliver Anderson of Bethel on the Kuskoquim River inquiring if any commercial fishing was being done on the Kuskoquim this summer, he replied that Robert Clarke was just sailing a Dux there of Kinge for the outside market, the later part of July I mailed Mr. Clarke a set of Statistical Report blanks, have not heard what his peck was.

Dried dog feed was selling for ten and twelve cents per pound along the Yukon River, so far there is very little in Fairbanks the price here is fifteen cents per pound, many of the Traders along the Yukon had carried over quite a stock from last season, so do not look for any raise in price this winter.

Charles McConagall was employed as Semi-skilled labor doing duty on the Coot during the summer, began work on April, 26, and ended detail on September 28.

The Coot was put in winter quarters at Henana on the Bureau's ways, the high water this summer had deposited large quantities of sand and mud at the foot of the ways which had to be sluiced out before the extensions on the ways could be layed, this extra work was charged to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

/s/ Calvin F. Townsend,

Inspector, Alaska Fisheries.

COPY

Peto Jergensen, Kwiguk Slough

2 Wheels - 150 Kings
20 Fathoms chum nets
12-200# Bbls., hard salted chums
5-200# Bbls., hard salted kings
5 Tons dried chums All locally used

William O'Connor, Kwiguk Slough

1 Wheel
10 Fathoms chum nets
50 Kings
2 Tons dried chums
10-50# Bbls., hard salted chums

15- Native Families- Kwiguk

6 Wheels
50 Fathoms chum nets
100 Kings
4 Tons dried chums

Bugosvik Slough at mouth of Aparoka Pass

1 Native family
1 Wheel
25 Kings
1 Ton dried chums

Apoon Chanell from Aparoka Pass to Hamilton

3 Native families
2 Wheels
75 Kings
2 Tons dried chums
30 Fathoms chum nets

Hamilton, Apoon chanell

6 Native families
50 Fathoms chum nets
10 Fathoms king nets
100 Kings
4 Dried chums

Hill Moores Slough, Apoon chanell

5 Native families
1 Wheel
40 Fathoms chum nets
20 Fathoms king nets
3 Tons dried chums
75 Kings

Akulurak, head of Sun-shine-bay

2 Wheels
300 Kings
13 Tons dried chums

Phillips Slough

2 Native families
2 Wheels
2 Tons dried chums

COPY

	Kamboko - Fish Village
6	Native families
5	Wheels
2	Chum nets, 8- fathoms each
50	Kings
3	Tons dried chums
	Mountain Village
19	Native families
12	Wheels
10	Chum nets, 6 fathoms each
200	Kings
5	Tons dried chums
	Geore Peterson, Old Andreafsky
2	Wheels
2	Chum nets, 9 fathoms each
50	Kings
3	Tons dried chums
	Pitka Point - Mouth of Andreafsky River
10	Native families
1	Wheel
9	Chum nets, 6 fathoms each
3	Tons dried chums
	Pilot Station
8	Native families
4	Wheels
7	Chum nets, 8 fathoms each
500	Kings
9	Tons dried chums
	Marshall, Ingahmuto, & Tuckobuk
15	Native families
7	Wheels
9	Chum nets, 6 fathoms each
7	Tons dried chums
100	Kings
	Russian Mission
9	Native families
2	Wheels
6	Chum nets, 7 fathoms each
5	Tons dried chums
	Chaganute
6	Native families
5	Chum nets, 6 fathoms each
3	Tons dried chums
	Tuckers Landing, Alex Holmberg
1	Chum nets 7 fathoms
1	Ton dried chums
	Pianute
12	Native families
1	Wheels

COPY

Plover (continued)

Chum nets, 15-fathoms each

Tons dried chum. This camp was completely washed away.

Holy Cross

11 Native families

4 Wheels

4 Chum nets, 30 fathoms each

110 Kings

3 Tons dried chum

James Walker, Holy Cross

2 Wheels

2 Chum nets, 30 fathoms each

100 Kings

6 Tons dried chum

Bonassella Fish Camp

8 Native families

7 Wheels

2 Chum nets, 10 fathoms each

4 Tons dried chum

Anvik, 6-mile point and 8-mile point

19 Native families

12 Wheels

5 Chum nets, 10 fathoms each

8 Tons dried chum

Halls Rapids

9 Native families

8 Wheels

200 Kings

7 Tons dried chum

Karoo, H. T. Phillips, 3- Native families

5 Wheels

100 Kings

4 Tons dried chum

Blackburn - Mr. Thurmond

1 Wheel

150 Kings

3 Tons dried chum

Kaltag

20 Native families

16 Wheels

200 Kings

8 Tons dried chum

Half way

8 Native families

7 Wheels

100 Kings

5 Tons dried chum

COPY

4

	Milato		
15		Native families	
12		Wheels	
8		Tons dried chums	
	Kuyuk Station		
14		Native families	
18		Wheels	
7		Tons dried chums	
	Bishop Mountain		
2		Native families	
3		Wheels	
9		Tons dried chums	
400		Kings	
	Galena		
4		Native families	
3		Wheels	
2		Tons dried chums	
	Merry Widow Bend		
3		Native families	
3		Wheels	
100		Kings	
2		Tons dried chums	
	Whiskey Creek vacant this season.		
	Camps between Whiskey Creek and Ruby		
13		Native families	
12		Wheels	
200		Kings	
8		Tons dried chums	
	Neloai, Charles Knox		
1		Wheel	
3		Tons dried chums	
	Clarke Camp		
2		Wheels	
600		Kings	
9		Tons dried chums	
	Ruby, Alex Brown		
3		Wheels	
700		Kings	
7		Tons dried chums	
	Ruby, Red Allen		
2		Wheels	
300		Kings	
5		Tons dried chums	

COPY

Allens to Kokrines
 10 Native families
 8 Wheels
 150 Kings
 5 Tons dried chums

 Palasades - John Swenson
 2 Wheels
 100 Kings
 2 Tons dried chums

 Griders
 6 Native families
 6 Wheels
 200 Kings
 4 Tons dried chums

 Hobsons
 4 Native families
 5 Wheels
 200 Kings
 5 Tons dried chums

 Tanana
 6 Native families
 4 Tons dried chums
 5 Wheels

 Tanana River - from Tanana to Nenana
 15 Native families
 14 Wheels
 12 Tons dried chums

Wheels	Families	Kings	Chum nets	King nets	Dried chums
192	269	5,528	933-FA.	20 Fa.	227

227
 1.2

227
 12

 239
 1.2

 241
 1.2

 242.4

COPY

Annual report of Salteries operating at the mouth of the Yukon River for export for the season of 1937.

Only two out-fits fished this season, the Northern Commercial Company and St. Mary's Mission, the Northern Commercial Company had their barge anchored in Achbaron Channel, the same place as last season and used their sod house for temporary cold storage, their entire pack was 102- 500¢ tierses of wild cured kings all of which were shipped to Seattle on the S.S. Victoria from St. Michael, all fish were caught with gill nets out-side the mouth of the Yukon by native fishermen, all help employed in the fish house were natives.

The extreme hight water caused considerable damage to the nets as the river was full of drift wood, caving banks contributed plenty of roots and mossmaking it necessary to clean the nets every few hours, the absence of Belugas was very noticeable this season, where in past years there has always been hundreds of them follow the runs, this year there were practically none.

Kings not suitable for wild curing and small fish caught in their nets were turned over to Natives camps at the saltery.

St. Mary's Mission had their camp at the head of Sun-shine-bay in Aeropok Slough, they started the season with six wheels, but four of them were broken up with drift wood in the first few days, their pack was 23-800¢ tierses of wild cure kings all caught inside the stakes with wheels, their pack was shipped to Seattle on the S.S. Victoria, nearly all of their labor was done by children from their Mission, both boys and girls, their kings catch was 1,200.

Kwiguk Slough did not produce fish enough this season to feed their dogs, in former years Kern had always got enough kings for his hard salt pack and for his hand cannery, but this year they had to move the cannery down to the Saltery or they would have had none.

Marked charts are being mailed under separate cover.

COPY

3- Fishery operations.

A- Northern Commercial Company operated the hand Cannery formerly owned and operated by Kern, tried to operate in Kuyuk Slough, but could not get any kings there, so they moved down to Anahran Cannery where their Saltery was located, their pack was 60- cases of 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ cans of kings.

B- None

C- Axel Alstrom former foreman was removed and Andrew Prince put in his place.

D- None

E- None

Fa Northern Commercial Company and St. Mary's Mission mild cured kings for export Frank Kern sold his interests to the Northern Commercial Company and left the country, Chris Lauredson sold his tierces and the small stock of salt to the N.C. Co.

Northern Commercial Co.
St. Mary's Mission

102- 800 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tierces M.C. Kings
23- 800 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tierces M.C. Kings

C- None

4- Gear operated

A- Northern Commercial Company- gear operated outside stakes - 350- Fa. king nets
St. Mary's Mission- gear operated inside stakes - 2- fish wheels

B- None

C- None

5- Run and escapement

A- First kings were caught at the mouth on June, 11, light runs during the whole season, but June, 19, was the best catch of the season, the chums came in the river at the same time the kings did, but none were caught down at the Saltery, during the whole season all streams tributary to the Yukon were at flood stage, this no doubt will be the cause of a lot of the spawning beds being left high and dry before the eggs have a chance hatch.

B- None

6- Stream marking, markers were put out at Agekalerok and Nylak.

7- Stream improvement and predatory control. None.

8- Patrol seasonal history.

A- Launch Coot was used for patrol duty on the Yukon River and at it's mouth

B- Charles McGonagall was employed as Semi-skilled labor at \$5.00 per day, started work on April 26 - duties engineer and assistant on Coot

COPY

- 9- Complaints and prosecutions. None.
- 10- Conditions local whites and natives. Considerable improvement over last season owing to heavy catch of furs all over the lower river country, earnings in the fisheries and employment reduced owing to Kerns plant being closed, there was over \$5,500.00 less paid out at the mouth of the Yukon than last season.
- A. Approximate earnings of those engaged in the fisheries - \$4,680.00
- B. Employment- Less than one quarter of the natives employed. Always in need.
- C. Possibilities of gainful pursuits other than fishing - Trapping in winter.
- 11- Cooperative services rendered to other branches of the Government - None.
- 12- Unusual occurrences noted through the season pertinent to the fisheries, including tagging operations - None.
- 13- Recommendations - Recommend that the present limited pack regulations be left as they are regardless of any protests that will come in to the Washington Office, there are no doubt shortages at some places along the Yukon, but must be expected any season when the river is at flood stage during the runs.

COPY

Northern Commercial Company's catch of king salmon by day out-side the mouth of the Yukon River for June, 1937 - All caught with gill nets.

June	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Boat	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
11	16	1	5	3	23			48
12	19	5	7	5	12			48
13	8	3	14	2	12			39
14	11	0	4	3	7			25
15	3	6	6	82	52	67		216
16	8	7	0	108	85	27		235
17	38	41	54	114	68	73		388
18	27	19	21	92	64	36		259
19	101	149	48	63	39	57		457
20	2	44	3	27	32	12		120
21	21	30	10	4	12	2	11	90
22	3	1	9	3	3	1	4	24
23	20	19	55	15	4	7	24	144
24	24	3	13	11	20	3	30	104
25	48	70	91	26	18	8	29	290
26	63	62	86	25	36	61	43	376
27	49	100	149	18	30	38	32	416
28	75	102	84	21	27	79	0	388
29	2	5	2	19	21	2	0	31
30	11	41	10	22	12	24	0	120
	549	708	671	663	577	497	173	3,838 Wild cured

July

1	5	21	7	10	15	20	14	92
2	134	110	161	5	36	171	52	669
3	28	28	56	0	7	59	23	201
4	17	6	9	0	1	17	0	50
5	0	6	0	2	2	0	10	20
6	14	17	68	0	0	62	36	197
	198	188	301	17	61	329	195	1,229 Wild cured
7	12	16	6	2	4	9	23	72
8	5	8	8	0	0	3	5	29
9	2	0	5	0	0	3	2	12
10	1	0	3	3	1	2	1	11
	20	24	22	5	5	17	31	124 Canned

COPY