

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 Bugamavik 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 Akulurak 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.

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The total catch of Kings from Kriguk 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 ~~break~~ breaks them and stops them.

The Chum run at Mulato 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, Mulato 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 wheels out of commission here so no silvers were being caught.

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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 that as the Natives sell that 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.

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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-kwim 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.

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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 " " " " " " " " " "
 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- " " " " " " " " " "
 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

Products, from the above fish

198-800#- tierces wild 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

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

Krignuk Slough - Pete Jorgensen

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

Krignuk Slough ----- W. F. O'Connor

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

Krignuk ----- Natives

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

Krignuk ----- Axel Alstrom

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

Krignuk Slough ----- N.C. Co.

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

Pastolic and Vicinity

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

Bugamavik - Natives

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

Hamilton-Apoon 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 - Apoon 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 ----- 400
Wheels ----- 1

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Russian Mission - Natives

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

Pianute - 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

9 Mile 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 ----- 149,91

Blackburn-Thurmond-White

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

Kaltag - Natives

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

Mulato - 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

Alce Brown - Ruby - White

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

Red Allen - Ruby - White

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

John Pilback - Ruby - White

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

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Maintees 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

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Nulato, 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.

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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 during 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 noticable 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 Erickson 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. Mary's 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;

St.Mary's Mission

Chris Lauridsen

N.C.Co;

W.F.O'Connor

Pete Jorgensen

All Hard salt fish sold locally.

G-None

(1)-176) 600# tierces mild cure Kings

15 " " " " "

7 " " " " "

4,400-# Hard Salt.

5,400# " "

7,500# " "

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4- Gear Operated.

A-N.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 Agaklakh(Tin-kan Point) and Nylak.

7-Stream improvement and predatory control.

None

8- Patrol seasonal history.

A-The launch Coot departed from Nulato in May 1918 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 B. was chartered for patrol work on the Kuskokwim River.

B-Theodore R. Lambert was employed from April 21 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 earnings 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.

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,

/by/

Calvin F. Townsend
Inspector, Alaska Fisheries.

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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	3	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	1221
" 20	14	28	149	125	39	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	797
" 23	12	0	62	0	0	0	53	7	0	134
" 24	33	44	104	92	75	135	35	43	40	601
" 25	53	37	111	111	109	147	39	49	42	761
" 26	22	26	33	72	110	130	50	36	29	501
" 27	12	7	22	31	21	78	23	30	18	231
" 28	22	23	25	55	24	30	12	16	17	221
" 29	62	0	68	118	28	37	35	97	144	581
" 30	6	4	12	29	16	17	20	17	168	281
July-1	16	18	17	52	18	54	6	8	9	211
" 2	6	12	6	33	12	27	8	5	6	111
" 3	6	11	10	34	31	45	13	17	22	181
" 4	33	21	35	136	17	35	11	29	42	361
" 5	24	20	22	125	25	76	22	33	37	381
" 6	17	25	83	61	8	56	14	22	54	341
" 7	12	23	39	47	1	35	4	13	38	231
" 8	3	7	11	3	2	6	2	6	11	111
" 9	7	12	11	12	6	10	9	0	0	111
" 10	15	11	9	9	2	11	1	1	11	111
	1220	710	2075	2089	1231	2502	2239	895	926	12,277

Northern Commercial Co. ----- 22,342 -- Caught outside mouth of river.
 St. Marys Mission 1,000 -- Caught inside mouth of river.
 Lauridsen 385 -- " " " "
13,727

/s/ Calvin F. Townsend

COPY

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

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Seattle
Juneau

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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 Napiamute 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, Aldachak, and Tulukeak 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 Tulukzak 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.

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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, Napiamute 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 Napiamute - 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 Napiamute, 94 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 subsistence 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 Popokamute to Jokvuk, 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 subsistence, 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 forgo 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 Popokamute, 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 Akolurek. 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.

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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 Aldiak - 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,

/by/ Theodore R. Lambert

Fisheries: Semi-Skilled Labor.

COPY

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

Popokanute

5 Families. Summer Camp Only.

Winter Headquarters: Coast Villages.

10 Dried Kings.
1,450 Dried Chums
300 Dried Reds
2 50 lb. Eggs 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
96 Fathoms Chum Set Net

COPY

Capt. John's Fishcamp

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

Jokvlk

3 Families. Summer Camp Only
 Winter Headquarters: Menok
 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: Kogialak River

110 Dried Kings
 1430 Dried Chums
 275 Dried Reds
 60 Fathoms King Set Net
 67 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Apokak - Mouth of Apokak Elough

7 Families. Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: 2 Families Warehouse Pt.

3 Families at Head of Kak River

85 Dried Kings
 1540 Dried Chums
 250 Dried Reds.
 30 Fathoms King Set Net
 84 Fathoms Chum Set Net

Apokak - Upper Camp (Four Miles Above Apokak)

2 Families. Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Kak

40 Dried Kings
 970 Dried Chums
 180 Dried Reds
 15 Fathoms King Set Net
 35 Fathoms Chum Set Net

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

7 Families. Summer Camp Only.

Winter Headquarters: Kak Village

375 Dried Kings
 3,280 Dried Chums
 700 Dried Reds
 77 Fathoms King Set Net
 140 Fathoms Chum Set Net

COPY

Kok Village

2 Families (Fishing in Summer)

Winter Population: About 26 Native Families

Church: Russian

School: Government

150 Dried Kings
1,800 Dried Chums
390 Dried Rads
30 Fathoms King Set Net
40 Fathoms Chum Set Net

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

7 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: Kok Village

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

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

6 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: 3 Families Quiglow

2 Families Kinak

1 Family Togiak

125 Dried Kings
2,000 Dried Chums
600 Dried Rads
72 Fathoms King Set Net
100 Fathoms Chum Set Nets

Quiglow

14 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: 6 Families Quiglow

8 Families Kinak

210 Dried Kings
2,400 Dried Chums
620 Dried Rads
24 Fathoms King Set Net
259 Fathoms Chum set net

Joostlands

7 Families, Summer Camp Only

Winter Headquarters: 5 Families Kinak

2 Families Togiak

325 Dried Kings
3,100 Dried Chums
630 Dried Rads
72 Fathoms King Set Net
26 Fathoms Chum Set Net
37 Fathoms Chum Drift Net

COPY

Jocatlans Slough. (Camps Two Miles above Mouth on Ahlaretok Slough)

4 Families, Summer Camp Only
Winter Headquarters: Kinak
125 Dried Kings
2,800 Dried Chums
400 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 Set

COPY

Napaklak

25 Families Fishing out of Napaklak in Summer.

Of these 16 families live permanently at Napaklak

" " 8 " Winter Headquarters: Kundra

Church: Moravian 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 Napaklak)

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-neales-oakamutes 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.

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

3 Families. Summer Camp Only.

Winter Headquarters: Napaishkak.

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

Napaishkak.

9 Families fishing out Napaishkak 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 Chums.
 200 Dried Reds.
 80 Fathoms Chum Drift Net.

Cesar'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 Chums.
 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.

COPY

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.

Kloosook'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 Bend above Bethel.

20 Dried Kings.
2,400 Dried Chums.
250 Dried Reds.
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.

Kloosook Slough Camp.

3 Families. Summer Camp Only.

Winter Headquarters: 1 Family Tundra Village.

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

2 Families Bethel.

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

Tuluksak

(Figures compiled from 4 camps and Tuluksak. All camps fishing in vicinity of Tuluksak and having winter headquarters there. Of the 15 families listed, 3 families fish directly from Tuluksak, 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 Lake'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 Kalskog.

2 Families Aniak

125 Dried Kings.
 3,350 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 Kalskog.)
 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.
 125 Dried Reds.
 2 Fishwheels.

Gordon Family.

1 Family. Permanently located at Bettles.

40 Dried Kings.
 150 Dried Chums.
 20 Dried Reds.
 2 Fishwheels.

COPY

Napiasute.

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

* (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.
 7,945 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.
 3 - 50 lb. Kegs Salt Chum and Reds.
 370,111 Total Number of Dried Salmon between the Mouth of the Kuskokwim and Napiasute.

* (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	607 Miles.	152 hrs. 50 min.	" "
	1,523 Miles.	329 hrs. 30 min.	Running Time.

Respectfully Submitted.

/by/

Theodore R. Lambert
 Semi-skilled Labor.

COPY