

**DRAFT**

**GUIDE**

*to the*

**HOLDINGS**

*of the*

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
ALASKA REGION**

*National Archives - Alaska Region*

*654 West 3rd Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501*

**DRAFT**

## **NOTE TO USERS:**

This is a *draft* guide to the holdings of the National Archives' regional office located in Anchorage, Alaska. The records described herein have been formally accessioned into the legal custody of the National Archives and are, with a few exceptions, open to all researchers.

The National Archives - Alaska Region also has custody of over 6,000 cubic feet of "pre-archival" records, those records that still belong to the agency that created them and are available for research only with written permission of that agency.

Researchers should be aware that many earlier records relating to Alaska are held by the National Archives in Washington, D.C. These records are available only through research trips to Washington or by arranging for copies of desired material.

The Alaska Region also holds over 75,000 roles of microfilm, including the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920. These holdings include a large number of Alaska-specific records not held in textual format by the Region.

The Alaska Region is located at 654 West 3rd. Ave., Anchorage, which is the south side of 3rd between F and G Sts. The office is open to the public 8am - 4pm, Monday-Friday, and one Saturday a month (usually the first one). Due to staff limitations on Saturdays, no textual records are provided unless by prior arrangement. Researchers are urged to call ahead to confirm Saturday openings.

The Alaska Region can be contacted at 907-271-2441, FAX 907-271-2442, or by e-mail at [archives@alaska.nara.gov](mailto:archives@alaska.nara.gov)

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**RECORDS OF THE U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION****RECORD GROUP 4**

By Executive Order of August 10, 1917, President Wilson created the U.S. Food Administration to assure the supply, conservation, and distribution of essential foods during World War I. The Administration was also intended to facilitate transportation and distribution of food, prevent monopolies and hoarding, and to maintain government control over foods and to do so mainly through voluntary agreements and licensing systems. The President appointed Herbert Hoover to head the new agency and under his authority, food administrators were appointed for each state and territory. After the Armistice on November 11, 1918, the Food Administration quickly lost purpose and its rules and regulations were revoked. By Executive Order of August 21, 1920, the remaining functions of the agency ended and its records transferred to the U.S. Grain Corporation.

The Federal Food Administration for Alaska was created in November 1917. Judge Royal A. Garrison became the Administrator and, upon his death in July 1918, Philip R. Bradley became Federal Food Administrator until the office closed February 15, 1919.

Alaska was divided into four regions corresponding to the judicial divisions, the first and third being directly under the Federal Food Administrator and the second and fourth under divisional directors (see section on U.S. District Courts, RG-21, page xx). Garrison's office was in Juneau where his staff consisted of his Assistant and Executive Secretary; "directors" for education, home economics, religious and fraternal organizations, salmon, fresh fish, and library; "representatives" for merchants, restaurants and hotels, and traveling men; a statistician; and 110 divisional, district, and local food administrators located in the main towns and camps of the Territory. Although the Federal presence in Alaska was pervasive, most agencies if they maintained distinct area offices at all, did so with a diminutive staff in a very few sites. Even today, the most popular road atlas lists only 73 towns in Alaska with populations over 300 and seventy percent of these have less than 1000 residents. The creation, almost overnight, of the ubiquitous net of the U.S. Food Administration must have been truly startling to many Alaskans.

The Food Administrator met with concerned Alaskans to establish "reasonable" prices for goods, began efforts to reduce use of wheat flour, implemented the sugar rationing plan, and launched a vigorous publicity campaign. As with many agencies throughout the Territory's lifespan, the Food Administration paid particular attention to the fishing industry, especially prices for the catch, canning, and expanding marketing. In May 1918, the Administration posted maximum prices to be paid for the catch, although these had to be adjusted in July to reflect more realistic point-of-delivery costs. During the same period, the Food Administrator negotiated a rate-break in westward shipping for potatoes grown in the Matanuska Valley from \$12 to \$4 per ton. He also gained advantageous rates for shipments of food stuffs to Siberian Russia, then in the throes of its revolution.

The Great War came to a close in November 1918, ending the justification for the agency's existence. The Administration's food restrictions were removed in tiers, beginning with those most affecting individuals and progressing to those concerning industry and trade. However, since there were no manufacturers or wholesalers in Alaska and very few retailers whose businesses had ever fallen under the USFA, the Territory was very quickly relieved of all restrictions. The office closed on February 15, 1919.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1917-1919. Volume: 6 cubic feet

The records consist mainly of general correspondence relating to administrative concerns, conservation and consumption of food, food supplies, public education, wholesale and retail food costs, and users of commercial quantities of rationed commodities. In addition, there is extensive documentation relating to the fishing industry, the annual salmon pack, and related issues. Also included are copies of the "Official Food News Bulletins" for August-November 1918, card lists of various licenses, and sugar ration cards for Treadwell, Alaska for 1918. There is data on places using quantities of rationed commodities in excess of personal levels (boarding houses, hotels, fishing boats, etc) and well as unusual information such as, for example, a census of missionaries practicing within the Territory.

**RELATED RECORDS:** The Alaska Region has custody of charts showing the location of canneries, salmon research data, fisheries agents logs from the Pribilof Islands.

## **FINDING AIDS**

Box lists

Preliminary Inventory of the U.S. Food Administration, 1917-20 (1943) [PI-3]

Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Publication No. 18: History of the U.S. Food Administration 1917-1919.]

## **RELATED MICROFILM**

J87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska

M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958

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**RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION****RECORD GROUP 9**

By an Executive order of June 16, 1933 and by the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, President Roosevelt created the National Recovery Administration (NRA). The new agency was to counter the impact of the Great Depression by fostering a rehabilitation of industry and trade, expand employment, and improve labor conditions. To help accomplish this goal, special codes of fair competition were drafted under NRA supervision to govern industries and trades, and a "blanket code" (the President's reemployment agreement) was offered for voluntary acceptance by employers pending the approval of specific codes. Often portrayed as a lightning rod of opposition to the New Deal, the NRA became the focal point of this disagreement which culminated on May 27, 1935, when the Supreme Court declared mandatory codes unconstitutional. After this, NRA activities were confined to promoting industrial cooperation and preparing a series of economic studies. On January 1, 1936, the Administration was terminated and most of its divisions transferred to the Department of Commerce for liquidation by April 1. The study program was transferred to the Committee of Industrial Analysis assisted by the Division of Industrial Economics, which was established in the Department of Commerce. Promotion of industrial cooperation remained under the direction of the Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation. The Committee of Industrial Analysis and its adjunct division terminated on February 1937 and the Office of the Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation ceased to function June 30 of that year.

Initially, NRA officials managed their Alaska program from Washington, D.C., at that time a common Federal practice in governing the Territory. Since implementing the NRA program proved difficult from the far-distant capital, an NRA office opened in Juneau on January 15, 1934, and Hugh J. Wade relocated from Washington to become the "Deputy Administrator, National Recovery Administration in Alaska." There were no legal or consumer advisors assigned to the Alaska office and, until April 11, 1935, Wade was also charged with the compliance work performed in the United States by the NRA State Directors. In addition, Wade fulfilled the duties that were effected elsewhere by agents of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration.

The most pressing issue facing Wade upon transferring to Juneau was whether the NRA codes pending approval in the United States would work in Alaska or if distinct territorial codes were needed. To assist Wade in this task, the Administration created a Recovery Board consisting of a Labour Advisor and an Industrial Advisor, both positions filled by Alaskans.

The "mainland" codes generally proved suitable for most Alaskan industries although two provisions, the hour limits and the wage conditions, proved impossible to reconcile during NRA's brief Alaska tenure. More than anything else, the difficulties in resolving these two issues reflected the unique conditions of working in Alaska. The underlying philosophy of the NRA codes - to put as many people to work at a livable wage as possible - was rendered ludicrous by the unique climatic and geographic conditions in the remote Territory. For example, the NRA codes strove to

limit the hours a person worked in order to give *more* people *some* work. But settlement in Alaska was typically so thin and skilled labour at such a premium, there often was not an unemployed person who could be put to work by regulating the employed counterpart's hours. Similarly, many businesses could only operate during the fleeting summer and working crews nearly 'round-the-clock not only made sense, it was often the only way both owners and labour could survive.

For three reasons, the NRA did enjoy some spectacular successes in Alaska. First, except for fishing, most businesses depended upon Federal procurement. Since a business had to be in compliance with its industry's NRA code before competing for government money, Wade had a powerful tool in urging cooperation. Second, businesses in Alaska were not engaged in interstate trade, meaning that affected Alaskans could not claim the unconstitutionality of the NRA on these grounds. The NRA also gave Wade authority to exempt a member of a trade or industry from the provisions of any code concerning fair competition for any transaction with the Territory. Only the fishing and logging industries stood outside this sweeping authority because of the directness of their competition with interests in the United States.

After May 1935, when the Supreme Court declared the NRA unconstitutional, business in Alaska rapidly reverted to pre-code activity. The records show that, before his office closed, Wade noted a rise in child labour, a return to premiums and lotteries to attract business, revival of the contract labor system in the canneries, and abandonment of minimum wages.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: Jan. 1934-Aug. 1935. Volume: 4 cubic feet

The records consist mainly of correspondence, reports, and memoranda relating to the creation, implementation, and interpretation of NRA codes for Alaskan industries and businesses. Much of this material is original documents addressed to or copies of documents from Deputy Administrator Hugh J. Wade and concerns the extractive industries: mining, logging, and especially fishing. In particular, emphasis is on the salmon industry. Other subjects included are establishment of trade associations, NRA wage-and-hour regulations and Alaskan reactions, labour unions, trade practices, marketing policies of Alaskan industries, summaries and histories of industries, and material containing price data, both current and historical. There are a number of petitions for exemptions which give detailed lists of prices for goods and services. There are also numerous documents detailing complaints and petitioning the Deputy Administrator for assistance. Subjects so addressed include child labour, the impact of aliens on employment, and unfair competitive practices. There is a particularly insightful file on the competitive struggle between the Coliseum and Variety Theaters in Petersburg. Also of particular interest is the repetitive detailing of Alaskans' perceptions of the special work conditions caused by the Territory's climate and geography contrasted to NRA codes devised with a "Lower 48" mentality.



**FINDING AIDS**

Box List

Preliminary Inventory of the records of the National Recovery Administration  
(1952) [PI-44]**RELATED MICROFILM**

I-17 Records of the Works Projects Administration Relating to Alaska, 1935-1944

M-939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958

P-2009 Official Photograph Album, Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation,  
Matanuska Colonization Project, 1935

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**RECORDS OF THE US DISTRICT COURTS****RECORD GROUP 21**

By the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789, Congress established the United States District and Circuit Courts. The jurisdiction and powers of these Federal courts have varied with subsequent legislation, but district courts have generally had original jurisdiction in admiralty and bankruptcy cases, suits for penalties or seizures under federal laws, non-capital criminal proceedings, and suits exceeding \$100 in value in which the United States was the plaintiff. The circuit courts heard appeals from district courts, one circuit court being responsible for several district courts in a geographic area and usually composed of one or more judges from those district courts riding the circuit through their region. These circuit courts had original jurisdiction over actions involving aliens or between citizens of different states and in law and equity suits where the matter in dispute exceeded \$500. In 1891 the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit courts was transferred to the newly created circuit courts of appeals. The Judiciary Act of 1911 abolished the circuit courts and provided for the transfer of their records and remaining jurisdiction to the district courts.

Initially, most states had one district and one circuit court with additional districts created as the business of the courts increased. Many of the districts were divided into divisions with the court holding session in various cities within the district. In 1812, circuit courts were authorized to appoint U.S. Commissioners to assist in the taking of bail and affidavits. Commissioners' court functions subsequently expanded to include authority to issue arrest warrants, examine persons charged with offenses against federal laws, initiate actions in admiralty matters, and institute proceedings for violation of civil rights legislation.

Territorial district courts were generally established by the act that created that territory and had jurisdiction over Federal civil, criminal, and bankruptcy actions as well as civil and criminal jurisdiction similar to that of state courts. Records created by a territorial court acting in its capacity as a Federal court often became the property of the Federal district court upon statehood. For example, records of the current U.S. District Court for Puerto Rico at San Juan include records of the earlier U.S. Provisional Court in that city.

From the purchase of Alaska in 1867 to its organization by Congress as a civil district in 1884, there were no courts in the vast territory acquired from Russia. In 1868, Congress extended the laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation, and customs to the new land and specifically stated that violations would be prosecuted in the Federal courts of California, Oregon, or Washington. It also gave those courts original jurisdiction in Alaskan cases. The United States Army exercised practical jurisdiction until 1877 when the War Department used the Nez Perce conflict as an excuse to withdraw its tiny garrisons. From 1879 until the creation of the first civil government in 1884, authority rested with the U.S. Navy. During the years between, 1877-1879, such governmental authority as existed at all, lay with the collector of customs and, for a brief bizarre moment, with HMS *Osprey*. In 1884, as part of the civil organization established by the Organic Act, Congress created one judicial district for all of Alaska and directed that a term of the court be held each year in Sitka, the Russian capital, and Wrangell. In addition, the Organic Act authorized the new court to have offices in Juneau City and "Oonalashka" in addition to Sitka and Wrangell. U.S. Commissioners were authorized for each of these four towns to have civil and criminal powers similar to those conferred on justices of the peace in Oregon. The U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska first met on November 4, 1884, at Sitka. The records held by the Alaska Region begin at this point.

The Organic Act left a number of things unspecified. It made no mention of bankruptcy actions or jury trials. In fact, the first criminal case ever heard (*US v. Charlie Kie*), a murder conviction of an Alaskan Native, was overturned because the act did not provide for trial by jury, did not account for the legal status of Natives, and the court had given the defendant a prison term longer than legally allowed.

Sparked by the gold rushes, Alaska's population underwent explosive growth after 1900. By an act of Congress on June 6, 1900, Alaska was divided into three judicial divisions with headquarters at Juneau, Saint Michael (at the mouth of the Yukon River), and Eagle City (closest American town to the initial gold strikes). The First Division, comprising southeast Alaska, encompassed the region east of 141° West Longitude, effectively the southern panhandle. The Second Division included all of northwest Alaska from where the Colville River emptied into the Arctic Ocean, roughly halfway between the Canadian boundary and Point Barrow, then south and west to Kuskokwim Bay, encompassing almost all the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean coasts. In other words, an area about the size of Texas and which is, even today, largely a trackless wilderness with tiny pinpricks of human habitation. The Third Division encompassed all of the areas not included within the First or Second Divisions. Generally, this meant a long corridor between the Canadian boundary at 141°W on the east to the border with the Second District on the west and from the

Pacific to the Arctic Oceans, a linear distance greater than from Philadelphia to Chicago. It also included the two thousand-mile stretch of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands.

This three-part structure remained in existence until 1909 when a fourth district was created by slicing off the top two-thirds of the Third Judicial Division. The reduced Third's headquarters were relocated to Valdez. The new Fourth Division's boundaries consisted of all areas lying east of the Second Division and west of 141°W and north of the Third. The court seat was at Fairbanks.

In July 1910, the district court at Valdez began operating a floating court by using a U.S. Revenue Cutter to transport judges and other court officials to villages within the Third Division. The floating court operated among the communities of Kodiak, Chignik, Unga, Unalaska, Dillingham, Koggiung, and other villages that were accessible by water.

In 1939, the courthouse in Valdez burned and the court moved to Anchorage. The move was illustrative of Alaska for, although Anchorage was the nearest town, it was 300 miles away over two formidable mountain ranges. The next few years witnessed the rise of Anchorage as Alaska's lead city and the court never returned to Valdez. An act of Congress on November 22, 1943, designated Anchorage as the permanent seat of the Third District.

Like the gold rushes before it, World War Two brought unprecedented growth to Alaska but, unlike the rushes, this tide of migration proved more durable. On July 7, 1958, Congress passed the Alaska Statehood Act and constituted a U.S. District Court for the new State of Alaska. During the transition period, the territorial district court was authorized to operate for up to a three-year period unless the President proclaimed that the U.S. District Court was prepared to assume its functions. The four-division structure was dissolved and a single judicial district for the State of Alaska was authorized pending the admission of Alaska as a state. The structure of the territorial court continued to meet and keep offices at Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Nome. On February 20, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower declared that the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska in operation).

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1884-1991\*

Volume: 2131 cubic feet

\*There may be gaps within the date spans listed below. Dates, types, and completeness of case files vary by district and division.

Records of the U.S. District Court for the District (1884-1912), Territory (1912-1958), and State of Alaska (1959 on).

### District of Alaska, Sitka

Civil Case Files            1884-1900

Criminal Case Files        1884-1900

First Division, Sitka and Juneau

Bankruptcy Case Files 1945-1955  
Civil Case Files 1901-1955  
Criminal Case Files 1901-1960  
Naturalization Cases 1900-1929  
U.S. Commissioner Cases 1913-1955

First Division, Ketchikan

Civil Case Files 1911-1955  
Criminal Case Files 1909-1955  
Naturalization Files 1906-1960

First Division, Skagway

Criminal Case Files 1902-1909  
Naturalization Cases 1901-1917

First Division, Valdez

Civil Cases 1901-1902

Second Division, St. Michael and Nome

Admiralty Case Files 1900-1950  
Bankruptcy Case Files 1901-1953  
Civil Case Files 1908-1959  
Criminal Case Files 1900-1955

Third Division, Anchorage (includes Valdez, Cordova, Seward)

Bankruptcy Case Files 1935-1955  
Civil Case Files 1915-1971  
Criminal Case Files 1902-1960  
Naturalization Files 1903-1991  
U.S. Commissioner Civil Cases 1923-1948  
U.S. Commissioner Criminal Cases 1923-1946

Third Division, Cordova

Mixed Bankruptcy, Civil, and Criminal Case Files 1911-1943

Third Division, Seward

Mixed Bankruptcy, Civil, and Criminal Case Files 1911-1941

Third Division, Valdez

Mixed Bankruptcy and Civil Case Files 1902-1939

Fourth Division, Eagle City and Fairbanks

Bankruptcy Case Files	1908-1960
Civil Case Files	1900-1960
Criminal Case Files	1900-1959
Naturalization Files	1910-1924

Fourth Division, Ruby

Bankruptcy Case Files	1913-1916
Civil Case Files	1913-1920
Criminal Case Files	1912-1917
Naturalization Files	1908-1920

Fourth Division, Iditarod

Bankruptcy Case Files	1912
Civil Case Files	1911-1924
Criminal Case Files	1911-1924
Naturalization Files	1913-1915

District of Alaska, Anchorage

Civil Case Files	1960-1971
Criminal Case Files	1960-1967
Naturalization Cases	1960-1991

District of Alaska, Fairbanks

Bankruptcy Case Files	1960-1973
Civil Case Files	1960-1973
Criminal Case Files	1960-1973

The records relate to a wide variety of actions including murder, assault, rape, theft, condemnation of vessels seized for illegal pelagic sealing, other maritime activities, naturalization, smuggling and other violations of customs regulations, illegal manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages, violations of the Migratory Bird Act and other environmental legislation, bankruptcy, collections of debts, divorce, and Native interests.

The bulk of the court's records consist of case files arranged numerically by the docketing number assigned at the time the case was filed. Case files typically include the original papers created by the court or entered by attorneys or parties in the legal action including complaints, indictments, petitions, motions, subpoenas, depositions, affidavits, writs, and judgments or final decrees. Bankruptcy files usually contain petitions or creditors and evidence of the bankrupt's assets and liabilities. Until creation of the state court system in 1960, Federal courts adjudicated divorce actions and these final typically contain petitions, final decrees, and miscellaneous supporting documents. Occasionally, cases contain exhibit material such as the murder case of Russian Jack Marunenکو which has bullets and bits of skull. More typically, exhibits were retained in the court

or returned to the parties at the conclusion of the proceedings. There are seldom transcripts of the testimony heard by the court.

There are gaps in the numbering sequence for several reasons. Damage by fire or other disaster was a constant threat. Both the Nome and Valdez court buildings burned in the 1930s. A number of cases were appealed and have become part of the holdings of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. These case files are in the custody of the National Archives - Pacific Sierra Region while the court retains the dockets.

The Alaska Region has custody of the dockets and other journals from the Third Judicial Division, bankruptcy dockets from the Second Division, and dockets and journals from the Ketchikan Precinct of the First Division dockets while the Alaska State Archives in Juneau has the balance of those for the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions.

#### **RELATED MICROFILM**

I-20 Alaska Trial Courts Docket Index Books, 1903-1976.

M-1241 Indexes to the Naturalization Records of the U.S. District Court for the District and Territory of Alaska

M-1539 Naturalization Records of the U.S. District Courts for the State of Alaska, 1900-1924

M-1788 Indexes to the Naturalization Records of the U.S. District Court for the District, Territory, and State of Alaska (Third Division), 1903-1991

The Alaska Region has paper copies of Record Group Inventory: District and Territorial Court System and related finding aids (prepared by the Alaska State Archives in 1987), the Index to Corporation Records, 1900-on (prepared by Alaska State Archives in 1989), and an inventory of naturalization records still in the custody of the U.S. District Court in Fairbanks.

**FINDING AIDS:** Case files can usually be located by name of the court and case number. The case number can often be determined from the dockets or order books but those in the custody of the Alaska Region are only from the 3rd Division and the Ketchikan Precinct of the 1st Division. Additional information is available from the clerks of court in Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks. There is no cumulative index by number, case name, subject, or other access point. Dockets and court order books usually have indices to the names of the parties involved in the proceedings. There is a list of early case numbers and names for Alaska cases appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco. The Alaska Region also has an inventory of the naturalization records retained by the U.S. District Court in Fairbanks.

See also, M-1788 listed above.

*Record Group Inventory: District and Territorial Court System* (1987) and related finding aids prepared by the Alaska State Archives. Also, *Index to Corporation Records, 1900-* (1989), prepared by the Alaska State Archives.

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## RECORDS OF THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### RECORD GROUP 22

Shortly after the purchase of Alaska, by an act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. 240), Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce regulations relating to customs, commerce, and navigation in the District of Alaska. In Section 6 of the act, Congress specified protection of the fur-bearing animals within Alaska and its adjacent waters. In addition to fisheries agents, the Treasury began using the Revenue Cutter Service, eventually in its specialized Bering Sea Patrol, to protect the government's interests (see Record Group 26). By an act of February 9, 1871, Congress created the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries which began, the following year, a program of scientific research on the fur seal that continues today. In 1888, Congress established the Commission as a distinct bureau and, in 1903, consolidated it with related government programs in a new Bureau of Fisheries. On March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 1009), Congress added supervision of the Alaskan salmon fisheries to the Secretary's responsibilities and other special agents for protection of salmon were appointed. These acts, as amended, defined the basic policies by which the Secretary of the Treasury regulated the Alaskan fur sealing and salmon fishing industries.

The Secretary of the Treasury was responsible for Alaskan fur sealing and salmon fisheries until July 1, 1903, when these functions were transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor (32 Stat. 827). The work was performed in that department by the Alaskan Fisheries, later known as the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Fisheries. In 1905 and 1908, respectively, the Bureau was given added responsibility for regulation of the Alaskan fishery and fur seal industries. Under the provisions of an act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 464), the Bureau was also given broad powers to regulate commercial fishing in Alaska.

An act of June 7, 1902 (32 Stat. 327), was the first of several under the provisions of which the Bureau of Fisheries was given responsibilities for the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska. These duties included leasing of selected islands used for the breeding of foxes. Foxes were not indigenous to most of the Aleutians Islands but were introduced first by Russian trappers and later by their American successors. Fox farming grew into a major industry, generating fabulous profits. In the mid-1920s, a silver fox pelt that cost about a hundred dollars in the Aleutians commanded a price of several thousand dollars in London. In spite of their catastrophic impact on bird populations, foxes were known to have been introduced to 455 islands in the Aleutian area and the Alexander Archipelago. In 1920, Congress transferred the land fur-bearer program to the Bureau of Biological Survey (41 Stat. 716). In 1925, Congress established the Alaska Game Commission to assist the Bureau (43 Stat. 739). Fox farming never recovered from its collapse in the Great Depression and, not being indigenous, foxes died out on many islands. In 1949, the Fish and Wildlife Service began systematic eradication of foxes, primarily to counter the devastation foxes had wrought both on migratory and island bird colonies.

When the Department of Commerce and Labor was divided in 1913, the Bureau of Fisheries remained in Commerce until its 1939 transfer to the Department of the Interior. On June 30, 1940, the Bureau of Fisheries and of Biological Survey merged to form the new Fish and Wildlife Service. The Service administered Alaska's wildlife and fisheries from administrative offices in Seattle and Juneau working directly with the appropriate divisions in Washington, D.C. When the Service was reorganized in 1956 (70 Stat. 1119) the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife were created within it. In 1970, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was created in the Department of Commerce and the old Bureau of Commercial Fisheries function were reconstituted within NOAA as the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Fish and Wildlife Service retained the balance of responsibility for administering Federal laws for the control of fish, birds, and other wildlife and for managing national wildlife refuges. Established in 1974, the Alaska Regional Office (Region 7), in Anchorage, manages research field stations, laboratories, other installations, and national wildlife refuges.

Wildlife refuges were first established in Alaska in the early 1900s to protect seabird nesting islands. Eleven refuges were established in the years between 1909 and 1958. The expansion of protected lands that culminated in December 1980 with the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), which added lands to existing refuges and created still others. Under ANILCA, existing refuges were combined into the newly established Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge while others came into being. The existing refuges are: Alaska Maritime, Alaska Peninsula, Arctic, Becharof, Innoko, Izembek, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, Togiak, Yukon Delta, and Yukon Flats.

With the purchase of Alaska in 1867 and as it well-intended, the United States acquired the Russians' sealing program on the Pribilof Islands, the summer breeding grounds of the northern fur seal. As it had for the Russians, the harvesting of seal hides became a proven commercial venture of legendary reward for the Federal government. At the same time, some of the earliest and most enduring Federal activities in Alaska centered upon protection of the fur resource, especially against foreign intruders. Some of the first cases in the records of the U.S. District Courts (Record Group 21) are condemnation proceedings against foreign sealing ships. The earliest known document in the Region's holdings is a 1867 trackline chart of the Revenue Cutter *Manning* of its summer patrol to the seal islands. The government's interest in fur harvesting and protection of this resource are documented in virtually every agency's records of the period.

The American era in Pribilof seal harvesting began when special agents for the protection of fur seals were sent to the larger Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George. By an act of July 1, 1870 (16 Stat. 180) Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to accept bids for a twenty-year exclusive lease to harvest fur seals on these islands, subject to stipulations specified by the Secretary. The activities of the company winning the bid were to be overseen by special fisheries agents who would also have considerable control over the lives of the individual islanders. The Alaska Commercial Company held the first lease from 1870 to 1890 and the North American Commercial Company held a renewal of the lease for the next twenty years. During this period, the United States became involved in sometimes deadly controversies as ships from Canada, Great



Britain, Russia, Japan, and the United States itself hunted the fur seal with increasing ruthlessness well epitomized in Jack London's *The Sea Wolf*.

Because of increasing complaints about treatment of the islanders by the contractor, because of concern over depletion of the seal herds, and for other reasons, Congress terminated the leasing system in 1910. The Bureau of Fisheries assumed direct management of both the harvest and the islands, including responsibility for the health and welfare of the natives, providing schools, medical service, all essentials of subsistence, and overseeing the social and cultural fabric of island life. Under the authority of the fisheries agents, the islanders' lives were tightly regulated and oriented around the cycle of the harvest. The islands became, *reductio ad absurdum*, an insular company town to which none could go, nor none leave, without permission of the agent. For 112 years, the work gangs of the Pribilofs quietly provided, as they had for the Russians before, a stunningly lucrative source of revenue. Through the life of the American program, the seal harvest provided Federal revenues of over \$184,000,000, in dollars *not adjusted for inflation*. Seward's Folly indeed. The Pribilof fur seal program was the most tightly-managed, longest-running government program in the history of the Republic. Long before the rise of the salmon industry or the gold rushes or Prudhoe Bay oil and the pipeline, the commercial value of the seal harvest had been the focus of the Federal government's interest in Alaska. But times change. Massive seal hunts by the Federal government came to be seen in a different light. The last commercial harvest took place in 1982. Shortly thereafter, the National Marine Fisheries Service ended direct administration the islands although it maintains a scientific research station on St. Paul.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1872-1985

Volume: 319 cubic feet

Records of the Alaska Game Commission, 1927-1936. Includes a small volume of annual reports, correspondence, and approximately fifty negatives or prints relating to game management and enforcement activities.

Records of the Alaska Regional Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage: Bristol Bay Comprehensive Management Plan Files, ca. 1981-1984. Consists of the proposed comprehensive management plans for the Bristol Bay and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Coastal Management Programs. These files include correspondence, and miscellaneous files such as cooperative agreements, invoices, publications, files of land use and planning committees, reports and consultations, comments, summaries of village meetings, draft environmental impact statements, and a packet for public review of draft maps. Also included are records of the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Project, 1981-1985. Included are public meetings documents; correspondence; plans; proceedings; preliminary environmental impact statements; inter-agency agreements; news releases; hearings; annual reports; reviews; and video cassette of meetings held at Aleknagik, Anchorage, Bristol Bay, Chignik, Cold Bay, Dillingham, Egegik, False Pass, Igiugig, Ivanhoff Bay, King Cove, Kodiak,

Manakotak, Naknek, Nelson Lagoon, New Halen, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Quinhagak, Sand Point, South Naknek, Togiak, Twin Hills, and Unalaska.

Records of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau: Records Relating to Fishery Management and Enforcement, 1949-1959. Includes correspondence and reports on the enforcement of international and Federal regulations on fisheries.

Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1872-1961. There are daily narrative accounts of island activities oriented to the seal harvest but including an unparalleled wealth of information about the islands and their inhabitants. Included are census records for the islanders, including rolls; records, mostly of medical and dental service, including reports on water supply, sewage, sanitary facilities, housing, food supply, and the use of alcohol; and records concerning marriage laws, Native bank accounts, and church funds. The logs also included extensive notations on the culture and beliefs of the Natives, community life, education, intemperance, morality, their relationship with the Russian Greek Orthodox Church, government, weather observations, medical and sanitary conditions, and natural resources. Until the end of the leasing program, there are entries by the Federal agent responsible for overseeing the contract between government and the corporation which, in return for harvesting furs, was to provide subsistence and education for the Native population.

Pribilof Islands Program, Records, 1916-1970. For the most part, the records contain agents' annual reports and correspondence; weather reports; personnel applications and related records for agents, physicians, and teachers; information on medical and dental service; school reports for St. George (1924-1939) and St. Paul (1927-1944); reports concerning schools and children sent to the Chemawa and, later, Mt. Edgecumbe Indian Schools; files on foxing and sealing operations, including blubber by-products, branding, and confiscation; records of the St Paul Sealing Division, (1919-1929), St. George Sealing Division (1919-1948), St. Paul Foxing Division (1919-1948), files relating to the North Pacific Sealing Convention of July 7, 1911 (1926-1932); and the U.S. Coast Guard's Bering Sea Patrol (1927-1938); records of the Fouke Fur Company and other contractors; reports on Native earnings, including names of individuals and wages earned for St. George and St. Paul (1918-1961); incoming and outgoing radiograms from the St. Paul Radio Station (1938-1942); store records; and records relating to the Aleut evacuation and relocation (1942-1945) from the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands to southeast Alaska during World War Two. Also included are census reports for St. Paul (1906-1928) and St. George (1877-1899). The records also contain mortality investigations of fur seals, population data, other fur seal research data; sea otter reports (1928-1937); reindeer censuses (1928-1937); seal censuses (1922-1937); minutes of meetings of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission (1958-1970); correspondence relating to Arctic flora and fauna, including whale investigations; and correspondence, reports, and information on the Amchitka Island substation (1937-1940). The following vessels are represented in the correspondence: *Eider*, *Capella*, *Hakuyo Maru*, *North*, *Penguin*, *Penguin II*, *Sirius*, *Spica*, and *Vega*.

Note: When the National Marine Fisheries Service was created, it took over the Pribilof Island program. Although this agency's records are Record Group 370, they are described here to maintain

the cohesiveness of this unique program's records.

Records of the Pribilof Island Program, 1870-1985. These are records created or acquired by the National Marine Fisheries Service which assumed responsibility for the management of the Pribilof Islands in 1971 and continued to administer them until 1984. The records include census' (1906-1966), inventories of government property and supplies (1943-1985), administrative correspondence on activities and operations of other Federal agencies on the islands covering such topics as administrative, legal, environmental, economic, and social issues (1888-1984); annual reports by government agents (1930-1963), time books and personnel records showing daily work assignments for Natives labouring on the harvest (1922-1951); and fur seal and fox harvesting records (1870-1962). There are also selected records concerning the on-going scientific research the Service conducts on the fur seal population.

Records of the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory, Auke Bay: Raw Data, Logs, Notes, and Studies, 1901-1970. Also included are fisheries research data files, 1904-1960, which contain monthly and semi-monthly reports (1939-1953) and records of catch statistics (1883-1927); Puget Sound (Washington) trap catch data (1925-1949); pack reports (1930-1949); regulations, including fishery leaflets, laws, trap lists, and other related files (ca. 1900-1955); correspondence relating to marine mammals (1933-1945) and fish traps (1933-1947); scale sample books for the Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay, and southeastern Alaska (ca. 1914-1957?); tagging scale books for Alitak, Bare Lake, Bering River, Cook Inlet, Copper River; Karluk, Kodiak, Norton Sound, Prince William Sound, Uganik, and the Yakutat District. There are Alaskan fisheries data summaries; IBM punch cards on the Alaska herring industry for Kodiak, Prince William Sound and southeastern Alaska (1942-1945) and other IBM cards (1946-1954); mounted glass slides of herring scales and assorted unmounted scales; data charts and maps; trap location maps and sound location charts; statistical data/catch records of canning companies (1904-1927); data on halibut and sable fish, including general files, allocation files, and permits; daily catch reports for the Copper River, and southeastern Alaska (ca. 1920s); statistics on gill net, stake, and set nets; trap license lists (1923-1955); summaries and daily averages for Cook Inlet, Icy Strait, Kodiak, and Prince William Sound; weir reports (1925-1957); maps; diaries; trap reports, arranged by regulatory district and area (1912-1955); subject files including beaver and beaver control studies, aerial photographs, correspondence, and working papers (1947-1949); station logs (ca. 1920-1960); fish record books, including for fish taken from Puget Sound (Washington), fish trap litigation files for Angoon, Annette, and *Kake v. State of Alaska*; trap catches and summaries of trap catches. Interfiled in this record series are the administrative files of the U.S. Office of Fishery Coordination, Alaska Area Coordinator, Juneau (1942-1945).

Records of the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory, Auke Bay, Salmon Fisheries Research Data, 1914-1966. Consists of a wide variety of textual and non-textual fisheries research data relating to scales, age, length, and sex of salmon. The Bristol Bay salmon data includes summations of catch and escapement, migrant data, and marking studies of all salmon throughout Alaska. Other data consists of Naknek stream survey sheets and Alaska Sockeye weir counts; Bristol Bay ground and aerial survey of spawning grounds, directions for marking water temperature and weather observations,

indices to old data, catch, pack, gear efficiency and other data; Naknek Lake sockeye scale data, operation plans and reports (1956-1960); unpublished reports and statistics on sockeye and related studies; weather and hydrographic data with tagging summaries for Bristol Bay (1955-1957); Karluk and Brooks Lake data; and salmon scale slides from 1914-1969. There are project case files, administration files, and experimental data from 1948-1972 for American Creek, Becharof Lake, Copper River, Egegik, Grovenor Lake, Karluk, Naknek, Togiak, Tebenkof Bay, Ugashik, and Wood River, and a log from Brooks Lake.

Records of the Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau: The material includes fisheries management records, 1930-1959; trap licenses (1952-1958); trap files, arranged by name of operator for the Alaska Peninsula, Chignik, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Prince William Sound, and Southeast Alaska Districts; fisheries violation files (1930-1959); information relating to the ownership and location of fish traps (1922-1958); and fisheries districts operations and enforcement files (1949-1959). Also included are operations files and other information relating to the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission (1940-1959) and the International North Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission (1955-1963). Also included in Bu. of Commercial Fisheries research and development project case files, 1950-1969, which include technical files and Pribilof Island Community Reports of annual inventories, individual personal property management records, and property records of the M/Vs *Heron* and *John R. Manning* and R/V *Cripple Creek*.

Nontextual records include aerial photographs, maps and charts, drawings and plans of buildings and facilities, photographs, salmon scale slides, and video cassettes.

#### **RELATED RECORDS**

- RG 21 (there are cases files relating islanders and to seizures of foreign vessels for violating the pelagic sealing laws in the vicinity of the islands)
- RG-26 (Records of the U.S. Coast Guard) for records of the Bering Sea Patrol, 1926-1940, relating to fisheries law enforcement.
- RG- 48 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior) for records relating to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Cases, 1973-1982.
- RG 75 (esp. The Village Census Rolls enumerating the evacuees to Funter Bay and other sites in SE Alaska)
- RG 95 contains records relating to fox farming
- RG 370 Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### **RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

- A3303 Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1872-1961 (19 rolls)
- J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska
- M430 Interior Department Territorial Papers: Alaska, 1869-1911
- M641 Alaska File of the Revenue Cutter Service, 1867-1914
- M720 "Alaska File" of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1868-1903

- M802 Alaska File of the Special Agents Division of the Department of the Treasury, 1867-1903  
M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958  
M1245 Interior Department Appointment Papers: Alaska, 1871-1907  
M1293 Public Hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians  
T1189 Records of Alaskan Custom Houses, 1867-1939  
T1200 Chronological Files of the Alaskan Governor, 1884-1913  
T1201 Correspondence of the Secretary of Alaska, 1900-1913
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## **RECORDS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD**

### **RECORD GROUP 26**

The origins of the Coast Guard began on August 4, 1790, when Congress appropriated funds to pay for ten revenue cutters to enforce the maritime laws of the new nation. Various known as the Revenue Marine or Revenue Cutter Service, this small fleet constituted America's entire force at sea for a number of years. In 1799, Congress passed an act stipulating that the revenue cutters would act in cooperation with the Navy at the direction of the President, one of the most important laws affecting the service as, even today, the Coast Guard forms the hard core around which the Navy rallies in time of war. By the reorganization of 1843, the Revenue Marine became a bureau within the Treasury Department and was organized along lines quite similar to the modern Coast Guard. On January 28, 1915, the Revenue Cutter Service merged with the Life-Saving Service to form the Coast Guard. This reorganization placed the Nome Lifesaving Station in a new 13th Coast District, which eventually became the 13th Coast Guard District. On July 1, 1939, Congress transferred the Lighthouse Service from the Commerce Department into the Treasury Department and placed it under the Coast Guard. At the time, the Lighthouse Service was the oldest government agency, having been constituted by Congress as the Lighthouse Establishment on August 7, 1789. The Coast Guard acquired further duties when, in 1942, it assumed those responsibilities of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation concerning ship inspections, merchant seamen, and navigation. On April 1, 1967, Congress transferred the Coast Guard to the Department of Transportation, where it assumed responsibility for Bureau of Customs functions (see record group 36) pertaining to the admeasurement and documentation of U.S. vessels.

The Coast Guard and its antecedents were, like the Customs Service, among the earliest and most enduring Federal agencies in Alaska. Shortly after the purchase of Alaska, by an act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. 240), Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce regulations relating to customs, commerce, and navigation in a newly constituted District of Alaska. In Section

6 of the act, Congress specified protection of the fur-bearing animals within Alaskan waters. The Secretary at once began using the Revenue Cutter Service to patrol the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea, especially the Pribilof Islands. The cutter *Lincoln* made the first reconnaissance in July 1867, sailing with an embarked Coast and Geodetic survey team, to investigate sites for lighthouses, customs post, coaling stations, survey the waters, and collect specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. Regular patrols began in 1879 when the *Corwin* sailed in search of the *Jeannette* expedition. Eventually, a specialized task force of cutters would evolve in 1895 as the Bering Sea Patrol. The revenue cutters provided handy platforms for a government ill-equipped and less interested in managing a vast, trackless expanse of land. The cutters' "floating" service transported officials of the U.S. District Courts, the Public Health and Native Health Services, fisheries agents, teachers for the Bureau of Education and later Bureau of Indian Affairs agents, mail, and literally became workhorses of the entire government. The cutters also carried scientists and distinguished visitors, served as transports for other government agencies, carried doctors and dentists, and provided services as strange as the reindeer drive by Lt. Jarvis of the *Bear* in the winter of 1897/98 to rendered aid to the whaling fleet trapped in ice off Barrow.

The Lighthouse Service, another predecessor of the Coast Guard, proved as vital but unfortunately not as timely as the revenue cutters. The rocky, ice-choked waters of Alaska, shrouded in dense fog and swirling snow much of the time are a mariner's nightmare. Although the Lighthouse Board acted promptly surveyed Alaska in cooperation with the Coast and Geodetic Survey but Congress did not act upon the report they jointly submitted in February 1869. The only decision apparently made was to maintain existing Russian aids. Other than buoys, the only significant aid to navigation the Russians had maintained was a light displayed in the copula of the governor's house in Sitka. In an agreement with the Collector of Customs and the local Army garrison, this light was kept operating until 1877, when the Army left Alaska. The Navy placed a few buoys along the Inside Passage of Southeast Alaska about 1884 but the first lighted aid was not established until a small one was erected at Sitka to compensate for the burning of the governor's house. Although the Lighthouse Board repeatedly requested funding and the governors, commercial interests, and many others petitioned Congress for aids to navigation, no action was taken until after the gold rushes so dramatically increased maritime traffic in the area. On June 6, 1900, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for lighthouses in Alaska and, after a survey of needs, work began on Sentinel and Five Finger Islands in July 1901. By 1905, there were eleven lighthouses operating in Alaska, all but two strung along the deadly Inside Passage. These others, Scotch Cap and Cape Serichef, were at the south and north end, respectively, of Unimak Pass, the key transit through the Aleutian barrier into the Bering Sea and Nome, St. Michael, the mouths of the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers, and the Arctic Ocean. Further lights and aids were proposed but little more happened until 1910. In that year, a growing number of shipwrecks prompted the Governor of Alaska to travel to Washington, D.C., in part to directly petition for greater effort by the Lighthouse Board. That same year, Congress established Alaska as the 16th Lighthouse District and the Board planned a buoy depot at Ketchikan. The concerted effort to find some economic base for Alaska, represented above all by the government railroad, but also by other Federal projects such as the agricultural experiment stations, the Alaska Communications System, and opening the coal fields to lease plus other Federally-sponsored programs placed a new emphasis on safe sea lanes.

Beginning in 1915, Congress appropriated much greater funding for aids to navigation in Alaskan waters. In the next eight years, the depot at Ketchikan came into operation (and still there); the tender *Cedar*, specifically built for Alaskan service, began its long career; the Yukon and its tributaries were lighted; the lighthouses at Cape Spencer and Cape St. Elias were built; wire-dragging surveys began to mark uncharted hazards; and experimental gas-light buoys placed. Twelve of the lighthouses remain, most are third-generation structures and automated. The original buildings are all gone, burned, torn down, decayed, or in the case of Scotch Cap, destroyed by tsunami on April 1, 1946. The twisted wreckage of this lighthouse still marks the deceptively-placid southern entrance of Unimak Pass.

## RECORDS

Dates: 1869-1974      Volume: 147 cu. ft

The records include files of the Bering Sea Patrol, cutter and station logs, administrative and vessel documentation files of the 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, and records of the Nome lifesaving station.

Records of the Marine Safety Office in Juneau include documentation files, composed of bills of sale, mortgages, registry documents, licenses for ships and masters, designation of home ports, and other pertinent data such as copies of court proceedings having to do with ownership, name changes, and other official actions having to do with individual ships. There are Document Files, "Dead", for 1930-1974, arranged alphabetically by name of ship, which include documents such as Oaths of Registry showing port, service, horsepower, rig, name of affiant, name of vessel, official vessel number, name and address of owner, and the date. There are Customs forms such as Designation of Home Port of Vessel and Certificate of Owner of Vessel showing port, rig, name, official number of vessel, where built, date, owner, and any outstanding liens or mortgages. There are Coast Guard forms including Master's Oath for New or Lost Document and Declaration of New or Alternate Master showing port, date, name of master, address, birthplace of master, and ship's official number. There are also "Recorded Instruments" (1918-1964) for individual ships including mortgages (in numerical order), Satisfaction of Mortgage forms, and Assignments of Preferred Mortgage forms. There are recorded instruments from 1918 to 1964 consisting of bill's of sale for "Enrolled or Licensed Yacht", "Registered Vessel", and "Enrolled Vessel" filed numerically under the port: Ketchikan, Sitka, and Juneau.

The cutter logs are the daily log sheets maintained on board for the following vessels: *Cape Coral* (1975-1978), *Citrus* (1974-1978), *Clover* (1969-1977), *Confidence* (1976-1982), *Elderberry* (1971-1976), *Laurel* (1974-1979), *Sedge* (1974-1977), *Storis* (1974-1977), and the *Sweetbriar* (1973-1974). There are three types of logs: Log-Remarks sheet which includes information on vessel, zone, date, passage from and to, and position; Log-Weather Observation and Operational Summary Sheet which has information on wind direction and force, visibility, barometric pressure, clouds, sea and air temperature, sea waves, and swell plus an Operational Summary section which

includes information on operational status, readiness, weather, personnel information; and a Log-Navigation Data Sheet. Most of these cutters are buoy tenders and the

logs reflect their work in maintaining aids to navigation in Alaskan waters. There are also miscellaneous similar Vessel and Station Logs from 1968 to 1984.

The Bering Sea Patrol records document the patrol activities of the cutters, 1926-1940, and include reports (including surveillance of Japanese ships before World War Two); enforcement of customs, fisheries, and pelagic sealing laws; clippings; cutter movement orders; for the Bering Sea Patrol Force ships; incoming and outgoing dispatches; annual reports; charts and maps; reports on ships and equipment; relations with other agencies; muster rolls and other personnel records; and administrative matters. Among the more interesting records found are numerous census' and sociological reports for the Native villages visited by the Patrol. The Bering Sea Patrol ships include: *Ewing, Haida, Shoshone, Tahoe, Bonham, Chelan, Northland, Tallapoosa, Alert, Cyane, Daphne, Morris, Duane, Ingham, Alert, Atlanta, Hermes, Itasca, Spencer, Perseus, and Redwing.*

There are also records of the life-saving station located on the gold-laced sands of Nome, September 1902-October 1941, which are daily log sheets of the activities of the station, patrols, weather, and records of events for the day. These latter comments can be very informative as they take note of ships' movements; U.S. mail being transported, transport U.S. Marshals' prisoners, insane people, and other wards of the government; contacts with the Bering Sea Patrol; rescues; activities of aircraft; and personnel matters of the station. In the great influenza epidemic of 1918/19, the station despatched teams by dog sled to transport medicine and provide care for Native villages in the area.

#### **RELATED RECORDS**

- Record Group 36 (Records of the U.S. Customs Service)
- Record Group 41 (Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation)
- Record Group 22 (Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
- Record Group 75 (Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs )

#### **RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

- J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska
- M641 Alaska file of the Revenue Cutter Service, 1867-1914
- M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958
- T919 Index by District to U.S. Coast Guard Reports of Assistance, 1917-1938
- T925 U.S. Coast Guard Casualty and Wreck Reports, 1913-1939
- T926 Index to Coast Guard Casualty and Wreck Reports, 1913-1939

#### **FINDING AIDS**



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## RECORDS OF THE US WEATHER BUREAU

### RECORD GROUP 27

By an act of October 1, 1890, Congress established the Weather Bureau within the Department of Agriculture. The new Bureau took over the Weather Service, which had been a part of the U.S. Army Signal Corps since 1870. Congress transferred the Bureau to the Department of Commerce in 1940 and, in 1965, consolidated it with the Coast and Geodetic Survey as the Environmental Science Services Administration. When ESSA was abolished in 1970, the Weather Bureau was renamed the National Weather Service and incorporated into the newly formed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

#### RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1881-1920. Volume: 6 cubic feet

Arranged initially by name of weather observations post and thereunder by year and, after 1898, by year and thereunder by post.

The records are divided into two basic sections as indicated by the arrangement. The first section runs from 1881 to 1887 although not all sites are represented every year. The posts are: Berings I., Ft. Alexander, Ft. Chimo, Ft. St. Michael's, Memtrekhalagamute, Ooglaamic, St. Paul's I., Sitka, and Unalaska. These reports consist of 8-page sets, each a compilation of one month's weather observations. Observations were taken three times a day, at 7 am, 3 pm, and 7 pm, Washington time. Typically found are barometric pressure readings, dew point, relative humidity, direction and velocity of wind as well as notes on the time and direction of maximum velocities and total movement, cloud coverage, notes on precipitation including direction of the wind before and after, notes on the general state of weather, and remarks and summaries which contain a wide range of information both summarizing daily data and amplifying upon it.

The second section consists of monthly recording sheets from a wider number of posts that in the earlier section. The daily met data on these sheets is more meager. However, comments are more interesting. For example, numerous stations reported Halley's Comet in 1910. Other comments include notations of earthquakes, comparisons of current weather with that of past years', storms, arrival of the first steamer of the season, and the rare agricultural event. In the last instance, the recorder at Holy Cross Mission often entered remarks such as "haymaking began" and "potatoes

planted.”

**RELATED RECORDS:** The Alaska Region has custody of charts showing the location of canneries, salmon research data, fisheries agents logs from the Pribilof Islands.

**RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

J87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Territory of Alaska.

M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958

**FINDING AIDS**

Box lists

Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. [PI-3]

Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Publication No. 18: History of the U.S. Food Administration 1917-1919.

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## **RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS**

### **RECORD GROUP 30**

The Bureau of Public Roads had its origins in an act of March 3, 1893, that authorized the creation of an Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture. After a number of changes in title, the office became the Bureau of Public Roads in 1918 and retained that designation until 1939 when it became the Public Roads Administration as part of the Federal Works Agency. On July 1, 1949, Congress renamed the agency as the Bureau of Public Roads and transferred it to the new General Services Administration. Subsequently, by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1949, Congress transferred the Bureau to the Department of Commerce. And, by an act of October 15, 1966, the Bureau was transferred yet again, this time into the Department of Transportation where its functions were assigned to the Federal Highway Administration.

Under the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916, the Bureau supervised federal-state cooperative programs for road construction, reconstruction, and improvement. It also administered the highway beautification program and was responsible for developing and administering highway safety programs, constructing defense highways and roads in national parks and forests, expanding the interstate highway system, and providing assistance to foreign governments.

By an act of January 27, 1905 and as a direct result of the Gold Rush, Congress created a Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska as an agency within the War Department. Although congressional neglect had been near-total since Alaska's purchase in 1867, the Gold Rush focused world attention on the territory. Among the many governmental programs begun about this time, Congress appropriated funds to construct a system of wagon roads and trails to aid miners and other travelers and to attract a permanent population. The Board was directed to plan, build, and maintain a road system linking the territory's principal settlements. By an act of June 30, 1932, Congress reorganized the Board and relocated it into the Department of the Interior, where, by Departmental Order No. 605, on December 3, 1932, it officially became the Alaska Road Commission.

From 1905 until the start of a massive six-year construction program in 1949, the Alaska Road Commission remained a small, underfunded organization constructing comparatively low-standard roads. The first major road completed was the 318-mile Richardson Road which evolved into a modern thoroughfare from a rude trail connecting the gold rush port of Valdez with the placer fields of Fairbanks. For years, the Commission maintained an extensive system of roads and flagged trails used in the winter by dog teams and horse sleighs. From 1905 to 1932, the Commission built and maintained an elaborate system of more than 10,000 miles of trails and sled roads designed to serve the needs of the military and postal service as well as those of itinerant fishermen, trappers, and miners. Eventually, it abandoned this system and built airfields. In 1949, largely at the urging of the military, the Commission began an accelerated, six-year road construction program to link major Cold War-era military installations with paved highways and access roads. Among the new projects was the 71-mile Turnagain road, which connected Seward with the Kenai Peninsula; the 120-mile long Sterling Highway extending down the Kenai Peninsula from the western boundary of the Chugach National Forest to Kenai, Kasilof, Ninilchik, and Homer; the reconstruction of the Livengood Road northwest from Fairbanks; and the construction of the 150-mile long Denali Highway from Paxon Lake to Mount McKinley National Park. Other roads included the opening of the 128-mile Seward Highway which connected Seward and the Kenai Peninsula to Anchorage; extension of the Taylor Highway northward from Fairbanks to Eagle with a branch road to Dawson, Yukon Territory; paving of the Alaska portion of the Haines Highway; and startup work on the 160-mile long Copper River Highway.

By 1956, the Alaska Road Commission had developed an integrated network of roads and trails, bridges, ferries, tramways, and airfields throughout Alaska. There were a thousand miles of all-weather paved highways linking the ice-free ports of Seward, Valdez, and Haines with the rest of the United States via the Alaska Highway through Canada. The principal road system included the Alaska, Glenn, Haines, Richardson, Seward-Anchorage, Steese, and Sterling Highways. In addition, a 2,500-mile network of secondary and local roads connected farming and mining areas with the principal system and to other isolated areas serviced by air, rail, or water transportation.

Effective September 16, 1956, the Commission transferred its functions to the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce as one effect of Alaska having been included in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. This act eliminated much of the uncertainty about future highway funding, but it also led to the demise of the Alaska Road Commission. After Alaska became a state

in 1959, many of the old Commission's responsibilities and the roads it built were transferred to the State of Alaska. The Bureau of Public Roads continued to operate in Alaska as a separate Federal agency of much reduced responsibility.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1894-1969. Volume: 380 cu. ft.

Records of the Juneau headquarters Office, Juneau, Alaska, 1894-1969. The records concern project planning, funding, and completion. There are records for projects constructed in Alaska and for maintenance projects relating to the American section of the Alaska Highway.

The bulk of the records consist of construction project case files (ca. 1919-1957) which include plans and specifications; proposals and contracts; labor and materials statements; cost reports; vouchers and related records pertaining to project funding; narrative progress, inspection, and final construction reports; correspondence; maintenance agreements; and occasionally photographs of construction activities. These case files relate to the planning, design, construction, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, bridges, dikes; power lines; and maintenance facilities throughout the Territory. Included are 54 cubic feet of project field books, diaries, and location surveys (1931-1959) for the Alaska and Whitehorse, Yukon sections of the Alaska Highway; sections of the Alaska Forest, Angoon, Copper River, Crow Creek, Denali, Douglas and N. Douglas, Fish Creek-Douglas, Gartina, Glacier, Glenn, Grartena, Kenai River, Mitkof, Tongass and N. Tongass, White Pass, and Wrangell Highways; sections of the Auke Bay, Byron and Portage Glacier, McKinley Park, Mendenhall Loop and Spur, Snug Harbor, and Stephens roads; and for numerous bridges and other projects.

There are administrative records including directives files (1931-1956); information, public relations, and legislation files (1928-1958); project planning and research correspondence (1894?-1958); other project correspondence (1916-1960); and Federal aid project (FAP) case files (1959-1969).

The annual reports of the Alaska Road Commission (1918-1928, 1930-1943, and 1946-1956) and for the Anchorage District (1945-1956), Fairbanks District (1945-1956), Haines Sub-district (1945, 1947, and 1950-56), Nome District (1945-1954, and 1956) and Valdez District (1945-1950 and 1952-1955) are included in the project correspondence (1916-1959). Also included in this record series are monthly situation reports for the Anchorage District (1946-1957), Chitina District (1933-1938), Fairbanks District (1933-1940 and 1947-1957), Haines Sub-district (1930-1932, 1935, 1938-1939, and 1948-1956), Juneau District (1957), Nome District (1945-1958), and the Valdez District (1937-1939, 1948-1951, 1953-1955, and 1957-1958).

Nontextual records include engineering drawings; right-of-way maps and other cartographic

records; occasional photographs; and a separate series of construction project drawings and tracings (ca. 1932-1958).

The regional archives holds no records of district offices of the Alaska Road Commission or the Bureau of Public Roads. However, these headquarters records of the Alaska Road Commission contain copies of correspondence, reports, and other related items originated by the individual districts.

#### **RELATED RECORDS**

RG 406 (Records of the Federal Highway Administration)

RG 111 (Records of the Chief Signal Officer) and RG 342 (Records of U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations) for records relating to the Alaska Communications System.

RG 322 (Records of the Alaska Railroad)

#### **RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

J87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska

M430 Interior Department Territorial Papers: Alaska, 1869-1911

M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958

#### **FINDING AIDS**

Series title list.

Folder and box lists.

Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Public Roads (1962) [PI-134]

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## RECORDS OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE

### RECORD GROUP 36

By an act of July 31, 1789, Congress created a Customs Service and, the following September, placed it within the newly constituted Department of the Treasury. The Service has been responsible for the enforcement of numerous laws and regulations pertaining to the import and export of merchandise, collection of tonnage taxes, control of the entrance and clearance of vessels and aircraft, regulation of vessels involved in the coastwise and fishing trades, and the protection of passengers. A Bureau of Customs was established on March 3, 1927, to supervise these activities, and in 1942 it also assumed the responsibilities of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (see Record Group 41) relating to the registering, enrolling, licensing, and admeasurement of merchant vessels. The Coast Guard assumed this responsibility in 1967 (see Record Group 26).

The act that established the Customs Service in 1789 also provided for the creation of collection districts in various coastal, river, Great Lakes, and inland ports. A Collector of Customs in each district was responsible for the enforcement of all rules and regulations including the protection of American seamen and passengers and the forwarding of basic data on immigration, imports, and exports. Upon occasion, the Collector acted as the depository for Federal funds and collected taxes for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A naval officer in each district, comparable in rank with the collector, was required to keep separate accounts and copies of all manifests and entries and to countersign certain of the Collectors accounts. Under the supervision of the Collector, a "surveyor" kept a daily record of all vessel arrivals and clearances and was assisted by inspectors, weighers, and gaugers in the collection and payment of bounty allowances and fees and the admeasurement of foreign vessels for tonnage duties.

Although the official transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States did not occur until October 18, 1867, the Customs Service had established the Collection District of Alaska on July 27th of that year. The headquarters of the new District was at Sitka, the old Russian capital, which was also declared the Port of Entry. The new Collector faced a task unprecedented in American history. His area of responsibility encompassed the 34,000-mile shoreline of Alaska, thousands of islands, the Aleutian chain that stretched 1500 miles west of the mainland (so far in fact that its furthest islands are actually the eastern-most point of the United States), and mighty rivers like the Yukon navigable 2,000 miles from the sea, well into foreign territory. Complicating the Collector's problems was the neglect of the government. Not counting the Pribilofs, the Army and the Customs Service were the only permanent government representatives in Alaska for a decade after the Purchase. For several years after 1877, when the Army was withdrawn, the customs officer was the *only* official there. The Collector only received some help in the closing years of the decade when the fishing and timber industries developed and early mineral strikes in the Southeast brought growth to the region. In 1891, ports of delivery were established at Juneau, Kodiak, Mary Island, Sand Point, Unalaska (Dutch Harbor), and Wrangell.

Whereas the focus of Customs activity through the end of the 19th Century had been the old areas of Russian settlement and the new fishing and logging villages of the Southeast, the gold rush caused a dramatic refocusing. In addition to controlling many new ports of entry leading to the gold fields, the Customs Service also was faced with the problems of gold-seekers and the logistics network that grew up to support them transiting American territory to the Klondike. During the period from 1900 to 1913, additional customs posts were created at Circle City, Cook's Inlet, Dyea, Eagle City (later, Eagle), Forty Mile, Ketchikan, Nome, Saint Michael, Seward, Sitka, Skagway, Tongass, Unga, and Valdez. With one exception, the location of every one of these sub-ports was dictated by the gold rushes. Vessel Documents were issued at these ports and also at Cordova, Haines, Homer, Sulzer, and Tyee. As with other activities, the cutters of the Revenue Marine Service also performed floating vessel documentation inspections and other customs services in settlements too removed for easy travel to an established sub-port. In 1904, the Port of Entry and Office of the Collector of Custom moved to the new capital of Juneau and Sitka was relegated to sub-port status. Vessel inspection and safety responsibilities were transferred to the Coast Guard in 1942; vessel documentation and admeasurement similarly transferred in 1967.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1904-1942 [1893-1950].      Volume: 259 cu. ft.

Records of the United States Custom Service, Alaska District include material pertaining to general office administration of the Office of the Collector of Customs in Juneau and some offices of Deputy Collectors. Typical records include vessel documentation pertaining to the registration, enrollment, and licensing of vessels, including oaths taken by owners and masters, including terms of licenses granted to vessels; records pertaining to ownership and conveyance of vessels showing each vessel's legal title including bills of sale, mortgages, liens, Marshal's sale, or any other form of conveyance; records pertaining to tonnage admeasurement, inspections of hulls and boilers, safety equipment, and regulations governing the safety of passengers and crew; and in records of vessel "movement" used to insure that vessels are operated within the applicable laws, and to enable the collection of all duties, fees, fines, taxes, or other monies owed. These records include entrances and clearances, arranged chronologically, and usually contain information such as date, rig, name, where from, number of crew, time arrived and departed, and remarks. The records also reflect collection of duties, fees, taxes, fines, and the enforcement of customs laws and regulations, include manifests of cargos, abstracts of registers, hospital and tonnage dues, and daily records of monies received.

The records of the Juneau-based Collector of Customs include all the types described above for approximately 1898-1950 (except "Dead Vessel" files) and also copies of records filed with the Deputy Collectors at other locations throughout the territory.

The "customshouse letterbooks" are a single collection of the correspondence sent and received by the collectors at Eagle, Forty Mile, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Mary Island, Nome,

Saint Michael, Sand Point, Seward, Sitka, Skagway, Tongass, Unalaska, Valdez, and Wrangell and to and from the Treasury and other executive departments, the Commissioner of Customs, to the Treasury Department Auditor, and the Civil Service Commission. It has been microfilmed as T-1189, Records of Alaskan Customshouses, 1867-1939.

There are records from the following subports:

**CORDOVA:** Records from the Office of the Deputy Collector, Cordova, were maintained along with the records of the Deputy Collector, Seward.

**EAGLE:** The records consist of letters received and copies of letters sent (1898-1927); vessel documentation (1902-1921); regulatory and safety documents (ca. 1912); collections and enforcement material (1897-1929); and a list of "Government Property at Forty Mile (1902-1916)".

**FORTY MILE:** The records include administrative records and correspondence (1900-1917) and records related to customs collections and enforcement (1903-1936).

**KETCHIKAN:** These records include those from Mary Island. The customs operations at Mary Island were transferred to Ketchikan in 1900 when Mary Island was abandoned. The records contain letters received and copies of letters sent, cablegrams, and memoranda. There are vessel documentation records (1893-1939), and dead vessel files (1927-1957). Ownership and conveyance records begin in 1914 and continue through 1949. There are regulatory and safety records for 1910 through 1915, and vessel movement is documented at the Ketchikan office from 1898 through 1952. The customs collections and enforcement records include records of expenses incurred associated with the operation of the customshouse from 1917-1938; registers of entries and records of manifests which usually list date of entry, entry number, name of vessel, importer, description of merchandise, estimated duty, liquidated duty and date liquidated, where vessel from, description of goods, and other remarks. There are records of monies received from all sources from 1893 to 1898, and a register of licensed officers and seamen for 1941.

**KODIAK:** The records consist of copies of letters sent (1891-1908).

**NOME:** The records entrances and clearances for 1916 through 1934. Many of the customs records for the early years are presumed to have been lost during the catastrophic fire in September 1934.

**SAND POINT:** consist of letters sent to collector of customs, Sitka and Juneau, for the years 1893 through 1904.

**SEWARD:** The records include material from both Seward and Cordova and consist of ownership and conveyance records, 1923-1942, and vessel movements, 1923-1937.

**SITKA:** The records document the administration of the office in letters received (1867-1903) and copies of letters sent (1902-1908), daily record of monies received (1894-1912); also included are Oaths for licensed vessels under 20 tons (1898-1907), manifests of cargoes entering and leaving Sitka (1867-1869), and abstracts of registers and hospital and tonnage dues (1867-1871). The first volume of the Sitka letterbooks which has been said, perhaps apocryphally, to recount the transfer ceremony at Sitka is missing.

**TAKU:** Records of entrances and clearances, 1938-1953.

**TONGASS:** The records include administrative records and correspondence consisting of letters received, 1885-1888.



UNGA: The records are described under Sand Point.

WRANGELL: The records consist of letters received (1901-1905), vessel documentation, dead vessel records arranged alphabetically by name of vessel from 1920-1966, and vessel movement records (1885-1961). There are also casualty and wreck reports from 1891 to 1895.

There is a series titled: "Alaskan Customhouse records of Unknown Provenance" and include records of arrivals by small boat or sled (1903-1917), records of sealed baggage (1911-1914), records of gold dust certificates (1915-1926), and records of convoys and liquor gauge (1904-1905), procedural notes for 1904, and records of consular certificates (ca. 1904).

#### **FINDING AIDS**

Title Inventory of bound volumes  
Folder list

**RELATED RECORDS:** Record Groups 26, 30, 40, 45, 56, 80, 41,

#### **RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

- J87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska
  - M26 State Department Territorial Papers, Washington, 1854-1872
  - T606 Records Relating to the First Northwest Boundary Survey, 1853-1869
  - M94 Lighthouse Deeds and Contracts, 1790-1853
  - M617 (selected rolls) Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916
  - M176 Letters sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs at Pacific Ports(J Series ), 1850-1878
  - M174 Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury From Collectors of Customs ("G","H","I" Series), 1833-1869.
  - M175 Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs at All Ports, 1789-1847, and at Small Ports, 1847-1878 ("G" Series).
  - M720 "Alaska File" of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1868-1903.
  - T1189 Records of Alaskan Custom Houses, 1867-1939.
  - M641 Alaska File of the Revenue Cutter Service, 1867-1914.
  - T925 U.S. Coast Guard Casualty and Wreck Reports, 1913-1939.
  - T926 Index to U.S. Coast Guard Casualty and Wreck Reports, 1913-1939.
  - M802 Alaska File of the Special Agents Division, Dept of the Treasury, 1867-1903.
  - I-24 North of Fifty-three: Army, Treasury Department, and Navy Administration of Alaska, 1867-1884
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## **RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION**

### **RECORD GROUP 41**

The very first Congress passed navigation laws in 1789 to be enforced by customs officers under the supervision of the Treasury Department. In 1884, Congress established a Bureau of Navigation under the control of the Commissioner of Navigation within the Treasury Department to administer the navigation laws. In 1903 the Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor along with the Steamboat Inspection Service, which had been established in the Treasury Department in 1852 to formulate rules and regulations for steamboat inspections. The two bureaus were merged in 1932 to form the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, which was renamed the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in 1936. In 1942, the Bureau's functions relating to merchant vessel documentation were transferred to the Bureau of Customs (see Record Group 36) while those pertaining to merchant vessel inspection, safety of life at sea, and merchant vessel personnel were transferred to the U.S. Coast Guard (see Record Group 26). The Bureau was abolished in 1946.

### **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: June 17, 1932, and July 10, 1935.      Volume: 1/4 inch.

These records consists of only two applications for Seaman's Protection Certificates, each dated as noted. One of the files has a small amount of correspondence having to do with proof of identification of the applicant.

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## **RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR**

### **Records of the Office of the Solicitor**

### **RECORD GROUP 48**

The Department of the Interior was created by an act of March 3, 1849. During more than 130 years of its existence some functions have been added and others removed so that its role has changed from that of general housekeeper for the federal government to that of custodian of the nation's natural resources. The Secretary of the Interior, as the head of an executive department,

reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all activities of the department.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1948-1982. Volume: 10 cu. ft.

These are records of the Alaska Field Office and consist of Directors' Correspondence Files, 1948-1951, alphabetically arranged by subject. There are field staff reports, copies of speeches, publicity materials, and other administrative files. The bulk of the material consists of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA, Dec. 18, 1971) case files, which are made up of legal documents in the matter of eligibility of villages for benefits under ANCSA. Included are post hearing briefs, proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, other briefs and appeals, transcripts of hearings, affidavits, decisions, motions, and other documents. Land selection under ANCSA was often controversial and these files records the conflicting opinions of the Natives, the Federal government, and other parties. Other topics included are relations with other agencies such as the Arctic Health Institute and the Alaska Development Administration, fishing and fish traps, housing projects, harbors, ferries, the iron ore industry, stocking lakes with fish, synthetic fuels, and tourist facilities. There are 25 or more Native corporations referred to in the case files.

**RELATED RECORDS:** There are other ANCSA materials in RG-75

## **FINDING AIDS**

Folder List

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# RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## RECORD GROUP 49

By an act of April 25, 1812, Congress established the General Land Office (GLO) within the Treasury Department to administer all public land transactions except surveying and mapwork (which came under the supervision of the GLO in 1836). In 1849, Congress transferred the GLO into the new Department of the Interior where, after almost a century of managing the nation's lands, it was merged with the Grazing Service in 1946 to form the Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau classifies, manages, and disposes of public lands and their resources and administers Federally owned mineral resources on non-Federal land and on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Under the First Organic Act of May 17, 1884, which established a civil government for Alaska, Congress also created a land district with an office to be located at Sitka. The Act also extended the mining laws of the country to Alaska but Congress quickly declared that "nothing contained in [the] Act shall be construed to put in force in said district the general land laws of the United States." The lack of a basic land law caused serious delays in the settlement process so characteristic of America's westward surge. The delay was particularly curious since, by the time the public domain was opened to homesteading in 1905, agricultural experiments stations and other government activities to encourage settlement had been in existence for two decades. The Governor captured the essence of the paradox in his annual report for 1906 "...agricultural population will give permanence and stability to business interest of all kinds and that unless the country be settled with farmers, the population must dwindle and disappear...when the creeks are worked out."

Pursuant to the Act of 1884, the General Land Office opened the Sitka office the following year and began processing patent applications from the mineral claims in the region. With the U.S. Commissioner, the Clerk of the District Court, and the U.S. Marshal acting, respectively, as register, receiver, and surveyor, not until the appointment of R. Shelly in 1897 did the land office even have a full-time receiver.

The Klondike Gold Rush brought thousands of gold seekers north, forcing Congress to pay attention to Alaska. In 1898, the GLO established two offices in the Yukon Basin, which moved between Circle, Nulato, Peary, Rampart, Weare, and St. Michael. Although the GLO anticipated a flood of business from gold rushers in the Yukon region, it received little business-- collecting only \$10 in revenue at a cost of \$21,000 in maintaining offices over a three-year period. In 1902, the GLO closed the Yukon offices after realizing that miners could get claims without having to make a formal land entry. On June 7, 1902, the GLO relocated its land office from Sitka to the new capital of Juneau and, in 1907, established offices at Fairbanks and Nome. The three offices were jurisdictionally aligned with the Judicial Districts of the court: Anchorage for the 1st and 3rd, Nome for the 2nd, and Fairbanks for the 4th Judicial District. Again, the duties of register and receiver were handled by the Clerk of Court and the Marshal who were responsible for maintaining land entry and other records relating to land claims, and for all public revenues collected.

Congress created the Office of the Surveyor General for the District of Alaska by an Act of July 24, 1897. William L. Distin was the first person appointed to fill this post. His office was first located in Sitka, but was moved to Juneau in 1907. The Surveyor General was responsible for hiring deputies to survey the public domain and was also *ex-officio* Secretary of the government and served as acting governor when that official was away. In 1923, the Juneau land office and the office of the assistant supervisor of surveys relocated to Anchorage.

Through the Teens and early 1920s, surveying the public domain proceeded slowly primarily because of low appropriations for the work by Congress. By the end of 1915, only 35 whole or fractional townships had been surveyed along the Copper, Fairbanks, and Seward meridians in spite of considerable homesteading in these areas. By an Act of June 28, 1918, Congress provided for surveys of homesteads, without cost to the entryman, on land otherwise unsurveyed to facilitate settlement. Settlement received further boost from the government railroad, built through some of the best agricultural land between 1915 and 1923 and from the Matanuska Colony Project during the Depression years.

In 1938, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes toured Alaska, learning as he did so that the citizens of Anchorage had saved the town from burning the year before only by cutting an illegal firebreak on GLO land. The Anchorage fire highlighted a jurisdictional problem in that the Forest Service had authority to fight fires but the GLO did not. Consequently, the people of Anchorage were urging that the public lands around the town be transferred to the former agency. In 1939 and at Ickes urging, Congress created the Alaska Fire Control Service to help protect the Territory's natural resources from fire. The AFCS opened a one-man office in Fairbanks in 1939 and, by the early 1940s, also had an office in Anchorage as well as temporary fire guards stationed around the Territory. On October 16, 1981, the Alaska Fire Service, successor to AFCS, formed to provide fire suppression on all Interior Department lands. Through this coordination and a cooperative agreement with the State, the AFS manages fires on more than 173 million acres of public land in the northern half of Alaska.

In 1947, the Alaska Regional Office (Region 7) of the Bureau of Land Management was established with headquarters in Anchorage. The first Regional Administrator was Lowell Puckett (1947-1955). The Juneau office became responsible for cadastral surveys, although it acquired major land functions due to the construction of the Sitka and Wrangell pulp mills. In 1954, under a BLM reorganization plan, the Alaska regional office was redesignated as Region 4 and moved from Anchorage to Juneau beginning in 1955. In 1961, the Juneau land office was closed because all available land selections had been made in southeastern Alaska. In 1964, district offices were established in Anchorage and Fairbanks with control over land offices, which had previously been separate from other administrative operations.

In the mid-1950s, emphasis shifted from encouraging small claims upon the public domain to large grants of land. The first of these occurred in 1956 when Congress gave the Territory a million acres of public domain under the Alaska Mental Health Act. In 1959, Alaska was admitted as a state and Congress granted it the right to selection of over 103,000,000 acres of the public

domain but gave only 25 years in which to make the selection. Basically, this meant that the State had to pick and BLM survey an area roughly the size of Rhode Island every two months for a quarter of a century to meet the timetable. Because of conflicting Native claims to land, BLM stopped processing state selections in June 1963. To resolve this issue and because the turmoil over conflicting land claims was delaying construction of the oil pipeline, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971. ANCSA provide Natives with, among other things, 40,000,000 acres of public domain and it also permitted the Interior Department to withhold 80,000,000 acres from either state or Native selection for national parks and forests, refuges, and wild or scenic river designation. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 modified both the state land selections and those under ANCSA, further complicating BLM's role. Since statehood and starting from a point of having surveyed less than two percent of Alaska's land by 1959, BLM has been directed to survey and convey 148,000,000 acres of public domain, a task not yet completed. In the mid-1980s, the Bureau adopted a "patent plan process" to streamline required field examinations, surveys, and patenting.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1884-1995. Volume: 1,141 cubic feet

Records of the Alaska State Office, Anchorage (including land offices at Anchorage, Circle, Fairbanks, Juneau, Nome, Nulato, Peary, Rampart, St. Michael, Sitka, and Weare), 1884-1995, and the offices of the Alaska Fire Control Service (Anchorage District) and of the Surveyor General, Sitka and Juneau.

The records concern land and mining claims. They document transactions relating to the disposal or use of public domain lands and their resources, including national forests. The records document activities of the Surveyor General of Alaska, deputy surveyors in the field, local land offices, and boards of townsite trustees. They also relate to requests for land or mineral surveys. Included are 362 cubic feet of mixed or unpatented land case files (ca. 1885-1969) relating to rejected, suspended, or contested land entry cases from district land offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Nome. There are serial register pages and logs (1895-1969) documenting a brief history of each case (with gaps). There are also contest docket books for Anchorage, Juneau, Nome, and Valdez (1908-1964); shorespace restoration orders (1920-1955); and land and mineral small tract classifications orders for the Fairbanks Meridian (1948-1961). There are six separate series of field notes with a consolidated index for: (1) the Fairbanks baseline survey (1910); (2) townsite surveys of Fairbanks, Laird, Nelson, Sargent, Angeles, and other townsites (1900-1910); (3) rectangular surveys of the Copper River, Fairbanks, and Seward Meridians (1914-1977); (4) metes and bounds surveys, U.S. Surveys #2-5755 (1892-1976); (5) mineral surveys (1896-1976); and (6) coal surveys of Chignik, Cook Inlet, Fourth Berg Lake, Hook Bay, Kayak, Kenai, Unga Peninsula, and the Bering River, Matanuska, and Nenana Coal Fields (1907-1908). There are U.S. survey plats for rectangular surveys of the Seward and Copper River Meridians (1914-1977), metes and bounds (1897-1976), survey plats excluding southeastern Alaska (1885-1973), and coal survey

plats (1905-1911). Other records consist of protraction diagrams; district land status sheets; land status maps for southeastern Alaska (1955-1962); U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle status sheets (ca. 1950); land status atlas sheets (ca. 1950-1965); oil and gas land status sheets; power project maps (1962-1967); multi-use classification sheets (1967-1968); official leasing maps of the Umiat Meridian (ca. 1965); history files (1981-1983); weather studies (1969-1973); interagency agreements (1978-1981); and a south central Alaska water resources study (1972-1980).

There are also records of the Alaska Fire Control Service, Anchorage District Office including fire weather records, 1956-1971. Included are fire weather and fire danger record reporting forms, observation reports, daily fire occurrence predictions, climatological data, action files, IBM cards, and maps.

Records of the Anchorage Land Office, 1914-1962. Included are tract books (1914-1962) and homestead relinquishments (1916-1931), and registers of fur farm rentals (1929).

Records of the Circle Land Office, 1899-1931. Included are register books.

Records of the Fairbanks Land Office, 1911-1964. Included are register and tract books (1911-1964); and closed patented case files, which are arranged numerically, and numbering 149279 through 113083 (with gaps) relating to land transactions (ca. 1919-1950).

Records of the Juneau Land Office, 1902-1943. Included are register books (1902-1954), right-of-way applications (1916-1931), and homestead relinquishments (1916-1931). There is a register book of receipts for purchase of Anchorage townsite lots (1918-1919).

Records of the St. Michael Land Office, 1898-1902. Included are register books for the St. Michael Land Office and its predecessors at Nulato (1898), Peary (1899-1900), Weare (1898), and Rampart (1898-1900).

Records of the Sitka Land Office, 1885-1902. Included are register books. The land office register books often contain information on homesteads, abstracts of land sold, fur farm rentals, patents, townsite lots, rights-of-way, mining claims, coal claim locations, and financial matters. The tract books show sales and transfer of individual tracts of land from the public domain and other categories. Entries include legal description of land parcel, name of patentee, date of patent, acts and orders under which lands are patented or sold, name of purchaser, and date of transaction.

Records of Boards of Townsite Trustees, 1903-1930 (with gaps). Townsite deed and register books, minutes, and other records: Cordova, Craig, Douglas, Eagle, Fairbanks, Haines, Hyder, Juneau, Ketchikan, Nome, Petersburg, Sitka, Skagway, Tenakee, Valdez, and Wrangell. Additional records for these villages are in the records of the Townsite Trustee.

Records of the Townsite Trustee Program (ca. 1905-1995): The records of the Alaska State Office consist of a series of closed townsite trustee case files, 1897-1995 (157 cu. ft.). The case files are arranged alphabetically by townsite name (e.g., Akhiok) and include information for over 135 presidential, railroad, and trustee townsites. A typical case file includes separate deed, general correspondence, historical, lot and block, maps, pending, permit, and tract book files. These files include applications, deeds, correspondence, field and status plats, permits, and tract and deed books. Included are separate case files for townsite additions, extensions, and supplements; Indian possessions townsites; Indian reserve townsites; and Indian village townsites. Included are Selected Alaska Townsite Trustees' Deeds, Deed Books, and Tract Books, ca. 1905-1992 (40 rolls).

Records of the Office of the Surveyor General of Alaska, 1884-1923. The records concern survey work, including land surveys, and the operations of the Surveyor General's Office in Sitka and later Juneau. Included are departmental letters received by the Surveyor General from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D.C. (1884-1921); letters to the Surveyor General of Alaska from deputy surveyors (1897-1900); circular letters (1882-1923); and miscellaneous letters (1890-1921). The miscellaneous letters pertain to letters received by the Surveyor General of Alaska from the public, mining companies, deputy surveyors, and others regarding survey work. There are fifteen letterbooks acknowledging receipt by land office registrar's of field notes and plats from the Surveyor General (1899-1921).

Some records of land offices abolished prior to 1959 may be found among the holdings of the Alaska State Recorder's Offices, which absorbed their jurisdictions and continued their recordkeeping. The office in Nome, for example, has over 500 volumes reflecting entries at mineral districts all over the Seward Peninsula.

Records of the Fairbanks Support Center, Fairbanks: Photographic Record of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, 1969-1982. Included are more than 60,000 photographs (negatives and positive prints) and 35mm slides (negatives and color prints) taken by BLM employees and others during the pre-construction, construction, and operational phases of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Selected place names include: Anchorage, Atigun Camp, Atigun Camp, Atigun Pass, Atigun River, Beaufort Sea, Bonzana Creek, Bridal Veil Falls, Brooks Range, Burgess Camp, Chandalar Camp, Chandalar Shelf, Chatanika River, Chena River, Chugach Mountains, Coldfoot Camp, Colville River, Cook Inlet, Dalton Highway, Deadhorse, Delta Camp, Delta Junction, Delta River, Dietrich Camp, Dietrich River, Donnelly Dome, Elliott Highway, Fairbanks, Five Mile Camp, Franklin Bluffs Camp, Frontier Camp, Galbraith Camp, Galbraith Lake, Glenn Highway, Glennallen, Glennallen Camp, Guardhouse Rock, Gulkana River, Hammond River, Happy Valley Camp, Haul Road [Dalton Highway], Hess Creek, Hess Creek Camp, Hess Hill, Hickel Highway, Hot Cat Hill, Isabel Camp, Jim River, John River, Kanuti River, Keystone Canyon, Klutina Cut, Koyukuk River, Kuparuk River, Little Tonsina River, Livengood Camp, Lost Creek Cut, Lost Creek Hill, Lupine Camp, Mullens Camp, North Slope, Old Man Camp, Phelan Creek, Prospect Creek, Prudhoe Bay, Rainbow Mountain, Richardson Highway, Sagavanirktok River, Sagwon Bluffs, Sagwon Camp, Salcha River, Seward, Seward Peninsula, Shaw Creek, Sheep Creek Camp, Slope Mountain, Snowden Mountain, Sourdough Camp, Squirrel Creek, Squirrel Creek Cut, Sukakpak Mountain,



Summit Lake, Table Mountain, Tanana River, Tatalina River, Tazlina River, Thompson Pass, Tolovana River, Tonsina Camp, Tonsina River, Toolik Lake Camp, Top of the World Highway, Tsina River, Valdez, Valdez Terminal, Wagley's Camp, Wickersham Dome, Willow Lake, Willow Mountain, Wiseman, Worthington Glacier, Wrangell Mountains, and Yukon River.

*Nontextual records* include separate series of township, mineral, and other survey plats; and photographs and slides.

**RELATED RECORDS:** Virtually all record groups contain files relating to land issues. The most notable are: RG-22 and 95 contain records on fox farming and, for 95, many other issues, RG-80 contains material on land entries, coal, and other uses of the public domain, RG-322 and the courtesy-stored Alaska Railroad records, RG-164, RG-187 contains much material on both current and potential uses of land and resources, RG-270 has files on disposal of government assets including land, RG-111/342 contain material relating to the communications system, rights-of-way, and sites for stations.

## **RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

- J-87 . Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska
- M25 Miscellaneous Letters Sent by the General Land Office to the Surveyor General, 1796-1901
- M27 Letters Sent by the General Land Office to the Surveyor General, 1796-1901
- M430 Interior Department Territorial Papers: Alaska, 1869-1911
- M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958
- M1245 Interior Department Appointment Papers: Alaska, 1871-1907
- T1024 The Alaska Treaty, by David Hunter Miller, Department of State
- T1200 Chronological Files of the Alaskan Governor, 1884-1913
- T1201 Correspondence of the Secretary of Alaska, 1900-1913
- M1245 Interior Department Appointment Papers: Alaska, 1871-1907
  - unnumbered microfilm publication, Alaska Deed Books, Tract Books Trustee Townsite Series, volumes 1-23
  - unnumbered microfilm publication, Alaska Records of Trustees Deed, Tract Books Trustee Townsite Series, volumes 1-25 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Land Management, 1957-1960) (12 rolls)
  - unnumbered microfilm publication, Alaska Tract Books, Trustee Townsite Series, volumes 37, and 63-72) (Washington, D.C.: BLM, 1957) (4 rolls)
  - unnumbered microfilm publication, Deed Books[s] and Tract Book[s] Microfilmed (Anchorage: BLM, AK State State Office, 1968) (6 rolls).
  - unnumbered, Selected Items Relating to the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company and Railroad Development in Alaska, 1907-1945 (3 rolls).
  - unnumbered, Geological Survey, National Cartographic Information Center, Reston, VA, Quadrangles Historical Reference, roll 398 (USGS-BLM-DMA topographical maps).

## FINDING AIDS

Folder title lists for all series.

Preliminary Inventory of the Land-Entry Papers of the General Land Office, Entries 32, 40, and 69 (1949) [PI-22].

List of Cartographic Records of the General Land Office, (1964) [SL-19].

Photographic Record of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, 1969-1982: Geoffrey Bleakley, comp., "An Index to the BLM Pipeline Photograph Collection"; includes a list of selected major subject headings.

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## RECORDS OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### RECORD GROUP 57

By an act of March 3, 1879, Congress established the Geological Survey within the Department of the Interior to provide for the "classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the public domain." By an act of October 2, 1988, Congress directed the Survey to begin topographical mapping and chemical and physical research. By an act of September 5, 1962, Congress extended the Survey's roles to similar examinations outside the public domain and, thus, the agency's chief functions are to survey, investigate, and conduct research on the nation's topography, geology, mineral and water resources; classify land according to mineral composition and water power resources; furnish engineering supervision for power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; supervise naval petroleum reserves and mineral leasing operations on public and Indian lands; and disseminate data relating to these activities.

The Geological Survey's presence in Alaska dates from 1889, when exploratory parties were sent there to investigate mineral resources, perform detailed topographical surveys, and work in cooperation with scientific expeditions led by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Army. The Survey concentrated on two types of work: exploration and geological reconnaissance and mapping better known areas important from a geologic or economic standpoint. In 1898, the Survey's operations expanded greatly due to gold discoveries in the Yukon Territory, the great influx of prospectors to Alaska, and because Congress finally appropriated funds for Alaska-specific work. In 1904, the Survey organized the Division of Alaska Mineral Resources under the direction of Alfred H. Brooks.

In February 1923, President Harding established by Executive order a Naval Petroleum Reserve, Number 4, in northwest Alaska between the western Brooks Range and the Arctic Ocean

to provide a strategic reserve of oil for the U.S. Navy. The Navy's Bureau of Engineering financed surveying by the Geological Survey the same year. After four years of mapping, the government's effort ceased. The fact of the matter was that, lacking economic imperative, the suspected oil reserves of Alaska's North Slope were too far from the point of consumption. World War Two changed that and from 1944 to 1953, the Navy undertook the first modern exploration program in the Arctic. Civilian contractors conducted much of this work, which consisted of surface geological surveys, geophysical investigations, and test drilling. The extreme weather conditions in northwest Alaska led to innovations in transportation, housing, personnel outfitting, and equipment design. Beginning in 1944, the Navy operated base camps at Barrow and Umiat. In 1977, the Navy established the appropriately-named Camp Lonely 90 miles east of Barrow on the Arctic coast. Further exploration and drilling for natural gas was underway from the late 1960s through the mid-1970s, the timing and location having enormous significance in the development of Prudhoe Bay and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

With confirmation that the North Slope had commercially sustainable deposits coming with Prudhoe Bay and with the latent message of the 1973 oil embargo, there was new interest in Pet 4. In 1974, Congress appropriated money to begin renewed surveys. The Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of April 5, 1976 (Public Law 94-258) renamed Pet 4 as the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA) and transferred it from the Navy to the Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior gave management of surface assets in NPRA to the Bureau of Land Management while the Geological Survey was directed to continue the exploration program. During this second governmental investigation, lasting from 1974 through 1981, the Geological Survey and the Husky Oil contractors drilled 28 exploratory wells and ran 13,500 line miles of geophysical surveys on the 37,000-square mile Reserve in a systematic effort to discover commercially producible deposits of oil and gas. The NPRA was never fully developed, and was dropped from the National Petroleum Reserve system in 1977 and, in 1982, the NPRA program was terminated. In spite of the Aladdin's treasure being pumped from the ground at newly-found Prudhoe Bay by a private consortium, the near-billion dollars result of sixty years of government exploration apparently resulted, in an expression, a dry well.

In 1926 the Navy Department, in cooperation with the Geological Survey, started aerial photographic work in southeastern Alaska to make photographs for use in topographical surveys and the construction of planimetric maps. The results of this Alaskan Aerial Survey Expedition were so successful that the work was continued in 1929. The project was an important milestone as it was the first attempt to use aerial photography in Alaska as an aid in mapping. Other cooperating agencies included the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Forest Service, International Boundary Commission, General Land Office, Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Power Commission, Bureau of Lighthouses, Coast Guard, and Board of Road Commissioners [Alaska Road Commission].

The headquarters of the Geological Survey is in Anchorage, although a large part of the work force is at the Western Regional Center in Menlo Park, California. The Anchorage facility includes the offices of "Mineral Resource Surveys, Western Region, Alaska Section" (formerly the

Branch of Alaskan Geology) and offices of the Geologic Division, National Mapping Division, and the Water Resources Division. In Fairbanks, there are offices of the Alaska Section, the Earthquake Information Center, and until closed in 1995, the Earth Science Information Center. There is a branch office of the Water Resources Division in Juneau. The Alaska Volcano Observatory system, jointly operated by the USGS and the State of Alaska, maintains observatories in Adak, Barrow, Fairbanks, and Sitka.

The National Archives-Pacific Sierra Region holds some records of the Alaskan Geology Branch, Menlo Park, California, 1970-1972. The records document the development of the environmental impact statement dealing with the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline. The records include clippings, drafts, memorandums, notes, outlines, printed materials, and reports.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1926-1929 and 1944-1982. Volume: 543 cu. ft.

Office of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, Anchorage and Barrow: Records of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4--National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR), ca. 1944-1982. The records document general administration, daily operations, and supervision of contractors. Included are correspondence, agreements, financial records, reports, drilling proposals, surveys, and other records.

Records of the Branch of Alaskan Geology, Earth Science Information Center, Anchorage: Alaskan Aerial Survey Expedition, Southeast Alaska Aerial Photographs, 1926-1929. These records include approximately 17,280 tri-lens black and white aerial photographs of 10,000 square miles of southeast Alaska --specifically the islands of Admiralty, Annette, Anslow, Baranof, Carnation, Catherine, Chichagof, Coronation, Dall, Duke, Etolin, Gravina, Halleck, Heceta, Inian, Keku, Kosciusko, Krestof, Kruzof, Kuiu, Kupreanof, Lemesurier, Long, Onslow, Prince of Wales, Mitkof, Revillagigedo, Sukkwan, Swan, Tiedman, Tuxekan, Warren, Woewodski, Woronkofski, Wrangell, Yakobi, and Zarembo; Cape Fairweather, Glacier Bay and Lituya Bay; Cleveland Peninsula, Glass Peninsula, and Lindenberg Peninsula; Chickamin River; Duncan Canal; and the Coast Mountains south from Haines to Ketchikan. The following sites, villages, towns, and cities are also included: Calder, Craig, Deweyville, Douglas, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Kasaan, Ketchikan, Killisnoo, Metlakatla, Petersburg, Shakan, Sulzer, Tyee, and Wrangell. Often three contiguous tri-lens aerial photographs (scale of approximately: 1:20,000), each designated by an identifying letter and numbers (e.g., Y-996-25, Glacier Bay National Park) are mounted on a lithographed card, usually 9 1/4-inches by 21-inches, in size.

Records of Mineral Resource Surveys, Western Region, Alaska Section, Earth Science Information Center, Anchorage: Project Chariot Case Files, Phases I-V, 1958-1963. The records relate to Project Chariot, a prototype for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's (AEC) Project Plowshare program. The AEC proposed using thermonuclear bombs in an "excavation experiment" to create an instant deepwater harbor in the Cape Thompson area in northwest Alaska. Due to

intense opposition and nationwide lobbying led by the Inupiat Eskimos, several University of Alaska biologists, and others, the AEC canceled Project Chariot on August 24, 1962. There are two cubic feet of administrative correspondence, reports, operational plans, minutes of meetings, maps, and site drawings relating to the Geological Survey's activities in support of Project Chariot and its cooperation with the AEC; the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (now the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory) ; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and others.

Nontextual records consist of aerial photographs, maps, and drawings.

**RELATED RECORDS:** See Record Group 181 (Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments) for records relating to Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 and National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, 1944-1980.

## **FINDING AIDS**

Folder title lists for some series.

Alaskan Aerial Survey Expedition: U.S. Geological Survey, Index Map of Southeastern Alaska Showing Areas Covered by Aerial Photographic Surveys, Bulletin 797, Plate 4 (1928), color; reproduced on Southeast Alaska Aerial Photography, 1926-1929, black and white, 3 cards (microfiche).

## **RELATED MICROFILM**

J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska is particularly informative for early reports on minerals, coal, and oil deposits and the efforts to extract them.

M430 Interior Department Territorial Papers: Alaska, 1869-1911

M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958

Unnumbered, U.S. Geological Survey, National Cartographic Information Center, Reston, VA, Quadrangles Historical Reference File (407 rolls, with gaps). The Alaska-related rolls are: rolls 142-153, 195-196, 261, 278, 315, 328, 332, 336-337, 341, 344, 371, 377, 383, 391, and 398 [missing: rolls 383 and 391]. Includes the following cartographic records for Alaska on microfilm: USGS topographical maps (rolls 142-153, 195-196, 315, 371, and 383); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) 15-inch topographical maps (roll 261); U.S. Highway Administration highway urban planning maps, Akiak-Wasilla (roll 278); USGS retakes (A) and (B) series (roll 328); USGS Alaska 250s [scale: 1:250,000] (roll 332); USGS and other special maps, including topics on Antarctica and Alaska mining (rolls 336-337); USGS state base maps (A) and (B) (roll 341); USGS maps of flood-prone areas (roll 344); USGS, USACOE, and others: historical maps, including Alaska National Interest Lands (roll 377); Bureau of Land Management (BLM) management maps (roll 391); and USGS-Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-DMA topographical maps (roll 398).

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## **RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

### **RECORD GROUP 75**

In 1824, Congress established an Office of Indian Affairs within the War Department, the agency which had exercised jurisdiction over Indian relations since the formation of the Federal government. The Office operated informally within the War Department until Congress authorized the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian affairs in 1832. The Office was transferred to the new Department of the Interior in 1849. Although commonly called the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), it was not officially so designated until 1947.

As presently constituted, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for most of the Federal government's relations with the tribes of Indians that it recognizes. Some groups of Indians, particularly in the eastern states, have never received official recognition, while others ceased to function as cohesive tribes before the establishment of the Federal government in 1789. The Bureau has only exercised responsibility for Indians living on a recognized reservation or who maintained an affiliation with a recognized tribe. Many people of Indian descent are not mentioned in any of the Bureau's records because they, or their predecessors, had severed all connection with any tribe.

The programs of the BIA have had an impact on virtually every phase of tribal development and individual Indian life including education, land ownership, financial affairs, employment, and legal rights. The Bureau had also long been responsible for health issues but in 1955, most to these activities, including the operation of Indian hospitals, were transferred to the Public Health Service.

When it was created in 1824, the Bureau inherited a well-established system of agencies, each of which was responsible for all relations with one or more tribes. Many of these agencies were subordinate to a superintendency that had general responsibility for Indian affairs in a territory or other geographical area. Although there were numerous changes in agency designations and jurisdictions, this basic organizational structure remained unchanged until superintendencies were abolished in the 1870's and all agents began reporting directly to the Bureau headquarters in Washington, DC. In 1947, the BIA established "area offices" to exercise supervisory control over agencies and other administrative units (such as schools or irrigation districts) within a specific geographic region.

In addition to the agents who were responsible for the day-to-day implementation of Indian policy, the Bureau often sent officials into the field for special purposes. These included treaty commissioners, inspectors, purchasing and disbursing agents, enrolling and allotting agents, and education specialists. Many of the schools that operated on Indian reservations were under the control of a superintendent who was often independent of the agent and sometimes exercised the functions of an agent. There were also a number of non-reservation schools, such as the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, which accepted students from all over the country and were not under the control of any local agency.

The BIA's administration in Alaska was late in developing and unique in that with one specialized exception (see below), the Natives of Alaska did not include the reservation system and education for Natives was the initial impetus. Although schools for Native children existed in the Russian period, the first such of the American era did not open until 1883, at Juneau and nearby Sitka. Eventually, day schools were established in many Native villages. The head teacher served not only as an instructor but also performed the duties of a social director and medical worker for the entire community. In many villages, particularly the more isolated ones, the teacher was the only U.S. Government official and represented a number of Federal agencies. Beginning in the 1930s, under the Office of Indian Affairs, these teachers were also responsible for social welfare work, occupational training, recreational activities, and supervised Native cooperative organizations and reindeer herding.

The Alaska Division of the Office of Education was established in 1885 pursuant to an act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat. 24), which directed the Secretary of the Interior to provide education for children in Alaska. On April 11, 1885, the Commissioner of Education appointed Sheldon Jackson of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as general agent for education in Alaska. The Division consisted of a section in the central office in Washington, D.C., and a field office in Seattle, Washington. Jackson divided his time between the two. The Washington, D.C., office was headed

by an Alaskan Assistant, who administered the policies formulated by the Commissioner of Education and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Alaska Division's Seattle office was headed by a "Superintendent of Education of Natives of Alaska," who supervised field activities through an educational unit comprised of nine school districts, each in the charge of a District Superintendent. These Districts were the: Northern (1908-1911), Northwestern (1912-1934), Seward Peninsula (1919-1934), Western (1912-1934), Upper Yukon (1912-1922), Central (1922-1934), Southern (1908), Southeastern (1909-1934), and Southwestern (1909-1934).

Medical relief work among Alaskan Natives began about 1915, and by the early 1920s, there were five hospitals. This medical relief was carried out with the advice and assistance of the Public Health Service. At first, the Alaska Medical Service was operated by the Seattle field office, but on July 1, 1930, the educational and medical relief functions were transferred from Seattle to Juneau and placed under a director of education and a director of the Service. Thereafter, the Seattle office performed largely routine administrative functions.

On March 14, 1931, the Secretary of the Interior's Order 494 transferred the Alaska Division from the Office of Education to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By then, the Division's activities had expanded beyond education and medical care into economic assistance, necessitated by the depletion of the seal herds and whale fisheries.

In 1933, the new Alaska Indian Service, headquartered in Juneau, replaced the Alaska Division. The new office coordinated the programs of its divisions, which included the Alaska Native School Service, the Alaska Medical Service, and the Credit, Welfare, and Construction Divisions. The Alaska Native School Service operated a system of day, special, and vocational boarding schools. The Alaska Medical Service grew to encompass a system of clinics and hospitals scattered throughout the territory. By the 1930s, there were nine general hospitals located at Barrow, Bethel, Juneau, Kanakanak, Kotzebue, Mountain Village, Tanana, Unalaska, and Mount Edgecumbe Medical Center at Sitka. Tubercular patients were hospitalized in the specialized tuberculosis wards of many of these hospitals, the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Sitka (formerly in Skagway), Seward Sanitarium, and at Tacoma Indian Hospital.

Other economic and social assistance followed. A short-lived Alaska Trust Fund was established for the convenience of Alaska Natives and Federal employees for whom it provided banking services, including the extension of credit. This fund was administered by a Treasurer and Trustee in the Seattle office but was discontinued on February 1, 1935. A related Annette Island fund was also set up by an amendment to Secretary's Order 434. Under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), the Trust and Annette Island Funds made loans to Natives to pay for education in the trades and vocations. In 1939, a revolving credit fund program began to economically support the fishing industry in southeastern Alaska and Native cooperative stores in the other parts of the Territory. These stores operated in villages as the main source of food, clothing, and other supplies and also were used as clearing houses for furs, ivory,



and Native crafts. In 1948, the Credit Division began providing financing for the Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association (ANICA), a central buying organization for the Native stores. In addition, it operated a network of radio stations at most schools and hospitals in the more isolated areas. The Welfare Division provided financial assistance to Native families and their dependants, orphaned children, those with physical handicaps, and other qualified persons. The Construction Division supervised a regular maintenance and repair program and handled major construction projects.

In 1945, the name of the Alaska Indian Service was changed to the Alaska Native Service.

The Alaska Resupply Program began in 1922 when the Bureau of Education acquired the U.S.S. *Boxer* from the Navy to deliver personnel and supplies to Bureau stations, schools, and hospitals. In 1932, the program was transferred from the Bureau of Education to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and expanded to provide transportation services to Alaska Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos along the coastal areas of Alaska which were without service by commercial ocean carriers. The primary objective of the program was that, through regular delivery of cargo and fuel, the Natives would be able to improve their standard of living. A resupply network, including the Seattle Liaison Office (later, the Seattle Support Center), a large terminal facility in Seattle, and one to two vessels, was put into place. In 1932, the first *North Star* replaced the ancient *Boxer* and, in its turn, was replaced by the larger U.S.M.S. *North Star II*. The resupply program continued to expand and, in 1961, the full-rigged freighter *North Star III* came into service and sailed until 1984. Thereafter, the maritime resupply program continued under commercial contract and on military sealift.

In the reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1956, regional offices were set up to coordinate activities of Indian agencies and service districts. The Juneau Area Office was established to coordinate services to all Alaska Natives. This office also supervised the operation of the Bureau's system of day and boarding schools scattered throughout Alaska. In 1984, the Bureau turned over most of its responsibilities for educating Alaska Natives to the State of Alaska.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1886-1889, 1912-1983 (bulk dates: 1933-1983). Volume: 927 cu.. ft.

Records of the following divisions, offices, agencies, and schools:

ALASKA DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, 1886-1889. This division was established in 1885 with a section in the central office in Washington, D.C. and a field office in Seattle, Washington. The records consist of a file created by Sheldon Jackson on Alaskan School Matters, 1886-1889, in his capacity as General Agent for Education in Alaska.

ALASKA INDIAN SERVICE, Juneau, 1933-1945/ALASKA NATIVE SERVICE, Juneau, 1945-1956. The records concern administrative matters, the phasing out of some day schools, school

management and personnel, welfare and employment assistance, and the operation of Native stores. Among the records included are correspondence (i.e., general subject correspondence, mission correspondence, education correspondence, social services decimal files, etc.), narrative inspection reports, and school activity and attendance reports.

JUNEAU AREA OFFICE, 1956-present. Established in 1956, it supervises the following offices, agencies, and schools: Anchorage Agency, Bethel Agency (closed, 1995), Fairbanks Agency, Ketchikan Office, Kotzebue Office, Nome Agency (closed, 1995), Southeast Agency, Seattle (Washington) Support Center; Wrangell Institute (closed, 1975); and Mount Edgecumbe Boarding School (transferred to State of Alaska, 1983). The type and contents of records vary, and there are often gaps in chronological coverage. In many cases, the record series of the Area Office and now held by this regional archives are similar in scope and content to those of its two predecessor agencies, the Alaska Native Service and the Alaska Native Service.

Records of the Juneau Area Office document tribal economic, political, and social life; the daily relations between the BIA and Alaska Natives, a superintendent and his superiors, and officials of other Federal and local government agencies; and the perceptions of field employees about Alaska Natives and his duties. Included are annual narrative and statistical reports and correspondence.

The records concern Natives' financial affairs such as annuity payments and disbursements of other funds to tribal members as a result of treaties or congressional legislation. They contain the Natives' name and the amount of money or type of goods received. The records include cash reports, ledgers of receipts and disbursements, property returns; and vouchers.

Tribal or village censuses and other enrollment records pertain to genealogy and tribal demographics. In particular, the Alaskan Village Census Rolls, 1912-1972 (bulk dates: 1933-1972), provide information on individual residents (e.g., surnames, dates of birth or age, sex, occupation, degree of Native blood, etc.) in 328 camps, villages, and towns scattered across Alaska. The records of the Juneau Area Office also contain Tlingit-Haida tribal enrollments, 1890s-1976, for individual members of this group. The Bethel Agency records include village or tribal censuses, ca. 1940-1974.

The records also concern financial affairs of "restricted Indians," considered incompetent because of their age or other factors. They reflect the collection and disbursement of funds; requests by Natives for money to buy automobiles, clothing, farming equipment, furniture, groceries, livestock, pianos, and many other items; and the determination of heirs and the distribution of the estates.

The records document the operation of non-reservation schools that Alaska Natives attended; school enrollments; and planning and implementation of educational programs. Included are correspondence, narrative and statistical reports, school newspapers, and individual student files that contain applications for admission, correspondence, and grades. The records also reflect the impact

of changing social and economic conditions caused by health care programs; construction of homes and roads; housing; income; liquor control; living conditions; and recreation. They concern tribal governments and provide insight into tribal policies and Native reaction to various Federal programs and policies. Included are agendas, minutes, and resolutions of tribal business committees or other elected groups.

Nontextual records include building plans, maps, and photographs.

The type and content of records of the agencies and boarding schools vary and there are often gaps in chronological coverage. For instance, with the exception of the Anchorage, Bethel, and Fairbanks Agencies, most of the agency records are limited to employment assistance case files, which concern relocation and financial and employment assistance.

ALASKA REINDEER SERVICE, 1901-1974. In 1891 Sheldon Jackson led an expedition to Siberia to import the first reindeer into Alaska to provide food, clothing, and a source of income from the sale of hides and meat. This was followed by other such expeditions, each financed by small congressional appropriations. In 1929, the Secretary of the Interior signed an order transferring responsibility for reindeer matters from the Bureau of Education to the Office of the Alaskan Territorial Governor in his capacity as *ex officio* Commissioner of the Department of the Interior for Alaska. By 1933, there were five such units in Alaska. Administrative responsibility for the reindeer herds shifted several times but 1937 it was returned to the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, wherein an Alaska Reindeer Service was established. The Service was headed by a general reindeer supervisor, located in Nome, and included teachers from the Bureau of Indian Affairs who also served as local reindeer superintendents and unit managers. The records include annual reports of reindeer herds; decimal correspondence; circulars; apprentice contracts; sales correspondence; general case files; monthly herd reports; agricultural, hunting, and fishing statistics (alphabetically arranged by village name); fur farm statistics; herd permits; and other related records. The papers of Lawrence J. Palmer, who served as an official of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Reindeer Service in Alaska from 1922 to 1945 are also among these records..

EKLUTNA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 1924-1945. Opened as a non-reservation industrial boarding school in 1924, it was located twenty-five miles northeast of Anchorage. Eklutna provided high school and vocational training to Natives from the Yukon River, Kuskokwim, and central Alaska. After the Tanana Orphanage and School for the Blind closed in 1933, some students were transferred to Eklutna. The Industrial School closed in 1945 and the faculty and students were temporarily housed in surplus barracks at Fort Ray near Seward. In 1947, they moved to Mount Edgecumbe School. The school's student records (including files prior to 1941) are merged into the Mount Edgecumbe School individual student case files, 1941-1983.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE SCHOOL, 1941-1983. Opened as a non-reservation boarding school for Alaska Natives in 1947, it was located on the former U.S. Naval Operating Base on Japonski Island across the harbor from Sitka. In 1947, students from the closed Eklutna Industrial School, Wrangell

Institute, and possibly from White Mountain Industrial School transferred to this site. The curriculum stressed vocational training for students in trades associated with the maritime economy of southeastern Alaska and other industries of Alaska. Courses included mechanics, arts and crafts, and domestic science, in addition to standard academic studies. Because it was able to provide advanced vocational course work for students from communities without a high school, Mount Edgecumbe had large enrollments from throughout Alaska. In 1950, the Bureau opened a two-hundred bed sanatorium and orthopedic hospital at the school. In 1984, Mount Edgecumbe School became (and remains) a state-operated boarding facility. Records include the individual student files, 1941-1983.

SEATTLE SUPPORT CENTER, 1920-1984. The Alaska Resupply Program records include program correspondence files, history files, and logbooks of the U.S.S. Boxer and the U.S.M.S. North Star I, II, and III. Also included are correspondence, financial records, and reports of the Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association (ANICA).

WHITE MOUNTAIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ca. 1924-1947. It was a combination boarding and day school. Junior high boys and girls were enrolled in the boarding school while the day school offered educational opportunities for elementary school children living in White Mountain village. White Mountain served primarily Inuit and Inupiat students from the Seward Peninsula and northwest Alaska. While the Regional Archives holds no distinct records of White Mountain, the correspondence files of the Alaska Indian Service and its successor agency refer to it and it is likely that, as with other schools, students transferred to Mount Edgecumbe when White Mountain closed in 1947.

WRANGELL INSTITUTE, 1932-1975. This non-reservation Alaska Native boarding institute opened in 1932 near Wrangell. Originally, it was a boarding institute for orphaned Native children of elementary school age, grew to include a vocational boarding school for older children, and then reverted in 1947 to a boarding school to provide a home and school facilities for abandoned, neglected, and dependent children of elementary school age. The vocational students transferred to Mount Edgecumbe Boarding School. The Institute closed in 1975.

**RELATED RECORDS:** Several other record groups held by the Alaska Region of the National Archives include material of interest to researchers in Alaska Native history. Records of District Courts of the United States (RG 21), 1884-1991. The case files in the records of the district courts of the United States (RG 21) often contain information regarding Native use of land and resources, locations of seasonal settlements, fishing rights and methods, social and religious customs and practices, and many other topics. The regional archives holds records of the U.S. district court in Alaska.

Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (RG 22), 1872-1969. The records of the Pribilof Islands Program, 1872-1994, document the Federal government's role in seal harvesting and with the Aleut islanders. These records document the voyages of the *Penguin* and other ships

in a maritime supply program similar to that of the BIA's *Boxer* and *North Stars*. In 1969, the responsibilities for the Pribilof Islands fur sealing program were transferred to the National Marine Fisheries Service, now a part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.. Additional program records are also described in the guide entry for the records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (RG 370).

Records of the Bureau of Land Management (RG 49) include land survey records, field notes, plat maps, tract and deed books, and townsite trustee records showing the locations of Native-owned land; correspondence; and other records. The regional archives holds records of BLM offices in Alaska.

As part of Record Group 200, the National Archives Gift Collection, the regional archives holds the Sir Henry S. Wellcome Collection, an extensive block of government documents, private manuscripts, correspondence, and a large number of photographs concerning the Tsimshian Indians of Metlakatla, Alaska.

**RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM:** The records of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs are held by the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The Alaska Region has microfilm copies of three separate record series, (1) unnumbered, selected General Correspondence, 1908-1935 (54 rolls, 35mm); (2) unnumbered, Indexes to General Correspondence, 1910-1930 (in process, forthcoming 1996); and (3) M1333, Records of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Concerning Metlakatla, 1897-1931 (14 rolls, 35mm).

In 1908 the Alaska Division started a general correspondence file used until 1935. It is arranged for the most part by fiscal year and thereunder by main and subsidiary headings, which varied somewhat from year to year. Typical headings are legislation, department relations (with folders for individual departments and bureaus), Executive orders, natives, land, reindeer, outside relations, monthly office reports, Alaska Trust Fund, contracts, leases, estimates, circular letters, new schools and hospitals, inspection, officers and employees, appointments, supplies, financial matters, buildings, U.S.S. *Boxer*, Seattle office, names of individual districts, and in the earlier years individual schools in alphabetical order. The school files (rolls 1-27) include correspondence for sixty-four Bureau of Education schools in sixty-two Alaskan communities for the years 1908-1920. The New Schools File (roll 28) and the District Files, 1908-1934, (rolls 29-48), were also microfilmed by special arrangement. The Reindeer Files, 1908-1935 (rolls 49-54), document the integral role the Alaska Reindeer Service played in the education of Alaska Natives in northern Alaska. In 1982, part of this record series was microfilmed by the National Archives (NARS) for the Alaska State Library in Juneau. For further information, see entry 806 in Edward E. Hill, comp., Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, PI-163. The Indexes to General Correspondence, 1910-1930, consists of a card index on microfilm for the years 1910 to 1930. These cards index the correspondence described immediately above. For further information, see entry 805 in PI-163.

There is a separate series of correspondence, reports, and other records, 1897-1931, on microfilm concerning the Metlakahtla controversy, which involved William Duncan and the colony he dominated on Annette Island. There are also some copies of telegrams and letters sent by the Chief of the Alaska Section of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1935-37. For further information, see entry 807 in PI-163. There is also some material concerning Metlakatla in the general correspondence (entry 806). See also Preliminary Inventory 150, "The Sir Henry S. Wellcome Papers in the Federal Records Center, Seattle, Washington" (1963). In 1991, the Wellcome Collection was transferred from the National Archives-Pacific Northwest Region to the National Archives-Alaska Region.

## RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM

- A-3303 Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1872-1961 (RG 22)
- I-15 William Duncan Papers, 1851-1945 (selected rolls)
- I-18 Reindeer Program Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Land Operations Branch, Juneau, Alaska, 1909-1968
- I-24 North of Fifty-three: Army, Treasury Department, and Navy Administration of Alaska, 1867-1884 (Ph.D. dissertation, 1974)
- I-28 The Alaskan Labors of Sheldon Jackson, 1877-1890 (Ph.D. dissertation, 1961)
- M-6 Letters Sent by the Secretary of War Relating to Military Affairs, 1800-1889
- M-11 Records of the Russian-American Company, 1802-1867
- M-18 Register of Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880
- M-21 Letters Sent by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881
- M-22 Registers of Letters Received by the Office of the Secretary of War, Main Series, 1800-1870
- M-234 Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881
- M-348 Report Books of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1838-1885
- M-430 Interior Department Territorial Papers: Alaska, 1869-1911
- M-574 Special Files of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1807-1904
- M-641 Alaska File of the Revenue Cutter Service, 1867-1914
- M-668 Ratified Indian Treaties, 1722-1869
- M-720 "Alaska File" of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1868-1903
- M-802 Alaska File of the Special Agents Division of the Department of the Treasury, 1867-1903
- M-939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958
- M-1011 Superintendent's Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports From Field Jurisdictions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1907-1938
- M-1012 Records of the Alaskan Territorial Legislature, 1913-1953
- M-1070 (selected rolls) Reports of Inspections of the Field Jurisdictions of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1873-1900
- M-1293 Public Hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of

- Civilians
- M-1333 Records of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Concerning Matlakatla, 1887-1933
  - M-1486 (selected rolls)
  - P-2008 Chemawa Register of Pupils Admitted, 1880-1927
  - P-2010 Historical Album of Bureau of Education-Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools in Alaska, ca. 1925-1935.
  - P-2263 Chemawa Indian School: Index to Descriptive Statements of Students, 1890-1914.
  - P-2286, Alaskan Village Census Rolls, 1912-1972 [bulk dates: 1934-1972]
  - T-1200 Chronological Files of the Alaskan Governor, 1884-1913
  - T-1201 Correspondence of the Secretary of Alaska, 19900-1913

## FINDING AIDS

Series title list.

For many Alaska series; folder and box content lists.

BIA file classification manuals (1951 and 1962) provide numerical and alphabetical listings for coded decimal file series.

Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Entries 798-823 Records of the Alaska Division) [PI-163].

Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Special List 13 (Entries 5, 414, 538, 757-761, 855, 866, and 969).

**RESTRICTIONS:** Access to some files or portions of documents may be restricted due to privacy concerns. These files include student case files, employment assistance case files, and welfare case files, as they contain personal information on individual Alaska Natives..

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## RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

### RECORD GROUP 77

By an act of March 16, 1802, Congress created the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to organize a military academy at West Point. The Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), with headquarters at Washington, D.C., was a result of orders of April 3, 1818, with military responsibilities that included producing and distributing army maps, building roads, planning camps, and constructing and repairing fortifications and other installations. The OCE also had civil duties encompassing the maintaining and improving of inland waterways and harbors, formulating

and executing plans for flood control, operating dams and locks, and approving plans for construction of bridges, wharves, piers, and other works over navigable waters. Expansion of the OCE's river and harbor improvement work after the Civil War necessitated the establishment of district offices throughout the United States. The engineer officer in charge of each district reported directly to the Chief of Engineers until 1888 when engineer divisions were created with administrative jurisdiction over district offices.

Between 1855 and 1871, military headquarters in San Francisco supervised Corps activities along the entire West Coast, which was extended to include the territory purchased from Russia in 1867. In 1871, a new office, the Portland District, was created to manage Corps operations in the Pacific Northwest. When the Portland District was split to form a Seattle District in 1896, both reported to the Division Engineer headquartered in San Francisco. From 1914 through 1931, Division Engineers served varying periods headquartered at Portland or Seattle, which typically included Alaska. In April 1921, the Corps established an Alaska District with headquarters in Juneau but it was discontinued in July 1932 and the Seattle District resumed its responsibilities for Alaska.

The Army Corps of Engineers came to Alaska early and throughout the last half of the 19th and the early 20th Centuries its people included explorers, surveyors, and construction engineers. They played significant roles in many projects described in this Guide as separate record groups (Alaska Road Commission, Alaska Engineering Commission -the government railroad-, Alaska Communications System). They contributed to major construction projects, such as the first lighthouses, under the most difficult conditions. Many of Alaska's current roads (Richardson, Steese, Elliott, Glenn, and others) memorialize the names of the Corps engineers who surveyed or built them.

World War Two inaugurated an era of dramatically increasing Corps activity in Alaska. On June 1940, the War Department created the Alaska Defense Force, headquartered at Anchorage. The Corps had already been active in preparing the Territory's defenses by building up Elmendorf Field, Ft. Richardson, a series of aircraft warning stations along the coast, and began construction of the airfields on Annette Island and at Yakutat. From that time until war's end, the Corps designed and constructed a wide array of facilities throughout Alaska and the Yukon, perhaps most famously the ALCAN highway. Organizational changes continued. In February 1941, the Alaska Defense Force was redesignated the Alaska Defense Command and an Area Engineer for Alaska, under the Seattle District, set up office in Anchorage with responsibility for all Army and Army Air Corp and some continuing civil construction. Reorganization in May 1942 placed military construction under the Engineer, Alaska Defense Command and subsequently within the office of the Engineer, Alaskan Department when that agency succeeded the Defense Command in November 1943. In March 1946, during the increasing tensions of the Cold War, the North Pacific Division was reactivated in Portland. To meet the urgent need for local direction of the defense system build-up in the Territory, the Chief Engineer issued General Order No. 6 on April 9, 1946, establishing the current Alaska District. The new District maintained headquarters in Anchorage, under the North Pacific Division, with jurisdiction over military construction and real estate functions. By



General Order 12, effective July 1, 1949, the Chief of Engineers transferred responsibility for civil works from the Seattle to the Alaska District.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

**DATES:** 1902-1973. **VOLUME:** 144 cu. ft.

These are the records of the Headquarters, Alaska District, documenting the planning and construction of military and civil projects. The records include Civil Works Project Files (1902-1940 [negligible], 1951-1970) in which pre-1940 files are filed alphabetically by place-name, otherwise, numerically by final payment or by contract number; general administrative files (1946-1951) arranged in decimal file order and thereunder chronologically; installation historical files including statistical reports of projects in summary form for 1945 and a 1971 narrative (draft) history of the Corps in Alaska; management survey files (ca. 1969); operating program files (1958-1963, 1966-1967), operating program progress reports (1966-1970), organization planning files (1953, '58, '66, and '68); organization plans (ca. 1961-1966); progress analysis files (1949-1953); and publication record sets (1946-1961, 1966-1973).

Non-textual records include maps, charts, and photographs. [There is an alphabetical listing of places and towns in the finding aid.] Non-textual records also in the custody of the Alaska Region include approximately 9,000 cartographic items, mainly World War Two era engineering drawings, 1939-1945, and historical photographs, 1916-1985, of sites and activities throughout Alaska.

## **RELATED RECORDS**

RG-30 (The Alaska Road Commission was an autonomous Corps office and much of its work performed by Corps engineers)  
RG-181 Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments  
RG-270 Records of the War Assets Administration

## **FINDING AIDS**

Box and folder lists

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# **RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

## **RECORD GROUP 79**

By an act dated August 25, 1916, Congress established the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior to supervise, as it has grown to encompass, the national parks, monuments, historic parts, memorials, parkways, recreation areas, and seashores and the promotion and regulation of their use. The Park Service establishes and enforces regulations for use, protects parks from fire, regulates concession operators, investigates and recommends proposed new areas, acquires land, and constructs and maintains roads, trails, and buildings. It also engages in research and educational work such as managing guided tours and lectures, marking nature trails, maintaining museums and libraries, and preparing publications and studies in history, archeology, natural history, and wildlife.

From 1937 to 1962, Park Service affairs in Alaska were managed by an Alaska Region headquartered in San Francisco. On July 1, 1965, the Service organized an Alaska Group Office in Anchorage, which was administered by the superintendent of Mount McKinley National Park until 1969 when a superintendent was specifically appointed for the Group Office. In May 1972, the Group Office was restructured as the Alaska State Office which lasted until the signing of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act by President Carter on December 2, 1980. Part of that legislation established the Alaska Regional Office. The Regional Office survived until 1995 when it was split into the Alaska Field Office and the Alaska System Support Office.

The first reservation of land that would become a national monument occurred at Sitka on March 23, 1910, when the site of the old Russian fort was set aside in what is now totem-rich Sitka National Historical Park. The first national park in Alaska was Mount McKinley, created on February 26, 1917, and closely followed by the second national monument at Katmai's Land of

10,000 Smokes on September 24, 1918. Glacier Bay became a national monument on February 25, 1925. The NPS manages a number of other parks authorized by ANILCA in December 1980.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1964-1984. Volume: 6 cu. ft.

These are records of the Alaska Regional Office and document its day-to-day administrative actions, including such subjects as personnel, travel, budget, supplies, and procurement. There is a publications record set consisting of draft environmental impact statements, final reports, appraisals, overviews and analyses, management plans, and other published and unpublished papers related to park areas. Also included are miscellaneous materials on resources assessment of (d)2 proposals (lands classified in ANILCA), materials having to do with the Chugach Native Corporation's land selections, and some material on ANILCA. The records note Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Kenai Fjords, Kobuk Valley, and Wrangell-St. Elias National Parks; Aniakchak and Cape Krusenstern National Monuments; and Noatak and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserves.

## **FINDING AIDS**

Folder List

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## **GENERAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

**Records of the Navy Alaskan Coal Commission**

### **RECORD GROUP 80**

Widespread coal deposits in Alaska were known early in the American period and initial analyses indicated that the quality of the coal was fine enough for commercial exploitation. The Navy, in particular, was interested in development of coal resources and establishment of coaling stations for its ships. Beyond the Navy's needs, development of coal deposits and necessary transportation were seen as key elements in putting Alaska on a sound economic basis. Some of the earliest efforts to build railroads derived much of their impetus from the potential of the coal deposits. As early as 1909, the Alaska Central Railroad had 75 miles of track from Seward towards the Matanuska coal fields. However, the deposits remained closed to claim or lease and this railroad first suspended operations and then was sold by court order. Reconstituted as the Alaska Northern, this road was still unable to earn a profit because the coal lands remained closed even after the

public domain began to open to homesteaders. As the governors frequently observed, lacking an economic imperative, only the government had the resources to build such a railroad. In 1915, the government acquired the Alaska Northern track and incorporated it into its own railroad project. Later that year, the government was able to ship 1,000 tons of Matanuska coal for testing by the Navy.

The Navy established a Coal Commission to survey the potential of the Matanuska deposits and, subsequently, to actually operate a mine at Chickaloon. On July 1, 1920, the Navy Coal Mine on Leasing Unit 12 was taken over from the Department of the Interior and operated by for the Navy by the Alaskan Engineering Commission. At the beginning of 1922, the Navy Mine employed 125 people at Chickaloon, 40 at Coal Creek, and another 11 at Kings River supporting the government's geologists. The mines were making small but regular shipments of coal on the government railroad. However, time had overtaken the promise of Alaska coal. As early as 1912, California oil began displacing coal as a fuel of choice, most significantly for the government railroad. In 1915, the governor reported discoveries of oil in several places around Alaska and three years later, a small refinery at Katalla was producing gasoline and fuel oil. Most critically, the Navy began to convert its fleet to fuel oil. Because of this and general financial constraints, the Navy entered into a cooperative agreement with the Department of Interior to transfer its Matanuska operations to the latter agency on May 1, 1922. Shortly thereafter, the Chickaloon office suspended operations and its personnel were reassigned.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

DATES: 1912-1922. VOLUME: 9 cu. ft.

These are records of the office of the Coal Commission and include correspondence received and sent by members of the Commission concerning the mining and transportation of coal from the mines around Chickaloon, Alaska. The records concern applications for employment, wages, safety conditions, various reports, documents relating to machinery, a development plan, survey of the barge *Lawrence*, buildings and facilities, analysis and sale of coal, notes on other coal prospects in the Territory, transportation, and general notes on geology, weather, ice, and agreements between the Navy and the Interior Department for mining. Other records include financial records, production charts, requisitions for supplies and coupon books for use at the Engineering Commission store, and inventories of property.

Non-textual records include oversized maps, charts, blueprints, and land plats relating to coal-bearing lands, geological reconnaissance and formations, tunnels and stopes of the Chickaloon mines, and land claims in the area.

## **RELATED RECORDS**

RG-322 Records of the Alaska Railroad

RG-49 Records of the Bureau of Land Management

**DRAFT**

RG-75 Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

**RELATED MICROFICHE**

J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska

**FINDING AIDS**

Folder list

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**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

**RECORD GROUP 90**

The Public Health Service, originally called the Marine Hospital Service, has its origins in an act of July 16, 1798, that authorized hospitals for the care of sick and disabled American merchant seamen. Initially, the function of the Marine Hospital Service was to care for merchant sailors but subsequent legislation greatly expanded its activities. The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service Act of 1912 (37 Stat. 309) established the agency within the Treasury Department, where it remained until 1939, when the Reorganization Act transferred it to the Federal Security Agency. The Reorganization Plan of 1953 moved the Service into the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Finally, in 1979, the Public Health Service was relocated into the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Public Health Service operates marine hospitals, hospitals for specific diseases, medical facilities for Federal prisons, and quarantine and health stations. Through research facilities such as the Centers for Disease Control, the Service investigates the cause, prevention, and control of disease and disseminates health information.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1948-1971. Volume: 3 cu. Ft.

These records relate to the Arctic Health Research Center and give historical background for the establishment of the center and annual and other reports, 1953-1967. There is a record of births at the Alaska Native Health hospital in Juneau, 1947-1957, and administrative correspondence, 1955-1958. Also found is the Juneau-Douglas village census for 1944 and 1946.

## **RELATED RECORDS**

RG-75 Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs  
RG-513 Records of the Alaska Area Native Health Service

## **FINDING AIDS**

Folder List

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# **RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL**

## **Records of the Alaska General Depot**

### **RECORD GROUP 92**

In 1818 Congress created a Quartermaster's Department under a single Quartermaster General to ensure an efficient system of supply and accountability of army officers charged with monies or supplies. At various times, the quartermaster has been responsible for procurement and distribution of supplies, pay, transportation, and construction. After a number of changes in functions and command relationships, Congress authorized a Quartermaster Corps in 1912 and designated its chief the Quartermaster General in 1914. The corps was responsible for the operation of a number of general supply depots and subdepots throughout the United States. The Office of the Quartermaster General was abolished in 1962.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1948-1957. Volume: 4 cu. ft.

This group of miscellaneous records concerns the functions of the Ft. Richardson supply depot involving the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies. The records consist of general orders (1948-1956), manuals, operating program progress reports (1951-1955), standard operating procedures (1951-55), training files (1955), and a unit history for 1952.

Non-textual records include photographs and blueprints of buildings and sites for Ladd and Elmendorf Air Force Bases.

**RELATED RECORDS**

RG-77 Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers

**FINDING AIDS**

Folder List

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**RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE****RECORD GROUP 95**

The Native cultures of Southeastern and Interior Alaska made extensive use of forest products, the former in particular developing a highly sophisticated society skilled in woodcraft. The Russians raised exploitation of Alaska's timber to industrial levels, including significant shipbuilding. The Russians also experimented with expanding timber resources and, in 1805, started a plantation of spruce trees at Unalaska. While some of these trees still survive, the attempt at forestation on the Aleutians was not a success.

However, between the purchase of Alaska in 1867 and the gold rushes at the turn of the century, the United States government, characteristically, did nothing about forestry in spite of the obvious value of the timber. Individual settlers started a number of logging operations and sawmills which rapidly expanded with the gold rushes and associated railroading. There was no government involvement, however, until Congress passed the General Revision Act of March 3, 1891, whose Section 24 became known as the Forest Reserve Act. The Act contained several sections that concerned Alaska even more directly than did "24". Section 14 permitted the Commission of Fish and Fisheries to establish fish culture stations on Kodiak and Afognak Islands, actions advocated for several years to conserve salmon runs in that area. On August 24, 1892, using the authority of these sections, President Harrison created by executive proclamation the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve. The impetus behind the Afognak reserve was fisheries conservation and true forestry efforts had to wait another decade. On August 20, 1902, President Roosevelt used the authority of the Act of 1891 to create the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve by executive proclamation.

In 1905, when the Forest Service was constituted, responsibility for the forest reserves transferred from Division R of the General Land Office to the new Service. This change had direct impact in Alaska. First, it shifted the forests to an agency headed by Gifford Pinchot, a man whose philosophy of resource management was markedly different than the GLO's Richard Ballinger. The philosophical struggle between Ballinger and Pinchot over conservation of the country's resources

assumed national political significance and, in Alaska, set a tone that continues today over use of the forests. More practically for Alaska, the controversy helped inspire a conservation-minded President to create and then enlarge two national forests.

In early 1907, the new Forest Service made known its desire to incorporate almost all of the heavily timbered Southeast panhandle into a Baranof National Forest. This plan came under sharp attack by Ballinger and commercial interests already entrenched in the area, especially since plans to create another forest in the Prince William Sound region were already progressing.

On July 23, 1907 and despite vocal opposition from Ballinger, President Roosevelt established the Chugach National Forest by executive proclamation. The new reserve had 4,960,000 acres in the vicinity of the Sound and nearby copper mining areas. Although the idea for the Baranof reserve was temporarily shelved, Roosevelt proclaimed the Tongass National Forest on September 10, 1907. Both forests were quickly enlarged and consolidated with the two existing reserves. On July 1, 1908, the Alexander reserve merged into the Tongass N.F. The following day, the Chugach N.F. incorporated the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve and, the following February 23, was enlarged by executive proclamation to include the Kink and Kenai regions, bringing its size to almost 11,300,000 acres.

Until 1921, Ketchikan, and from then until 1956, Juneau served as the headquarters for the Tongass N.F. In the latter year, the headquarters was divided into two regions: N. Tongass with headquarters in Juneau and S. Tongass based in Ketchikan. Subsequently, the N. Tongass headquarters were moved to Sitka and, in the 1970s, three supervisor's districts were established: Ketchikan, Stikine (at Petersburg), and Chatham (at Sitka). The headquarters of the Chugach National Forest were located at Cordova until 1956 when it moved to the current site of Anchorage.

The national forests in Alaska originally were part of District 6 headquartered in Portland. In 1921, Alaska became part of District 8. Two years later, the districts were restructured as "regions" and, in 1934, Alaska became Region 10.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1908-1989. Volume: 129 cu. ft.

These are records of the Chugach National Forest and the Tongass National Forest, including its Stikine, Ketchikan, and Chatham Areas, and document a variety of Service activities in Alaska. The records document the mundane to the exotic: collecting fees for special use permits to dealing with Anchorage's "red light district" which was entrenched on Chugach National Forest land. There are some CCC records in the 1940's on restoration of totems and houses near Sitka. The records consist of general subject correspondence files reflecting the development and use of forest resources, arranged in decimal file order; special uses permitted within the forests; diaries of forest rangers (1908-1965); and Alaska Native Claims (1972-1973).



The Alaska forests were unique in that most of the land could only be reached by boat and the Service maintained a small fleet of craft, some of whose logs are included (*Langville* (1956-1959), *Restless* (1911-1914), *Ranger* (1923-1962), *Weigle* (1956-1957), *Forester* (1932-1960), *Marmot* (1947-1953), *Nunatak* (1955), and the *Chugach* (1952-1960)). The special use permits allow such individual and commercial activities as timber cutting, rights-of-way, fox farming, recreational use and development of recreational sites like ski areas, gravel pits, home-sites, roads, and water pipelines (1946-1984 [1909]). The general subject correspondence files include press releases, directives, reports, management plans, correspondence, and other administrative material.

**RELATED RECORDS:** RGs 22 (Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and 75 (Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs) contain records relating fox-farming. 22 contains records relating to salmon fisheries; 75 contains material on timber resources. RGs-111/342/187 all contain information on relations between those agencies and the Forest Service.

#### **RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

- J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska
- M-1127 General Photographic File of the U.S. Forest Service, 1886-
- M-1128 Shelf List of Captions for the General Photographic File of the U.S. Forest Service
- P-2258 Annual, Monthly, and Miscellaneous Reports of the Alaska Railroad, 1915-1954,

#### **FINDING AIDS**

- Folder Lists
- Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Forest Service (1969) [PI-18]

**RECORDS OF THE ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM**  
**RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER**  
**and of**  
**U.S. AIR FORCE COMMANDS, ACTIVITIES, and ORGANIZATIONS**

**RECORD GROUP 111/RECORD GROUP 342**

The U.S. Army Signal Corps (Record Group 111), administered by the Chief Signal Officer, had been provisionally established by War Department General Order 73 of March 24, 1863 and was responsible for military communications of all types, including scientific research and development and field testing of new technologies such as wireless and airborne communications equipment.

By an act of Congress of 1947, the Army Air Forces, which had developed from a series of military air organizations dating back to 1907, became an independent service and was renamed the U.S. Air Force (USAF). Record Group 342 encompasses the records of the field organizations of the Air Forces and its predecessor agencies.

The genesis of Signal Corps projects in Alaska lay back in the mid-19th Century with private enterprises at communications. By 1864, technology seemed advanced enough to permit direct communications between Europe and North America. However, the first effort at doing so, a submarine cable laid along the Atlantic seabed, failed almost immediately. Seeking alternatives, Western Union contemplated linking the United States with Europe by telegraph lines through British Columbia, Russian Alaska, across Russia proper, and thence to Europe. After securing rights-of-way from Great Britain and Russia, Western Union sent an expedition under Charles Bulkley of the Army Corps of Engineers to survey and construct such a line. A second, successful Atlantic cable doomed the Western Union venture although the 50-foot swath the engineers carved like an arrow through British Columbia to Alaska, popularly known as Telegraph Trail, can still be seen.

Following the discovery of gold in the Cassiar district, on the Fraser River, and in the Klondike, the British ran a number of telegraph lines to connect the new settlements on their side of the border. Not until 1900 did the United States take another step to provide landlines for Alaska. On May 26 of that year, Congress directed the Signal Corps to connect the headquarters of the Department of Alaska at St. Michael with other military posts in the territory. In an unusual move, Congress stipulated that "commercial business may be done over these military lines," now known as the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System (WAMCATS).

In 1900, the Signal Corp's *Orizaba* was wrecked laying cable across Norton Sound to connect Ft. Davis at Nome with Ft. St. Michael. A small paddle-wheeler chartered from the Alaska

Commercial Company completed laying 133 miles of cable on October 17. The Norton Sound cable was the first one of American manufacture ever laid, a pioneering achievement often credited with being the genesis of the nation's cable industry. Ice twice destroyed the Norton Sound cable, forcing the Signal Corps to consider a wireless link between Nome and St. Michael. Wireless technology was in its infancy and two radio test sites (also Signal Corps projects), the first in this country, were considered experimental at distances of 12 miles or less. Two private contractors, including Marconi, failed to establish a wireless link over what was, for the day, considered an insurmountable distance. In another first-of-its-kind effort, the Signal Corps took over the project directly and, on August 7, 1903, established the link between Nome and St. Michael.

On May 5, 1901, the WAMCATS first connection to the Outside was made when a telegraph line originating at America's Ft. Egbert on the upper Yukon tied into the British line extended west from Dawson. Six months later, on September 4, the American garrison at Ft. Egbert was in direct, if tenuous, communication with Washington, D.C. At the same time, landlines were run east from St. Michael for hundreds of miles through the savage terrain of the Yukon valley with work parties recording temperatures of -72'. On November 18, 1901, the wires reached Ft. Gibbon at Tanana Crossing, 605 miles from St. Michael. There, the St. Michael line connected with the wire being run from Valdez. This latter effort, the so-called All American Route, followed a trail blazed in 1885 specifically to avoid Canadian territory as travel from Haines and Skagway necessitated. Thirteen years later, a Corps of Engineers field party had expanded the trail as the Trans-Alaskan Military Road. In 1900, the Signal Corps began stringing a line along the Road out of the port of Valdez, rescuing Jack London from being dragged to death by his horse, as they went. At the same time, another party was working south from Ft. Egbert under the command of a Signal Corps officer named William Mitchell, the same Billy Mitchell who gained subsequent fame as a proponent of air power (probably a result of building telegraph lines in wintertime Alaska). On June 27, 1903, Lt. Mitchell's work crew rendezvoused with the wire stringers working east from Tanana Crossing to complete the telegraph line. Except for the wireless link to Nome (completed in August) and Ft. Seward at Haines, this connection provided direct communications between all posts in Alaska and the United States.

The Signal Corps took steps almost immediately to improve this basic net. Climate made line maintenance hazardous to the extreme, causing the Corps to increasingly replace wire with wireless. Also, the reluctance of military authorities to depend on connections that ran over foreign soil prompted continuing expansion of the submarine cable system. On August 23, 1901, a cable was completed to connect the new capitol of Juneau with the land station at Skagway. By an act of March 3, 1903, Congress authorized a cable connecting Juneau with Seattle and, the following year, approved extending this cable to Valdez. On July 26, 1903, the *Burnside* completed laying the cable between Juneau and Ft. Seward at Haines, the last military post in Alaska to be brought onto the WAMCATS. On October 2, 1903, the *Burnside* completed laying cable between Juneau and Sitka. The following year, on August 28, the *Burnside* reached Seattle, having laid 1070 miles of cable from Sitka. Less than two months later, on October 3, the ship finished laying a 640-mile cable linking Sitka with Valdez.

From 1905 on, the WAMCATS remained fundamentally the same structure but grew in size and complexity. By Executive Order of September 26, 1921, the Signal Corps acquired the *Dellwood* from the U.S. Shipping Board to replace the aging *Burnside*. By an act of March 2, 1923, Congress appropriated funds to replace the submarine cable. The Signal Corps made Ketchikan the terminus of the cable from Seattle rather than Sitka, Ketchikan also being the site of the main Navy wireless station providing radio links with the United States.. On January 24, 1924, the *Dellwood* departed Seattle for the first of two trips to London, where the new cable was manufactured. By October 9 the same year, the *Dellwood* finishing laying 1607 miles of new cable, having sailed to London and back, laid a Seattle-Ketchikan segment, again steamed to England, and returned to complete the Ketchikan-Seward segment. At that point, the ACS maintained 2,655 miles of submarine cable, 20 radio stations, 840 miles of telegraph line, and 44 offices. It connected with the government railroad, 9 commercial telephone companies, and with numerous radio stations at canneries and other sites. It was also supplemented by the wireless net maintained by the U.S. Navy (although the Navy radio stations at Juneau and Ketchikan were transferred to the ACS in late 1924).

Renamed the Alaska Communications System in 1936, this net continued to serve military and commercial needs throughout Alaska during World War Two and beyond. During the war, the ACS ran the ALCAN Highway Telephone, operated the Alaska Defense Command radio net, and had communicators at the front in the Aleutians campaign. As hot war evolved to Cold War, the ACS provided communications for the remote radar system known as White Alice. By order of the Secretary of Defense dated May 24, 1962, the Alaska Communications System was transferred from the Army to the Air Force, being operated now by the 1929 Communications Group headquartered in Seattle. In 1969, Congress passed the Alaska Communications Disposal Act authorizing the Defense Department to sell the System. The RCA obtained the venerable military system for \$28,500,000 and renamed it ALASCOM, the name by which it continues to function.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1900-1960. Volume: 42 cu. ft.

Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer (Record Group 111), Alaska Communications System, 1940-1950. The U.S. Army's Signal Corps surveyed, built, and operated the Alaska Communications System until 1962 when the Secretary of Defense transferred that responsibility to the U.S. Air Force (see below).

These records include correspondence files, 1909-1939, containing letters received and copies of letters sent, arranged by subject, apparently by the Signal Corps officer in charge of ACS and which predominately concern the establishment, operation, and maintenance of ACS station throughout Alaska. There are bulletins and circulars; messages and letters on a variety of subjects

including the Alaska railroad, tariffs, weather, secrecy, agreements with other communications providers such as Western Union, the Navy, and other government agencies; annual (1909-1939) and monthly or quarterly reports of operations (1932-1941 with gaps); files on electrical, cable, and radio equipment; records on building construction and repair; reports on fires; records on site maintenance and communications operations; material relating to the submarine cables; records on the *Burnside*, *Dellwood*, and other cable-laying ships; and numerous other subjects. "Station files" also include letters, memoranda, reports, printed material, and occasionally photographs, maps, and drawings. The Holy Cross file contains a photo of the mission community taken from the river in ca. 1917; the McGrath file has a dozen pictures of the May 1923 flood. These files not only give much information about the operation of the various stations but also contain a wealth of data reflecting on the communities and times in which they were located. Often included are petitions, literally a census, from a village's citizens requesting a station or trying to avoid losing one. There is congressional and governors' correspondence, Signal Corps evaluations of sites, and often detailed justifications for locating or moving a station that can provide a great deal of information on an area. That the acquisition of an ACS station was seen as critical to a isolated village's welfare is graphically demonstrated by the way communities struggled to get, keep, or hi-jack one.

Also included are organization files (1949-1950); quarterly reports (1944-1951); reports on security, facilities, structures, operations, and equipment (1940-1947); memoranda on personnel, supply, operations, and training; and special and general orders and circulars (1940-1948). There is also an "historical diary (1940-1945) and a declassified file on communications with Russia and with Russians in Alaska during the war.

Records of U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations (Record Group 342); Alaska Communications System, 1900-1962. By reorganization order of the Secretary of Defense dated May 24, 1962, the 1929 Communications Group, U.S. Air Force, began operating the Alaska Communications System. The 1929 CG retained this function until the System was sold to RCA in 1969. The records described below are those held the Seattle offices of the 1929 CG although most originate from the Signal Corp era.

The records include a multi-volume history prepared in December 1945 for the Chief Signal Officer detailing the activities of the ACS during the war. In addition to detailed narrative description, there are numerous photographs and "station histories" from 31 sites. Also included are copies of Totems, the ACS news bulletin (1942-1962); newspaper clippings and publicity scrapbooks (1942-1956 with gaps); various financial records from 1908 on; records and photographs of cable operations by the *Burnside* and the *Dellwood* (1902-ca. 1932); incidental

histories and historical notes from 1900 on; miscellaneous manuals, regulations, and general orders; and miscellaneous documents and photographs on equipment and operations.

Sites for which there are photographs, station histories, organization files, or sections in the 1945 history include Adak, Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Big Delta, Cathedral Bluffs, Cold Bay,

Cordova, Craig, Curry, Delta Junction, Fairbanks, Flat, Fortuna Ledge (Marshall), Glenallen, Haines, Healy, Juneau, Kanakanak, Ketchikan, King Salmon (Naknek), Kodiak, McGrath, Nenana, Nome, Northway, Palmer, Petersburg, Ruby, Seattle, Seward, Shemya, Sitka, Tanacross, Teller, Tok Junction, Umnak (Ft. Glenn), Unalaska, Valdez, W. Seattle, Whittier, Wiseman, Wrangell, and Yakutat.

**RELATED RECORDS:** RG270, 322, 181, 22, 30, 95

**RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska

**FINDING AIDS**

Folder Lists

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**RECORDS OF THE U.S. ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS**

**RECORD GROUP 118**

Through the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789, the new Congress made provision for attorneys and marshals, to be appointed by the President, who functioned under the general supervision of the Department of Justice after its creation in 1870. United States Attorneys investigate violations of Federal criminal laws, present evidence to grand juries, prosecute criminal cases, and serve as the government's attorney in civil litigation in which the United States is involved or has an interest. United States Marshals execute and serve writs, processes, and orders issued by U.S. courts, U.S. commissioners or magistrates, and other duly constituted commissions. They notify the Department of Justice of defiance of federal authority, provide for law enforcement, and escort Federal prisoners.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTIONS**

DATES: 1911-1964. VOLUME: 102 cu. ft.

The records include those of the following U.S. Attorneys offices:

## Anchorage:

Included are annual reports to the Attorney General (1917-1945); briefs and opinions (1913-1927); correspondence files (1911-1922); selective service files (1941-1959); conscientious objector files (1954-1959); miscellaneous U.S. Commissioner's complaint files (1947-1959); general records for the end of the territorial period (ca 1946-1960); correspondence (1946-1964); FBI kickback sheets, pre 1961; miscellaneous FBI reports (1945-1953); index to cases (#3664-6748); miscellaneous complaints (#1-1013); criminal case files (#2556-2779); U.S. Attorneys and Marshals-Alaska District-Anchorage (1953-1964); criminal case file #2881; general records, Territorial period; and Commissioner criminal complaints ca. 1946-1960 (#3900-5929);

## Fairbanks:

Significant selected civil and criminal case files, 1955-1973 (#307-16481 [with gaps]);

## Nome:

Significant selected Territorial case files (1934-1960).

There are also miscellaneous U.S. Commissioner's complaint files (1947-1959) for Adak-Homer, Kenai-Palmer, and Perryville-Whittier, and correspondence, circulars, and memorandums for Valdez, Cordova, and "not Alaska." Records relate to not only typical Federal cases such as fraud, white slavery, and internal revenue matters but, because of Alaska's territorial status, the Federal attorneys and marshals had jurisdiction over virtually every crime committed from drunk and disorderly conduct to grand larceny and murder. The documents generally include attorney's work papers, copies of papers filed in Federal court (see RG21 for originals), correspondence between plaintiffs and U.S. marshals and attorneys, investigative reports, witnesses' statements and trial notes.

Nontextual records include photographs and other exhibit materials.

## **RELATED RECORDS**

- RG 21 Records of the U.S. District Courts
- RG 147 Records of the Selective Service System

## **RELATED MICROFILM:**

- T577 Index to Names of U.S. Marshals 1789-1960

## **FINDING AIDS**

- Box lists
-

# RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIES

## RECORD GROUP 126

On July 28, 1950, by Administration Order 2577, the Secretary of the Interior established an Office of Territories to carry out certain of his responsibilities for areas non-contiguous to the United States and under U.S. jurisdiction. The office, the successor to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, was concerned with the development of the economic, social, and political life of the territories and with the coordination of territorial affairs with the defense and foreign policies of the United States. It was abolished July 1, 1971, by Secretary's Order 2942.

The Office and its predecessor entities had extensive connections with Federal activities in Alaska, the Alaska Railroad, Road Commission, and the Engineering Commission being three examples. However, the records described below encompass only a narrow aspect of the Office's responsibilities. On December 23, 1941, Congress appropriated (55 Stat. 856) \$15,000,000 as an emergency fund for the relief and civil defense of the populations of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This fund, under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, was to be used for the lease or construction of warehousing and storage facilities and for the purchase, transportation, and sale of food, drugs, and hospital supplies. The Civilian Food Reserve Section had the responsibility for creating emergency food stockpiles throughout the war. On November 30, 1945, the government's sales of surplus food were taken over by private businesses or importers.

### RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1942-1944. Volume: 2 cu. ft.

These are records from the Seattle office of D. W. Hagerty, the Civilian Food Reserve representative for Alaska, 1942-1944. Included are administrative files consisting of charts, memoranda, vouchers, telegrams, publications, and monthly narrative and statistical reports arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder chronologically.

### FINDING AIDS

Folder List

Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Office of Territories (1963) [PI-154]

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**RECORDS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, 1940-****RECORD GROUP 147**

By Executive Order of September 23, 1940, President Roosevelt constituted the Selective Service System, which became an independent agency by the Military Selective Service Act (62 Stat. 604) of June 22, 1948. The agency was responsible for the registration of male citizens and certain resident aliens between the ages of 18 and 26 years of age for possible induction into the armed forces. Between 1940 and 1973, the System performed inductions under the "draft".

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1940-42.      Volume: 4 cu. ft.

The records consist of Registration Cards created at local draft boards throughout Alaska and centrally compiled by the State Headquarters in Anchorage. The collection consists of approximately 12,000 3x5" cards enumerating Alaskan men born between 1877 and 1897 who registered under the 1940 Selective Training and Service Act. Each card provides the name of the registrant, address, age, place and date of birth, brief physical description, occupation, location of local draft board, and other information. Occasionally included are cards for Alaskans registering at boards outside the Territory. There is also a master list, dated 1941, of lottery drawings of men ordered to report.

**FINDING AIDS**

Folder List

Records of the Selective Service system, 1940-1947 (1951) [PI-27]

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# RECORDS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM WORLD WAR ONE

## RECORD GROUP 163

By an act of May 18 1917 (40 Stat. 76), Congress created the Selective Service System, under the general supervision of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, to register and induct men into military service. Local civilian boards, responsible to state headquarters, were established on the basis of 1 for every 30,000 people and made responsible for imposing a selective draft based on the liability to military service of all male citizens and resident males, excluding those from enemy nations, who had filed a Declaration of Intention to become citizens. The local boards, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the state governor, registered, classified, inducted, and delivered to mobilization camps men who were eligible for the draft. Legal and medical advisory boards assisted the local boards and registrants, and district boards were established to pass on occupational exemption claims and to hear appeals. The Provost Marshal General's Office worked with the local and district boards through the state headquarters.

On November 11, 1918, the very day of the Armistice, the Secretary of War canceled the Army mobilizations call. Two days later, on the 13th, the Navy call was similarly canceled and the district boards ordered closed. On the 19th, the Secretary directed that local boards begin closing and, on the 28th, the order went out to the state headquarters. All state headquarters were closed by May 21, 1919. The Office of the Provost Marshal General was abolished July 15, 1919. In little more than two years, the United States had created and disassembled the apparatus that brought millions of men into the armed forces.

### RECORDS DESCRIPTION

DATES: 1917-1919

VOLUME 3 cu. ft.

These records include lists of inductees which were compiled by local draft boards throughout the Territory of Alaska. Each list provides the date of induction, the name of the inductee, his occupation, classification, and military installation or other receiving center to which he was "entrained". There is also an index of delinquents and deserters on 3x5" cards, a Final List of delinquents and deserters, and delinquent classification lists compiled by individual draft boards.

**RELATED RECORDS:** The naturalization records (RG-21) for the war period frequently contain Declarations of Intention, revocations of such Declarations, and other documentation concerning the drafting of resident aliens people in the process of becoming citizens. Of particular interest are the occasional records of Europeans who started the citizenship process to apparently escape induction in their homelands, only to realize that the United States' entry into the war made them

liable for service again.

RG21 Records of the U.S. District Courts, Naturalization Records

**RELATED MICROFILM**

M1509 World War I Selective Service system Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918  
[Draft Registration Cards - Alaska Only]. GSU Roll Numbers 87-90 [AK Roll  
1-4]

**FINDING AIDS**

Folder List

Preliminary Checklist of the Records of the Selective Service System, 1917-1919 (1945)  
[PC-26]

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**RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS****RECORD GROUP 164**

In Alaska, concerted efforts at agriculture well pre-dated the American era. Russian colonists, of necessity, emphasized local gardens and stock-raising. As early as 1795, Russian monks "experimented" with farming and, the following year, opened an agricultural station on Kodiak Island. Accepting the inability of Alaska to feed itself, in 1812, the Russians established Ft. Ross, CA, as an agricultural extension of Russian-America. Itself poorly situated for farming, Ft. Ross struggled for almost thirty years to supply its parent before the Russians acknowledged its failure and sold the post to John Sutter.

For many decades after the American purchase of Alaska, agricultural enterprise fell to individual settlers and the missions which maintained gardens, kept stock, and experimented in adapting technology to the environment. In his initial report in 1888, the first American governor noted that while the locals produced some small surplus, Alaska imported most of its food. After years of pleading by the governor's office, the Department of Agriculture sent investigators to Alaska in 1897. The following year, Special Agent C. C. Georgeson opened the Alaskan Experimental Station in Sitka, the old Russian capital of Russian-America and still the leading town of the territory. By an act of March 1, 1899 (30 Stat 947), Congress appropriated funds to continue investigation and to maintain the experiment station.

The gold rush had a two-fold affect upon Alaskan agriculture. First, the vast quantity of seed that merchants in the States sold naive rushers sparked informal experimentation throughout the territory. In addition, people found they could make more money mining the soil than the creeks as any form of fresh produce commanded fabulous prices. The gold rushes revealed to American officials part of what the Russians and Alaskans had long known, that with prudent selection, the territory had great agricultural potential.

It is significant that the government both planned experiment stations and then strongly supported them during and after the gold rushes for it reflects the enduring strength of the American ideal that frontier settlement was fundamentally predicated on the land. By 1904, the Sitka station had developed thousands of fruit-bearing shrubs and was distributing them through-out the territory for the asking. Three sub-stations had opened at Kenai, Copper Center, and Rampart on the Yukon. In 1906, work began on a fourth sub-station at Fairbanks. The following year, the Kenai station closed and was replaced by one on Kodiak Island. That year, when milk cost 50 cents a quart, saw the beginnings of a dairy industry which continues modestly today. Because of the sharply varying climate and geography of the territory, the experiment stations had distinct specialties. The headquarters station at Sitka concentrated on horticulture, investigating flower hybrids and fruit trees and bushes. Kodiak did stock experiments, working to develop a milking Galloway cow, except for 1912-1914 when the eruption of Mt. Katmai covered the station with two feet of volcanic ash. Rampart focused on "grain-breeding", working especially with Nordic and Siberian strains. Because of the number of homesteaders in its area, Fairbanks was devoted primarily to farm demonstration work. By 1915, as the number of homesteaders in the Matanuska Valley grew, a second station addressing such needs seemed necessary. While lack of funds delayed its opening for several years, by 1929, the Matanuska station was the largest in the Territory and was specializing in dairy work, having absorbed the hybrid herd from Kodiak. The Matanuska station also, in 1934, took over the creamery that the Alaska Railroad had operated since the late 1920s. This station survives today in Palmer as the State's Extension Service office.

As the Twenties waned, so did the experiment stations. The Rampart station was a victim of the railroad which had siphoned off much of the Yukon River traffic and slowed settlement in the river region. Rampart closed in 1926 and its functions transferred to Fairbanks. The Sitka station remained open until 1932 but, since the gold rush and relocation of the capital to Juneau, had been too far off the shipping lanes to be economically effective. In 1925, Congress eliminated the free distribution of seed, which had been one of Sitka's main services. In 1929, Sitka began transferring much of its work to a sub-site in Juneau. In 1932, the Sitka/Juneau facility closed and its assets transferred to other agencies and to the Sheldon Jackson College. The Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines opened in Fairbanks in 1922 and, in 1930, it absorbed the Fairbanks experiment station. Both still exist although the College is now the University of Alaska. On July 1, 1930, the Alaska Extension Service began operations, eclipsing much of the work remaining to the experiment stations. In July 1932 and coming as a surprise, Congress failed to fund the insular experiment stations in Guam, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. Although the Ekultna Industrial School and the Alaska Railroad both asked for the Matanuska facility, the Agricultural College absorbed it, too.

The story of the agricultural experiment stations epitomize the complex issue of Alaskan development which is brought out in many of the record groups herein described. The industrial base which provided the need for domestic agriculture was mining, which proved unstable. The construction of the government railroad from Seward to Fairbanks brought transportation to the agricultural and coal-producing interior but it was neither cheap nor timely, the greatest demand having waned with the ebb of the gold rushes and the advent of California oil. By the time agricultural colonization began to catch up with demand, the demand was gone. Contrary to expectations, the government railroad (see RG 322) did not solve the problem because few "feeder" roads to the rails heads were built (see RG 30). In one respect, the government railroad was even counter-productive by forcing the closing of the Rampart station and by undercutting waterborne commerce on the Yukon. Fundamentally, what the experiment stations proved was that agriculture could flourish in Alaska but not economically sustainable levels, which the Russians had known more than a century before.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1891-1932.      Volume: 84 cu. ft.

The records are of the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations:

### SITKA Headquarters. 1891-1932

Records include correspondence from the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, from sub-stations, copies of letters sent, personal letters of Special Agent C. C. Georgeson, records concerning cattle, fieldbooks of hybridization experiments, journals and other records of weather observations, administrative and financial records, and miscellaneous material.

### FAIRBANKS Sub-station. 1907-1932

Records include correspondence with the Alaska Headquarters, administrative records, and miscellaneous correspondence.

### KENAI Sub-station. 1899-1908

Records include letters received, primarily from the Alaska headquarters in Sitka.

### KODIAK Sub-station. 1907-1932

Records include annual and other reports, letters received from and sent to the Alaska headquarters, and administrative and miscellaneous records.

### MATANUSKA Sub-station. 1917-1932

Records include correspondence sent to and received from the Alaska Headquarters, miscellaneous correspondence, and administrative records.

RAMPART Sub-station, 1904-1926

Records include letters received and sent and administrative records.

**RELATED RECORDS:**

RG-30 Alaska Road Commission

RG-75 BIA - records in General Subject Correspondence file numbers 910.0 - 917.0 and 920.0 - 943.0. Also, records of the Alaska Reindeer Service

RG-322 Records of the Alaska Railroad

**RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, of Alaska

T894 Extension Service Annual Reports: Washington, 1913-1944

M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958

T1200 Chronological Files of the Alaskan Governor, 1884-1913

T846 Extension Service annual Reports: Alaska, 1930-1944

**FINDING AIDS**

Inventory

Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Office of Experiment Stations (1965)

[NC-132]

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## RECORDS OF NAVAL DISTRICTS AND SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS

### RECORD GROUP 181

Shortly after it was constituted in 1798, the new Department of the Navy created ship-yards and other fleet service shore establishments. However, a formal system of naval districts encompassing the United States proper, its territories, and possessions was not established until 1903. This system was supervised by the Bureau of Navigation until 1915 when it became the responsibility of the Chief of Naval Operations. By the end of World War II, the districts exercised almost complete military and administrative control over naval operations within their limits, including naval shipyards, stations, training stations, air installations, and advance bases.

When the districts were set up in 1903, Alaska became part of the 13th Naval District and the Pacific Naval Coastal Frontier. The new 13th District, headquartered in Seattle, also

included Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Although geographically awkward, this structure worked well enough until the strains of World War Two.

Prior to World War Two, there was little naval activity in Alaska other than periodic patrols and operation of the network of radio stations. Navy ships patrolled the Gulf of Alaska to protect shipping lanes. By 1911, the Navy maintained wireless stations at Kodiak, St. Paul, and Unalaska serving its own needs and supplementing the Signal Corps system (see Record Groups 22, 111, 342). By the end of World War One, the Navy had ten wireless stations providing naval and commercial services and radio links to the United States. In addition to the wireless stations, there was a coaling station at Dutch Harbor and directional finder or "compass" stations at Soapstone Point, Cross Sound, and Cape Hinchbrook. The Navy also investigated coal deposits for ships' fuel although the shift to fuel oil quickly eclipsed this effort (see Record Group 80). In 1935, radio beacon stations were erected at Kiska and Kanaga to alleviate fleet operational problems. There was a small base on Japonski Island, near Sitka, which was used periodically as a naval air facility by units of Patrol Wing Four out of Seattle and by boats of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. This base, as well as most naval facilities, excepting the wireless stations, was not in active use for most of the interwar period.

Starting in 1940, existing naval facilities underwent phenomenal growth, beginning first at Sitka, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor and then later Adak, Amchitka, Attu, Kiska, Ogluga, Sand Bay (Great Sitkin Island), Shemya, Tanaga, and elsewhere. There were also significant administrative changes. On August 1, 1940, the Department of the Navy established the Alaskan Sector as a military command within the 13th Naval District to direct the defense of the Territory. The commander of the new Sector had all the duties normally assigned to the commander of a naval district. The Commander of the Alaska Sector established an office at district headquarters in Seattle and used the U.S.S. *Charleston*, a 2,003-ton gunboat, as staff headquarters afloat. With the outbreak of war in 1941, the Commander of the Alaska Sector moved his office to Kodiak and then,

in August 1942, to Dutch Harbor. At the same time, an administrative office was maintained in Seattle to handle routine matters. In November 1941, the Alaska Sector was divided into three segments: the Sitka, Kodiak, and Unalaska Naval Subsectors.

On July 1, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations created the Sea Frontier, which extended the operational responsibilities of the district commanders. Sea Frontiers were responsible for coordinated district defense, protection of merchant shipping, detection and destruction of enemy forces, harbor security, convoy safety, and the movement of ships. The Pacific Naval Coastal Frontier, whose boundaries included the entire Pacific littoral, including Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, was headquartered in Seattle. The Frontier evolved into first the Northern Naval Coastal Frontier and then the Northwest Sea Frontier in 1942, and was divided for administrative and operational purposes into the Northwestern and Alaskan sectors. The Frontier Commander directed the Sea Frontier Forces and the District local defense forces. The Commander of the Alaska Sector served as the Deputy Commander, Northwest Sea Frontier. During 1942 and 1943, these forces joined Army units in the Aleutian Campaign, the only campaign of the war fought on American soil.

With the creation of the 17th Naval District in 1944, Northwest Sea Frontier was abolished and its Alaska Sector became the Alaska Sea Frontier. The District and Sea Frontier were jointly headquartered at Adak, then Kodiak, and finally Juneau.

In 1923, a Naval Petroleum Reserve (later called Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4) was established in northwest Alaska to preserve an oil supply for naval ships, such a reserve having been deemed by Congress as critical to national defense. From 1944 to 1953, the Navy undertook the first modern exploration program in the Arctic. In 1976, NPRA No. 4 was renamed the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA) and the U.S. Geological Survey was assigned the lead responsibility for further exploration. In 1976, the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act transferred responsibility for NPRA to the Department of the Interior, with the exploration program assigned to the U.S. Geological Survey. In 1982, the NPRA program was terminated.

## **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1938-1956. Volume: 550 cu. ft.

Records of the 13th and then 17th Naval Districts, the latter chronologically headquartered at Adak, Kodiak, and Juneau (1938-1956). Included are the following records of the Alaska Sector of the 13th Naval District (1938-April 15, 1944) and for the 17th Naval District (April 15, 1944-1956):

- Alaska Sea Frontier
- Commandant's Office
- Industrial Manager
- Information Office
- Naval Air Bases Commander



Ordinance Office  
Public Works Office

The records document the overall supervision of administrative and military commanders within the Districts, including the attack on Dutch Harbor, land acquisition, military construction projects, Lend-Lease, and World War II planning. Included are correspondence, issuances, logs, and reports. Nontextual records include separate series of drawings for Alaska projects; charts and maps of many of the District's bases, installations, and facilities; and some photographs of construction in Alaska, and other subjects.

Records of the following naval bases:

Naval Operating Base, Adak, 1943-1956  
Naval Operating Base, Dutch Harbor, 1942-1947  
Naval Operating Base, Kodiak, 1941-1950  
Naval Section Base, Cold Bay, 1942-1943  
Naval Section Base, Port Althorp, 1942  
Submarine Base, Kodiak, 1942-1945 and 1951-1953

Some records of the following bases are interfiled: (1) Naval Section Base, Cold Bay, with Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Cold Bay; and (2) Naval Section Base, Port Althorp, with Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Port Althorp.

Records of the following naval stations:

Naval Station, Adak, 1943-1952  
Naval Station, Kodiak, 1945-1950

Records of the following naval air installations:

Naval Air Facility, Adak, 1942-1949  
Naval Air Facility, Amchitka, 1943-1945  
Naval Air Facility, Andreanof Island, 1944-1947  
Naval Air Facility, Attu, 1943-1947  
Naval Air Facility, Kodiak, 1942-1945  
Naval Air Station, Attu, 1943-1947  
Naval Air Station, Kodiak, 1942-1943  
Naval Air Station, Sitka, 1938-1947  
Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Cold Bay, 1942-1944  
(Navy Detachment No. 3294 (HULA-2), 1945)  
Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Kiska, 1943-1944  
Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Port Althorp, 1942-1944  
Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Shemya, 1943-1946

The records document general administration, daily operations, and wartime activities of naval air installations, including control and operation of air facilities, air stations, and auxiliary air

facilities; aircraft inspection, maintenance, repair, and supply. Operation HULA-2 (Navy Detachment No. 3294), the training program to equip and train Soviet amphibious forces for the invasion of Japan in 1945, is documented in the records of the Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Cold Bay. Some records of the following installations are interfiled: (1) Naval Air Facility, Attu, with Naval Air Station, Attu; (2) Naval Section Base, Port Althorp, with Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Port Althorp; and (3) Naval Section Base, Cold Bay, with Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Cold Bay. The records consist of correspondence, dispatches, issuances, logs, muster rolls, orders, reports, route slips, and war diaries.

Records of the following communications and radio stations:

Branch Routing Office, Pleasant Island, 1942-1945

Naval Communication Station No. 127, 1942-1949

The records relate to daily operations and consist of correspondence.

Records of the following installations:

Naval Section Base, Port Althorp, 1942-1944

The records document general administration and daily operations. Included are correspondence, issuances, and reports.

Nontextual records for the Alaska Sector of the 13th Naval District, the 17th Naval District, and selected naval bases, stations, air installations, communications and radio stations, and other installations include charts and diagrams prepared for technical reports, maps, technical drawings, and some photographs.

Records of the Military Sea Transport Service, North Pacific Subarea, Kodiak, 1949-1953.

The records are primarily correspondence.

The records of the 13th Naval District, Seattle, Washington, in Record Group 181 (Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments) at the National Archives--Pacific Northwest Region may include some Alaska-related records, especially any files relating to the Alaska Sector (1940-April 15, 1944) and the Military Sea Transport Service, North Pacific Sub-Area (1946-1959). For further information, see *Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments in the Regional Archives Part of Record Group 181*, Special List 58 (1991).

Records of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4., 1944-1980

Officer in Charge of Construction, Fairbanks, 1947-1950

The records document general administration, daily operations, and supervision of contractors. Included are correspondence, agreements, financial records, clippings, reports, drilling proposals, surveys, and other records.

**RELATED RECORDS:** See Record Groups 111 and 342 records relating to the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System (WAMCATS) and the Alaska Communications System. Record Group 22 contains material relating to the naval radio station on St. Paul, Pribilof Islands. Record Group 80 contains material relating to the Coal Commission's investigations of Alaska coal for naval use. RG 57 contains records relating to NPRA-4.

#### **MICROFICHE/FILM**

- J87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska
- M88 Records Relating to the U.S. Surveying Expedition to the North Pacific Ocean, 1852-1863
- M89 Letters Received by the Secretary of the Navy From Commanding Officers of Squadrons, 1841-1886

**FINDING AIDS:** Navy Filing Manual (1941 and 1950 editions only). The 1941 edition contains location codes for naval shore establishments (NA-NZ), including those for Alaska (i.e., NB95, Unalaska, Alaska, submarine base), in the name title group section of the manual. Some records for Alaskan naval shore establishments not listed in the records description section may be found, by their location codes, in the central subject files of the 17th Naval District.

Series title list for all holdings.

For the 17th Naval District and all bases, stations, installations, etc.: alpha-numeric box lists, based on the classification scheme of the *Navy Filing Manual*, for all record series. Preliminary Inventory of the textual Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments (1966) [NM-72], Entry 46.

Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments in the Regional Archives Part of Record Group 181, Special List 58 (1991).

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# RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

## RECORD GROUP 187

By Reorganization Plan 1 of 1939, President Roosevelt established the National Resources Planning Board to plan public works, coordinate Federal planning on the conservation and use of national resources, and to conduct long-range research on such issues. After the outbreak of war in Europe, the Board was also to perform special duties related to national defense. Although the Board had an office in Juneau, resentment by the Governor of Alaska over blunt and unfavourable remarks by the local NRPB representative, and for other reasons, caused the agency to relocate the Juneau office to Portland about 1942. The following year, by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act (57 Stat. 169), Congress abolished the Board effective August 31, 1943.

### RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1937-1943. Volume: 12 cu. ft.

These are records of primarily of Region 10, in Portland, and consist of correspondence, reports, memoranda, and printed material on the activities of the Alaska office. The records provide exhaustive detail on the Board's wide-spread involvement in planning, both for defense and for economic development, long-term as well as war-time. There is extensive correspondence between NRPB officials, other government agencies, private businesses and individuals, Canadians, and key political figures such as the governor of Alaska, the Secretary of State, and the President. The subjects include virtually every economic planning topic possible from disaster recovery to creative proposals for improved resources development. There is extensive material on the Seward fire of Nov. 23, 1941, including plats of the burned section of town, activity of the Disaster Loan Corporation, and a detailed report on the fire itself. Also extensively documented are proposals for expanding access and routes of commerce to Alaska, including the ALCAN highway and a proposed Prince George-Fairbanks railroad. There is a large amount of material on the report "Post-defense Economic Development in Alaska," drafted about 1941 and widely distributed, probably to inspire investment in the Territory. There also are files on meetings and committees, projects, personnel and other administrative affairs, natural resources and their consumption, procurement, public works programming, and similar matters.

Non-textual material is limited but occasionally there are maps and plats.

**RELATED RECORDS**

- RG-30 Records of the Bureau of Public Roads
- RG-77 Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
- RG-75 Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (esp. Reindeer Service)
- RG-95 Records of the U.S. Forest Service
- RG-322 Records of the Alaska Railroad

**RELATED MICROFICHE**

- J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska

**FINDING AIDS**

- Folder List
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**RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION****RECORD GROUP 188**

The Office of Price Administration (OPA) originated in the Price Stabilization and Consumer Protection Divisions of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense on May 29, 1940, and in their successor, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, created in April 1941. By Executive Order of August 28, 1941, President Roosevelt redesignated the agency as the Office of Price Administration. The OPA was given statutory recognition as an independent agency by the Emergency Price Control Act of January 30, 1942. Under this legislation the OPA attempted to stabilize prices and rents by establishing maximum prices for commodities (other than agricultural products, which were under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture) and rents in defense areas. It also rationed scarce essential commodities and authorized subsidies for the production of some goods. Most of the price and rationing controls were lifted between August 1945 and November 1946.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1942-1946. Volume: 26 cu. ft.

These are records of Region 9, Juneau office, of the Price Administration. The records document price levels of commodities and services, rationing, and the impact of the war on local

life. Included are records of the enforcement, price, and rationing departments which include sample case files, correspondence, regulations, issuances, minutes of meetings, reports, and surveys. The correspondence of the regional office in Juneau contains letters sent and letters received from war price and rationing boards in Anchorage, Cordova, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Haines, and Juneau. There are also typescripts of sample civil case files from the U.S. District Court, District of Alaska, for cases prosecuted against merchants in violation of wartime price control regulations.

There is also a separate series of cost-of-living filing reports, arranged according to U.S. District Court judicial divisions, for the principal towns and cities in Alaska: (1) First Division (Haines, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangell, and miscellaneous towns); (2) Second Division (Nome and miscellaneous towns); (3) Third Division (Anchorage, Cordova, Dillingham, Kodiak, Palmer, Seward, Valdez, and miscellaneous towns); and (4) Fourth Division (Fairbanks and miscellaneous towns). There is a large volume of cost-of-living studies and surveys, which were carried out for the Bureau of Labor Statistics or for the OPA. Included are letters received and copies of letters sent, telegrams, messages, merchant lists, reports, and testimony transcripts arranged alphabetically by subjects such as "coal," "flour," "canned milk," "dry-cleaning," "fish," "fur," "steamship rate hearings," and "tires."

Also included are files consisting of investigations of commercial outlets throughout Alaska for compliance with wartime price regulations. Although these records relate primarily to Alaska, commercial concerns in other states are mentioned as appropriate to business transactions. Each individual file refers to a specific firm, many quite small, for business such as Creamer's Dairy in Fairbanks, Healy River Coal Corporation (now Usibelli Coal Mine) near Healy River, and B.M. Berhands, Inc. in Juneau. There are also records on Northwest commercial giants like Bon Marche and Pigley-Wigley Foods. Within each file typically is found investigators' correspondence, compliance reports, and cost-of-living reports, some of which provides insights to the attitudes of Alaskans on wartime rationing.

**RELATED RECORDS:** See Record Group 21 (Records of District Courts of the United States) for civil cases documenting the enforcement of prices for goods and services and for the rationing of commodities.

#### **RELATED MICROFILM**

M164 Studies and Reports of the Office of Price Administration, 1941-1946

#### **FINDING AIDS**

Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Accounting Department of the Office of Price Administration (1951) [PI-32]

Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Rationing Department of the Office of Price Administration (1958) [PI-102]

Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Information Department of the Office of Price Administration (1959) [PI-119]  
Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Enforcement Division of the Office of Price Administration (1959) [PI 120]

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## NATIONAL ARCHIVES GIFT COLLECTION

### RECORD GROUP 200

The National Archives is authorized to accept documents and other material donated from private sources that relate to the organization, functions, policies, and activities of the Federal government. The National Archives--Alaska Region has one group of donated material: The Sir Henry S. Wellcome Collection, 1856-1936, which was donated to the National Archives in 1961 by the trustees of the Wellcome estate. These papers relate to the Tsimshian Indians and the Reverend William Duncan, who guided them from the time they inhabited British Columbia until well after they had migrated to Metlakatla, Alaska, in 1887. Duncan came to Fort Simpson, British Columbia, in 1856 as a lay missionary under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society of the Church of England. After a falling-out with church and provincial officials, he attempted to find a new settlement for the Tsimshian group in non-English territory. The community moved to an abandoned Tlingit village on Annette Island, in the U.S. territory of Alaska. Subsequently, in 1891, Congress set aside this site as a reserve for the Tsimshians. By 1908, trouble within the settlement had grown out of two contesting forces: Duncan's ruling hand in Metlakatla affairs based on his role as pastor, magistrate, and commercial leader and the Bureau of Education's actions on behalf of a number of Tsimshians who had petitioned for a government school. Becoming interested in Duncan's situation, Sir Henry S. Wellcome, a British philanthropist who had amassed a fortune in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, financed an office staff in Washington, D.C. to document a case against the U.S. Department of the Interior for interfering with Duncan. This collection resulted from that effort.

### RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1856-1936. Volume: 132 cu. ft.

The collection is a unusually rich source of ethnographic data, accompanied by over 2,000 photographs, on Native Americans, towns and villages throughout southeastern Alaska, and the Klondike and Alaskan gold rushes. Included are over 1,500 photographs of Metlakatla, British Columbia, and Metlakatla, Alaska, showing these settlements, its residents and buildings; Indian

artifacts, such as totem art of Northwest Pacific Coast Indian tribes; and Duncan himself. Included in the material collected are correspondence, Duncan's personal papers, records of the Metlakatla case office in Washington, D.C., copies of government documents, and many copies of items concerning missions from many sources. The collection also includes galley sheets for a report authored by Seattle Presbyterian minister Mark Matthews who wrote in support of Duncan. There is also a copy of the *Report to the Secretary of the Interior by Committee on Matters Pertaining to Annette Island Reserve, Alaska, May 3, 1927*, which is referred to as the Hunter report. Donald V. Hunter and others of the Solicitor's Office of the Interior Department wrote this report, which covers their investigation of the Metlakatla case.

Nontextual records include photographs and maps.

**RELATED RECORDS:** See Record Group 75 (Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs) for related records on Metlakatla and the Tsimshian Indians. RGs -77, -181, and -270 contain records relating to WW2 facilities built on Annette Island.

**RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM:**

- I-15 . William Duncan Papers, 1851-1945 (9 rolls). The regional archives has nine rolls of a twenty-roll set of the William Duncan Papers, 1851-1945 [Canadian number M-2320 to M-2328 only], that were filmed by the National Archives of Canada [ M-2315 to M-2334]
- M939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958.
- M1333 Records of the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs concerning Metlakatla, 1887-1933.

(The numerous photographs in the Wellcome Collection have been filmed and are available for purchase as a set of microfiche sheets)

**FINDING AIDS**

Box Lists

Series Title Lists

Preliminary Inventory of the Sir Henry S. Wellcome Papers in the Federal Records Center, Seattle, Washington (1963) [PI-150]. In 1991, the Wellcome Collection was transferred to the National Archives-Alaska Region

Index to the A-L File: the documents within the case files are arranged numerically within select categories and are indexed alphabetically on 3x5" cards.



DRAFT

**RECORDS OF TEMPORARY COMMITTEES,  
COMMISSIONS, and BOARDS**

**RECORD GROUP 220**

Temporary committees, commissions, boards, and other bodies have been appointed from time to time by the President or created by an act of Congress to serve in factfinding or other advisory capacities or to perform policymaking or coordinating functions with regard to the work of other executive agencies. The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on the Presidential Vote for Puerto Rico was appointed jointly by President Richard Nixon and Governor Luis A. Ferre on April 13, 1970. The group was established pursuant to the recommendations in 1966 of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico to study the feasibility of extending to residents of Puerto Rico the right to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States.

By Executive Order 11182, October 2, 1964, President Johnson established the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska to coordinate programs for the economic and resource development of Alaska. The Committee was directed to work closely with the new State government in developing and carrying out any long-range plans.

After Alaska was granted statehood in 1959, the need for long-range development of its natural resources was fully recognized by both Federal and state officials. In 1959, Alaska became the state with the largest land area (586,000 square miles), the longest coastline (over 32,000 miles), and the smallest population (approximately 200,000). Although the state had vast natural resources, they were largely undeveloped. Except for the Alaska Highway--with its connections to Fairbanks, Anchorage, Valdez, and Haines--the state was lacking in an inland road system. Due to Alaska's peculiar geography, other perineal problems were: (1) its separation and distance from the continental United States and the resulting high shipping costs on all imports and exports; (2) lack of easy interior transit access due to its vast mountain systems and climate; (3) the need to establish environmental controls; and (4) lack of adequate hydro-electric power at sufficiently low rates to attract industry.

Joseph R. FitzGerald, a prominent airline executive, chaired the Field Committee until it was abolished by Executive Order 11608 on July 19, 1971. Residual matters were transferred to the Department of Commerce for final resolution.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1964-1971: Volume: 42 cubic feet

These are the General Files, 1964-1971, of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, Anchorage. The records consist of correspondence, minutes, drafts of speeches,

testimony at hearings, and draft reports for the following committee task forces: Agriculture, Commercial and Industrial, Development Goals, Fisheries, Forest Products, Human Resources, Land Use, Mineral Resources, Parks and Recreation, Power, and Transportation. Using the subject files, the task forces prepared the following types of studies: Alaska Transportation, Alaska's Economy, Communications, Design of Social Accounts, Economic Development, Economic Indicators, Environmental Influences, Fairbanks Flood, Fisheries, Housing, Income Model, Industries, Intergovernmental Planning, Money and Banking, Native Land Claims, Tax Policy, Tourism, Trade (Japan), and Water Resources. Included in the general files are publications used by task forces in the planning of their reports. There is also a committee liaison file including correspondence with local, state, and other Federal agencies; and a file of work papers and printouts.

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## **RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION**

### **RECORD GROUP 237**

By the Civil Aeronautics Act of June 23, 1938, Congress established an independent Civil Aeronautics Authority "to promote the development and safety and to provide for the regulation of civil aeronautics." In 1940, the Authority was divided into a Civil Aeronautics Board with safety regulatory authority and a Civil Aeronautics Administration to enforce civil air regulations; aid the development of a national airport system; and plan, construct, and operate the Federal Airways System. Both organizations were part of the Department of Commerce until the establishment in 1958 of the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), which assumed all of their functions. The FAA became a part of the Department of Transportation by an act of October 15, 1966, and was redesignated the Federal Aviation Administration.

### **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1957-1986. Volume: 47 cu. ft.

These are records of the Federal Aviation Administration, Anchorage Regional Office, concerning FAA activity in Alaska. The bulk of the records concern internal administrative matters such as establishing or changing routine office procedures including pay scales, purchasing and supply, and personnel. Also included are directives (canceled), minutes of administrative meetings, internal correspondence and memoranda, reports for administrators on varying aspects of aviation safety, consolidation of responsibilities, and administration of district areas. There are "history" files containing copies of legislation affecting the FAA; Fairbanks canceled directives (1966-1970) due to the abolishing of that area; and press releases (1964-1988). Of particular interest are the

Information Releases from the Public Affairs Office concerning a UFO sighting by a Japan Airlines flight on Nov. 17, 1986. There are transcripts of crew interviews, audio tapes, charts, and letters of inquiry about the incident.

Non-textual records include photographs, charts, maps, and audio cassettes.

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## **RECORDS OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITOR**

### **RECORD GROUP 252**

On December 12, 1945, President Truman appointed a "housing expeditor" within the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to plan, coordinate, and expedite postwar housing programs. By Executive Order the next month, Truman also directed the expeditor to plan and coordinate a veterans' housing program. By the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 208), Congress made the Office of the Housing Expediter an independent agency. The agency was abolished by Executive Order 10276 dated July 31, 1951, and its functions were transferred to the Office of Rent Stabilization of the Economic Stabilization Agency and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The Anchorage Area Rent Office reported directly to the Regional Office in San Francisco, California, but maintained close liaison with the office in Juneau in administering the Rent Advisory Boards. The Juneau Area Rent Office functioned as an administrative intermediary between the Rent Advisory Board Coordinator in San Francisco and boards located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kodiak, Seward, Skagway, and Sitka.

### **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1943-1953. Volume: 4 cu. ft.

These records are mainly general correspondence files from Anchorage, Juneau, and Fairbanks. They are arranged alphabetically by subject and include monthly, weekly, priority, and other reports; applications; records relating to litigation; petitions; administrative files; housing surveys; and minutes of local Rent Advisory Boards. There are nine 8x10" photographic prints of the "Veterans Housing Project," which was involved in controversies with the Anchorage City Council, Alaska Housing Authority, and the Office of Rent Control.

**FINDING AIDS**  
Folder list

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**RECORDS OF THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

**RECORD GROUP 269**

The General Services Administration (GSA) was established as an independent agency by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 379). The act consolidated and transferred to GSA certain real and personal property and related functions formerly assigned to various agencies. Its purpose is to provide an economical and efficient system for managing government property and services, including such activities as constructing and operating buildings, procuring and distributing supplies, disposing of surplus property, managing traffic and communications, and stockpiling strategic and critical materials.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1949-1950, 1964-1984.      Volume: 11 cu. ft.

The records include engineering data files, ca. 1964-1984, which contain reports on the physical condition of government buildings, power plants, and other structures at 98 Native villages throughout Alaska. There are 35mm copy negatives of aerial photographs of buildings and other structures of the Native villages reported in the engineering files. Also included are files from the Community Facilities Service, District Engineers' Office, Juneau, consisting mainly of correspondence relating to the Alaska Public Works program administered by John D. Argetsinger until 1950, when it was transferred to the Office of Territories and Island Possessions, Dept. of Interior.

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**RECORDS OF THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION****RECORD GROUP 270**

By Executive Order 9689 on March 25, 1946, President Truman established the War Assets Administration (WAA) within the Office for Emergency Management. The new agency consolidated functions from its immediate predecessors: the Surplus Property Administration, created in 1945, and the War Assets Corporation, created in 1946. The WAA mission was the disposal of surplus consumer, capital, and producer goods; industrial and maritime real property; and airports and aircraft located in the United States and its territories. By the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 738), Congress abolished the WAA and its functions were transferred for final liquidation to the newly created General Services Administration.

The Real Property Disposal Division of the War Assets Administration carried out its duties from Anchorage, Alaska (Region 37 of the War Assets Administration) until June, 1949 when the new General Services Administration assumed many real property surplus and disposal functions.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1944-1961. Volume: 16 cu. ft.

Records are real property case files that document disposal of Federal assets that, with the war's end, were no longer needed for government operations. The records are arranged geographically and thereunder by facility number and consist of sales lists, correspondence, appraisals, dispositions, documents relating to transfer of legal title, and other material. The records relate to property and facilities, primarily but not exclusively military, built for the wartime emergency. Facilities include industrial, non-industrial, airfield, and other usages for the following sites:

- Afognak sawmill (Afognak Island)
- Alaska Highway construction camps (selected buildings in military camps)
- Annette Island airfield and garrison
- Bethel (water-point building)
- Chilkoot Barracks Military Reservation (Haines - 400 acres of land with all buildings and improvements)
- Cordova garrison and airfield
- Copper River & Northwestern Terminal Area (Cordova - 2 warehouses)
- Excursion Inlet (Juneau - buildings at the embarkation sub-port)
- Fairbanks township (land sites adjacent to residential areas)
- Flat (unimproved land)

Fort Mears (Unalaska - land plus all buildings and improvements)  
Fort Ray (Sitka - harbor defenses, tracts A1-10 including buildings)  
Fort Raymond (Seward - buildings and utility system in headquarters and  
Infantry areas)  
Fort Richardson (Goose Lake Satellite Field, Cleo Lake)  
Fort Morrow (see Port Heiden)  
Goose Lake Satellite Field (Ft. Haines Cut-Off military road  
Juneau airfield and garrison  
Kraft Army Dock (Kodiak - army dock, auxiliary warehouses and storage  
Facilities)  
Kiska Islands (Kiska and Little Kiska - a total of 446 buildings, no land)  
Moses Point Field (Norton Bay - airfield and garrison buildings)  
Port Heiden (warehouses and off-site structures)  
St. Paul Island airfield and garrison  
Sand Point Airways Communication Station (Popof Island)  
Seward Marine Ways and Facilities-Chamberlain Point  
Tanacross airfield and garrison  
Willow Air Force Auxiliary Field  
Whittier Military Reservation (6400 acres with improvements)  
Yakutat airfield and garrison

Nontextual records include numerous maps and drawings of individual buildings and sites.

## **FINDING AIDS**

Box list

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## RECORDS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD

## RECORD GROUP 322

Initially, Alaska appeared to be a good investment for railroads, especially since the mining industry could yield the heavy capitalization such projects required. London financiers backed the first successful railroad which also proved Alaska's most enduring since it still operates as a summer tourist attraction. Between May 1898 and July 1900, innovative engineers pushed a track out of Skagway, up over the rampart of coastal mountains, and 100 miles to the head of navigation on the Yukon River at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. A measure of the significance of this railroad is found in the fact that the Yukon River meanders over 2,000 miles from the Bering Sea to within a hundred miles of the Gulf of Alaska. The economic importance of such a coast-to-interior link to the mighty river was incalculable and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad operated profitably into the 1970s and still remains solvent although it only runs to the border at the top of White Pass.

No other railroad proved remotely as enduring as the White Pass and Yukon, partly because there were almost no other routes from the coast to the interior. There were a number of other projects, however. In 1906, the engineer who built the White Pass and Yukon began building a road out of Cordova, again with the financial backing of Outside investors - this time the Morgan-Guggenheim "Alaska Syndicate." On July 25, 1909, the Copper River and Northwest Railroad began operating on its first 55 miles of track stretching towards the copper district at Kennecott. The CR&NW also proved enduring but its rates were prohibitive. In 1914, the charge for a ton of freight on the 131-mile road was \$4 greater than the transcontinental cost for the same cargo.

On the Seward Peninsula, the rich gold region around Nome region had generated two roads: the Council City and Solomon and the Seward Peninsula. The Tanana Mines Railroad ran from Chena and Fairbanks to nearby mining areas. Between the Nome-Fairbanks roads and the ones of the Panhandle, the Alaska Central Railroad aspired to connect the port of Seward with the promising coal lands in the Matanuska Valley. Construction began in 1903 but, by 1909, there were only 75 miles of track and the road had run out of financial backing for two reasons. First, its immediate goal, the coal lands, remained closed to public lease or claim (see Record Groups 80, 95). Second, as the only railroad not built with an immediate goal of the bonanza creeks, the Alaska Central was in a poor position to compete for scarce investment money after the Panic of 1907.

As the Federal government began to pay dramatically more attention to Alaska in the decade after the Klondike gold rush, one of the obvious lessons of private venture was that only the government had the resources to build and maintain a railroad in the face of dubious profit. Government agents began to investigate options. By 1914, the year the Federal government got into Alaska railroading, private capital had managed to construct only 466 miles of track. The White Pass and Yukon had 20, although it also extended through foreign territory. As with the telegraph line (see Record Group 111/342), an all-American route was an essential condition. The Alaska

Syndicate's Copper River was a going concern of 195 miles and, more attractively, had potential to reach Fairbanks and open the Bering River coal fields. The Tanana Valley was too local, running only 46 miles out of Fairbanks. There were now three roads near Nome. The Seward Peninsula went 86.5 miles from Nome to Shelton, the nearby Council City and Solomon (32.5 miles), and the Wild Goose ran only five miles from Council to Ophir. None of the three Nome railroads had any potential to penetrate the interior and Nome itself was too remote to be a desirable terminal for a main road. Of all the railroad ventures in Alaska at this time, only the small Yakutat and Southern was not oriented towards mining, having but 15 miles of track used to transport fish to the cannery at Yakutat. Finally, there was the Alaska Central, now sold by court order, renamed the Alaska Northern, and defunct.

On August 31, 1912, Congress appointed a commission of engineers, specifically including the famed Alfred Brooks, to investigate a route for a government railroad in Alaska. Maj. Jay Morrow of the Army Corps of Engineers headed the commission which, after visiting Alaska in the fall of 1912, submitted its report to Congress on January 20th. The commission identified two possibilities: extending the Copper River line out of Chitina and extending the Alaska Northern track into the Matanuska Valley. Both routes would open up promising coal lands and reach Fairbanks. Although the engineers' initial report favoured the Copper River route, the political fallout of the Ballinger-Pinchot affair made it a less desirable choice. But the government agents came to realize that, while the deathknell of the Alaska Northern was its perverse avoidance of the gold mining districts, it had been pointed towards to best route for a government railroad.

On March 12, 1914 (38 Stat. 305), President Wilson signed the act authorizing an unprecedented public works by the government - building and operating a commercially-oriented railroad. Shortly thereafter, Wilson created the Alaskan Engineering Commission which spent mid-1914 surveying routes for the road. By Executive Order 2129 of January 26, 1915, Wilson delegated authority to build the road to the Secretary of the Interior. Shortly thereafter, the President ordered the purchase of the near-bankrupt Alaska Northern. Construction began in Spring 1915 in three divisions: reconstruction of the decrepit Alaska Northern facilities, new track from a construction depot at Ship Creek with the immediate objective of the Matanuska coal fields, and route surveys south from Fairbanks. Ship Creek was an inconvenient location, not being on a major river or anywhere near gold mining or access to the mines. Its importance now stemmed only from being an accessible and sheltered anchorage for ships supplying the railroad. Yet, because of the overwhelming commercial importance of the railroad, Anchorage came to be Alaska's leading city. On January 1, 1917, the Commission moved its headquarters from Seward to Anchorage, where it remains today.

In early 1916, the tracks reached their first goal - the Matanuska coal deposits and, on August 17, the railroad shipped the first trainload of Matanuska coal to Anchorage. In 1917, the government acquired the small Tanana Valley Railroad at Fairbanks and began working south to meet the Anchorage section of track. By 1921, a disputed right-of-way over Broad Pass had been resolved and that last gap in the road was being closed. By Executive Order No. 3861, of June 8, 1923, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to operate the railroad and, the following July 15,



President Harding drove the traditional golden spike into a crosstie at Nenana. By order of the Secretary of the Interior dated August 15 that year, the Alaskan Engineering Commission was renamed the Alaska Railroad, the name by which the road would operate to the present day.

By Secretarial Order 1040 of February 13, 1936, the Alaska Railroad was placed in the Office of Territories. On December 16, 1959, the Secretary of the Interior established the railroad as a Bureau within the Department reporting to him through the Assistant Secretary, Public Land Management. On April 25, 1965, President Johnson superseded Executive Order 3861 with Executive Order 11107 which continued delegation to operate the Alaska Railroad to the Secretary of the Interior, but gave the Interstate Commerce Commission regulatory authority over the railroad's tariff rates. Two years later, the Department of Transportation and the Federal Railroad Administration assumed responsibility for the railroad. On January 5, 1985, pursuant to the Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2556), the State of Alaska gained ownership of the venerable old Federal road.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1933-1968. Volume: 13 cu. ft. (See Note below)

These are records of the Alaska Railroad, 1939-1968, and consist of general subject correspondence files on accounting, appropriations, buildings and grounds, committees, communications, lands (including some correspondence on Anchorage townsites from 1915), legislation and laws, personnel, reports including annual reports (1948-1966), financial statements (1960-1967), and monthly reports (June only, 1960-1966), and monthly reports (1967 and 1968), weekly reports (Jan. 1964-Aug. 1968), statistical analysis sheets (Jan. 1957-Dec. 1958), and charts of revenue and expenditures for 1951. There are also files on security and waterways. Also included are weekly (1956-1959) and monthly reports (April 1957-Feb. 1959) by Edwin M. Fitch, Assistant to the General Manager and the railroad's Washington representative.

Non-textual records include photographs, maps, and charts.

**RELATED RECORDS:** RGs-4, 9, 30, 49, 75, 80, 111/342, 164, 187, 270, and 378 all contain significant material concerning the railroad.

## RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM

- J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the Governor, Alaska
- I-27 Alaska's Railroad Frontier: Railroads and Federal Development Policy, 1898-1915
- M-939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958
- M-1012 Records of the Alaskan Territorial Legislature, 1913-1953

P 2258 Annual, Monthly, and Miscellaneous Reports of the Alaska Railroad,  
1915-1954.

## **FINDING AIDS**

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**NOTE:** The Alaska Region holds on courtesy storage about 900 cu. ft. of historical records, 1915-ca. 1959, including a large number of maps and drawings.

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## **RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION**

### **RECORD GROUP 336**

Effective March 9, 1942 by War Department Circular 59, the Office of the Chief of Transportation was established within the Services of Supply to head the Transportation Division in providing transportation and logistical services for the Army. While some termination of functions began in February 1962, the Army formally abolished the office by General Order 39 of December 1, 1964.

### **RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1948-1960. Volume: 3 cu. ft.

These records contain administrative files including memorandums, manuals, and regulations; general orders; newspaper clippings; and some historical files for the Whittier Port and for the Juneau Sub-port/Excursion Inlet site.

**RELATED RECORDS:** Although there is little material directly relating to this record group, see RGs -92, -160, -165, -319, -322, and -338 for generally related information

## **FINDING AIDS**

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**RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC  
AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION****Records of the National Marine Fisheries Service****RECORD GROUP 370**

Shortly after the purchase of Alaska, by an act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. 240), Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce regulations relating to customs, commerce, and navigation in the District of Alaska. In Section 6 of the act, Congress specified protection of the fur-bearing animals within Alaska and its adjacent waters. In addition to fisheries agents, the Treasury began using the Revenue Cutter Service, eventually in its specialized Bering Sea Patrol, to protect the government's interests (see Record Group 26). By an act of February 9, 1871, Congress created the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries which began, the following year, a program of scientific research on the fur seal that continues today. In 1888, Congress established the Commission as a distinct bureau and, in 1903, consolidated it with related government programs in a new Bureau of Fisheries. On March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 1009), Congress added supervision of the Alaskan salmon fisheries to the Secretary's responsibilities and other special agents for protection of salmon were appointed. These acts, as amended, defined the basic policies by which the Secretary of the Treasury regulated the Alaskan fur sealing and salmon fishing industries.

The Secretary of the Treasury was responsible for Alaskan fur sealing and salmon fisheries until July 1, 1903, when these functions were transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor (32 Stat. 827). The work was performed in that department by the Alaskan Fisheries, later known as the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Fisheries. In 1905 and 1908, respectively, the Bureau was given added responsibility for regulation of the Alaskan fishery and fur seal industries. Under the provisions of an act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 464), the Bureau was also given broad powers to regulate commercial fishing in Alaska.

An act of June 7, 1902 (32 Stat. 327), was the first of several under the provisions of which the Bureau of Fisheries was given responsibilities for the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska. These duties included leasing of selected islands used for the breeding of foxes. Foxes were not indigenous to most of the Aleutians Islands but were introduced first by Russian trappers and later by their American successors. Fox farming grew into a major industry, generating fabulous profits. In the mid-1920s, a silver fox pelt that cost about a hundred dollars in the Aleutians commanded a price of several thousand dollars in London. In spite of their catastrophic impact on bird populations, foxes were known to have been introduced to 455 islands in the Aleutian area and the Alexander Archipelago. In 1920, Congress transferred the land fur-bearer program to the Bureau of Biological Survey (41 Stat. 716). In 1925, Congress established the Alaska Game Commission to assist the Bureau (43 Stat. 739). Fox farming never recovered from its collapse in the Great Depression and, not being indigenous, foxes died out on many islands.

When the Department of Commerce and Labor was divided in 1913, the Bureau of Fisheries remained in Commerce until its 1939 transfer to the Department of the Interior. On June 30, 1940, the Bureau of Fisheries and of Biological Survey merged to form the new Fish and Wildlife Service. The Service administered Alaska's wildlife and fisheries from administrative offices in Seattle and Juneau working directly with the appropriate divisions in Washington, D.C. When the Service was reorganized in 1956 (70 Stat. 1119) the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife were created within it. In 1970, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was created in the Department of Commerce and the old Bureau of Commercial Fisheries functions were reconstituted within NOAA as the National Marine Fisheries Service. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), a unit of NOAA, is the lead Federal agency for supervising marine fisheries programs.

Since the United States extended its fisheries jurisdiction from 12 miles to 200 miles offshore in 1977, the Alaska Regional Office of NMFS has assumed increasingly large marine mammal responsibilities. The office, located in Juneau, regulates two of the world's most productive bottomfish grounds: the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. The kinds of bottomfish harvested include pollock, Pacific cod, yellowfin sole, Greenland turbot, Atka mackerel, rock sole, arrowtooth flounder, sablefish, and halibut. These areas are also producers of magnificent shellfish harvests. Major populations of other marine mammals--seals, sea lions, and whales--are abundant in Alaskan waters. The Service also regulates the only two Federally sanctioned marine mammal hunts: Northern fur seals harvested by the Aleuts in the Pribilof Islands and bowhead whales by the Inupiat Eskimos.

In 1958-1959, Congress appropriated \$430,000 for the purchase of land and construction of the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory, near Juneau. The lab opened the following year on the site of a much older salmon hatchery and was to be a biology research laboratory operated by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. It has been associated with the National Marine Fisheries Service since 1970, and is a unit of the Alaska Fisheries Science Center in Seattle, Washington. The Laboratory's facilities consist of a main research facility on Auke Bay and a permanent field station at Little Port Walter. Other field stations were formerly operated at Brooks Lake and King Salmon at Bristol Bay, Karluk Lake on Kodiak Island, Kasitsna Bay in lower Cook Inlet, Olsen Bay in Prince William Sound, and Traitors Cove in southeastern Alaska. The lab's mission is to conduct experiments on the biology and physiology of fish and shellfish in both fresh and salt water. During the late 1950s to the 1970s, the Laboratory's fisheries research was focused on these areas: salmon, herring, and halibut, and including crabs and clams (1957-1985); intertidal environments, salmon ocean ranching, and assessment of the shrimp and herring populations (1970s); and the effects of oil on fish populations and habitats, as well as crabs, shrimp, and other marine life. In the 1980s, research changed course. It operated a high-seas program to monitor Japanese fishing vessels and reported on salmon catches and are also involved in studying the impact of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, marine fisheries assessment, stock identification, marine salmon intersections, and habitat.

## RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Dates: 1885, 1897-1994. Volume: 126 cubic feet

The records include annual reports of the Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1885, and 1897-1959 as well as narrative unpublished and published annual reports for these districts: Alaska Peninsula District (1945-1959); Bristol Bay (1929-1959); Central, which comprises the Prince William Sound, Copper River, Bering River, and Yakataga River areas (1931-1947); Chignik (1930-1959); Juneau (1929-1931, 1933-1959); Wrangell-Petersburg (1933-1948, 1950-1957); Petersburg (1958-1959); Sitka (1945 and 1947); and West Coast Prince of Wales Island (1931-1940); West Coast District (1941-1952); and Yakutat (1933-1959). These reports often contain information on fishing, canning, and packing conditions on Alaskan streams and bays; seasonal salmon run and escapement reports by district; pack of Alaska salmon by district; salmon traps and weirs; fisheries management, patrol, and law enforcement activities; and a wide variety of statistics on salmon. Some district reports include a "Native Report" on the condition of local Natives, such as living conditions, Native earnings, subsistence, health, and education. There are also individual form reports on the salmon pack (1929-1940) for many of these districts. For the years 1942-1966, there are consolidated form reports on the salmon pack, with the districts named, for southeastern, central, and western Alaska. The material for Prince William Sound contains separate aerial and boat stream escapement reports and surveys (1924-1959). Among the published reports are runs of the *Salmon Fisheries of Alaska* (1897-1898, 1901-1902, and 1904), *Commercial Fisheries of Alaska* (1905), *Fisheries of Alaska* (1907-1910), *Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska* (1909), *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries* (1911, 1913-1956), *Fishery and Fur Industries in Alaska* (1912), and *Pacific Salmon Fisheries* (1921). There are miscellaneous statistical reports on the salmon catch and pack, weir statistics, and administration (1910-1957).

The records of the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory consist of fisheries research data, ca. 1956-1994. Much of the material relates to fisheries research studies and provides a very complete record of the Laboratory's work since its inception in 1960. Included are research reports, studies, notes, and field surveys. There are also escapement surveys, drift card reports, catch statistics, fecundity data, tagging data, morphology studies, stream surveys for southeast Alaska and similar data for such areas as Cook Inlet, Copper River, and Prince William Sound. The records for the Bristol Bay Region include fisheries catch statistics, salmon scales (1957, 1960-1962), chlorophyll analysis data (1973-1976), limnology data, phrheliograph readings, technical data sheets and printouts, zooplankton species studies, and aerial photographs (1947-1955). Included are summary tagging studies for southeast Alaska (1924-1958) and Kenai River; aerial photographs and slides of earthquakes in Prince William Sound and the Copper River Region (1964-1966). There is a significant body of records on Japanese fishing and fish processing activities in the Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska, and North Pacific Ocean, including information on catches, boat positions and listings; observer and vessel reports; field manuals, interception agreements, ships' array diagrams, and miscellaneous files; minutes of meetings and other information relating to the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (1952-1994); and telegrams on the Russian-Japanese salmon agreement (1992-1993). There is information on Russian catches of salmon in the North Pacific

Ocean, including reports on American, Canadian, Japanese, and Russian meetings leading to the North Pacific Salmon Convention of 1992. Among the Japanese ships represented are the *Daitoko Maru*, *Jinyo Maru*, *Kaiyo Maru*, *Katyo Maru*, *Kinei Maru*, *Kizan Maru*, *Meiyo Maru*, *Nojima Maru*, *Oshoro Maru*, *Riasu Maru*, *Shinano Maru*, *Shoyo Maru*, and the Korean boat *Hai Kung*. Also included are correspondence, summary research reports, and photographs documenting the operations of the Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory (1956-1981).

Also included in the Auke Bay records are project case files, ca. 1913-1985, which include correspondence, operating plans, fry enumeration data, escapement and weir counts, research reports, and studies, stream surveys, aerial and other photographs, slides, maps, and water and air temperature data. These records reflect research activities throughout Alaska and cover a wide variety of topics such as trap catches, race analyses, and fisheries production information on the Alaska Peninsula, Chignik, Cook Inlet, Eastern, Kodiak, Prince William Sound, Summer Strait, and Western Regulatory Districts and numerous bodies of water such as Herbert Creek, Hood Bay, Karluk Lake and River, Olive Cove, and Port Valdez. Among the records are field correspondence (ca. 1930-1951); photographic surveys, stream survey indices (1939-1951), and zooplankton data for Bristol Bay, research notes on the exploration of Lake Aleknagik (1908 and 1910), Japanese herring catch statistics (1870-1975), and information on archaeological investigations of Katmai National Monument.

There are records from the Regional Offices of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in Juneau (1944-1971) and its successor, the National Marine Fisheries Service (1971-1979) which consists of Director's Files, 1944-1979, documenting activities under the supervision of the regional director. They are primarily correspondence. There are also records relating to policy, programs, and plans regarding the transfer of surplus real property, equipment, and vessels to the State of Alaska.

Nontextual records include aerial photographs, photographs, slides, architectural plans, and charts and maps.

## **RELATED RECORDS**

See Record Group 22 (Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) for records relating to the Pribilof Islands pelagic sealing program, 1870-1984, and fisheries research activities of the Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Included in Record Group 22 are three separate record series relating to fisheries research: (1) Raw Data, Logs, Notes, and Studies, 1901-1970; (2) Fisheries Research Data Files, 1904-1960; and (3) Salmon Fisheries Research Data, 1914-1966

## **FINDING AIDS**

Box content lists.

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**RECORDS OF THE DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY**

**RECORD GROUP 371**

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1964-1971. Volume: 1 cu. ft.

The records consist of minutes of liaison meetings (1964-1971) with State of Alaska agencies, committee management files for 1971, an annual historical summary (1969), other administrative files, and research and development project files (1969).

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**RECORDS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**RECORD GROUP 378**

The Economic Development Administration was established in the Department of Commerce by Secretary's Order 4-A of September 1, 1965, to create jobs and increase income in depressed areas through grants and loans for public works projects and to provide technical planning and research assistance to communities.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1965-1971. Volume: 3 cu. ft.

The records are of the Alaska State Centennial Commission Organization Files and comprise the master file for the Economic Development Administration's participation in the Alaska Purchase Centennial program. The project case files pertain to activities funded by \$4 million in Federal funds and overseen by the Administration designed to bring attention to the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 and to promote projects that would aid Alaska's economy and develop its tourism.

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**RECORDS OF THE INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD**

**RECORD GROUP 435**

By an act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891), Congress established the Indian Arts and Crafts Board within the Department of the Interior to serve Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and the general public as an informational, promotional, and advisory clearinghouse for all matters pertaining to the development of authentic Indian and Eskimo arts and crafts. In addition, the Board operates museums in Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. It receives administrative support from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Alaska Field Office maintained programs in Anchorage, Juneau, Nome, and Sitka to perpetuate traditional Native arts and crafts, the sites being selected to address the needs of each of the three distinct Native cultures in Alaska.

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION:**

Dates: 1935-1983. Volume: 7 cu. ft.

These are records from the Alaska Field Office, Juneau, and primarily consist of correspondence with the central office of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board in Washington, D.C.; other government agencies; and Alaskans involved in encouraging Native arts and crafts. The records also document special projects such as the Shungnak Jade Project and the Sitka Demonstration Workshop, the latter still in existence at the National Park Service building in Sitka.

**RELATED RECORDS**

RG-75 Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

**FINDING AIDS**  
Folder List

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**RECORDS OF THE ALASKA AREA NATIVE HEALTH SERVICE****RECORD GROUP 513**

Concern for the medical well-being of the Natives of the newly purchased Alaska was an issue for the government but, as with virtually all their activities, the neglect characteristic until the gold rush era resulted in little being done. The contracts with the Alaska Commercial Company and its successor on the Pribilof Islands stipulated some provision for health care. The cutters of the Revenue Marine, later the Bering Sea Patrol, carried doctors, nurses, and dentists to the villages along the coast. Other than what little provision there were, were left to the missions and, later, the Bureau of Education. This latter agency was required to make provisions for the education and relief and, where possible, medical care. By 1929, the Bureau of Education maintained five hospitals at Akiak, Juneau, Kanakanak, Noorvik, and Nulato and had contractual arrangements with other hospitals in the Territory and in Oregon and Washington. By that year, the Bureau also employed 17 village nurses with four Native nurses-in-training. Also in 1929, the Bureau hired an itinerant dentist and a special nurse to voyage aboard the BIA's *Boxer* as it made its annual supply run to the villages. Even this level of activity barely touched half the Territory, especially the Interior, and disease took a terrible toll on Natives.

In March 1931, the Bureau of Education transferred its responsibility for Alaska Native education and health care to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Public Health Service officer on detail in Alaska was appointed medical director of what would become the Native Health Service. In 1955, the Service was transferred from the BIA to the Public Health and Human Services office under administration of the Indian Health Service. The Service remains were much a cooperative venture, cooperating with other agencies such as the State's Division of Public Health. The Service maintains seven service units varying in size according to size and need of the local population. The current facilities are in Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Kanakanak, Kotzebue, Norton Sound, and Mt. Edgecumbe (Sitka).

**RECORDS DESCRIPTION**

Dates: 1947-1979. Volume: 17 cu. ft.

These are records of the Area Office, Alaska Area Native Health Service, Anchorage, and include program correspondence files organized by decimal file number and thereunder chronologically, which are records of the Office of the Area Director. Included is a draft manuscript, A Season With the Alaska Indians and Eskimos, U.S. Motorship *North Star* by Clara Gaddie, ship's nurse, USMS. 1949. There are field reports and summaries of the cooperation between the Alaska Area Native Health Service and the Bering Sea Patrol, with the Coast Guard Cutter, *Northwind*, which supplied medical and dental services and supplies to various villages including Akutan, Atka, False Pass, King Cove, Nikolski, Sand Point, and Squaw Harbor for 1962

and 1963. Also included are newsclippings, administrative files such as personnel directories, budget and finance files, policy manuals and program planning materials. The field health program files contain material on sanitation, medical supplies, health training and summaries of field village clinics. There are data sheets on villages containing information on conditions and accommodations, clinics, schools, churches, health resources, communication facilities, stores, local government, key people, economics, housing, and sanitation. There is some statistical information for some villages concerning births and deaths, monthly hospital utilization including number of beds, length of stays, admissions and discharges. There are reports by the director and department heads. Included are drafts of Robert Fortune's, Alaska Native Medical Center: A History, 1953-1983 (1986),

Non-textual records include photographs of personnel and facilities.

**RELATED RECORDS:** The Pribilof Island logbooks (RG-22) contain many entries addressing health and medical services on the islands). The RG-26 Bering Sea Patrol records contain significant information on health issues for coastal villages. The records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG-75) contain extensive documentation on health of the Native population.

#### **RELATED MICROFICHE/FILM**

- J-87 Annual Reports of the Office of the governor, Alaska is particularly rich in the subject of Native health care. The report for 1919 contains information on the horrific impact of the influenza epidemic.
- M-641 Alaska File of the Revenue Cutter Service 1867-1914
- M-939 General Correspondence of the Alaskan Territorial Governor, 1909-1958

## APPENDIX I

## PLACE INDEX

An Alphabetical List of Villages  
and Towns Noted in the Guide

This index gives the names of Alaskan village under which *substantial* information may be found in the indicated record groups. An asterisk indicates that information may be found at the Alaska Region either in the textual material or on microfilm.

- ADAK (~ I., Aleutians, 51-45N 176-45W) Record Group: 111/342, 181
- AFOGNAK (~ I., vic. Kodiak I., 51-45N 152-46W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75, 270
- AIAKTALIK (~I., 56-42N 154-06W) Record Group: 26, 75
- AKHIOK (~Kodiak I., 56-56N 154-10W) Record Group: 49
- AKIACHAK (vic. Bethel, 60-54N 161-25W) Record Group: 49, 75
- AKIAK (vic. Bethel, 60-55N 161-13W) Record Group: 49, 75
- AKULERAK (var. Akularak Pass) (62-27N 164-35W) Record Group: 75
- AKUTAN (~I., Aleutians, 54-08N 165-46W) Record Group: 26, 75
- ALAKANUK (62-41N 164-37W) Record Group: 49, 75
- ALARANAK (vic. Kwiguk: 62-45N 164-30W) Record Group: 75
- ALATNA (66-34N 152-40W) Record Group: 49
- ALEKNAGIK (vic. Dillingham, 59-17N 158-36W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75
- ALITAK (var. Akhiok) (~Kodiak I., 56-56N 154-10W) Record Group: 22, 75
- ALLAKAKET (66-34N 152-38W) Record Group: 27 (Allachaket), 49, 75
- AMBLER (67-05N 157-52W) Record Group: 49, 75
- AMCHITKA (~I., Aleutians, 51-32N 179-00E) Record Group: 26, 77, 181, 342
- ANAKTUVUK (var. Anaktuvuk Pass) (68-08N 151-45W) Record Group: 49, 75
- ANCHORAGE (61-13N 145-53W) Record Group: 21, 22, 30, 49, 75, 77, 79, 118, 111/342, 163, 187, 188, 252, 435, 513
- ANCHORAGE BAY (56-19N 158-23W) Record Group: 75

ANDERSON (vic. Nenana, 64-25N 149-15W) Record Group: 75

ANDREAFSKY (62-03N 163-10W) Record Group: 49

ANDREANOF ISLAND (~ Is., Aleutians, 52-21N 172-17W) Record Group: 181

ANGOON (~Admiralty I., vic. Sitka, 57-30N 134-35W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75

ANIAK (61-34N 159-31W) Record Group: 49, 75, 77

ANNETTE ISLAND (~I., 55-09N 131-28W) Record Group: 22, 95

ANVIK (62-39N 160-12W) Record Group: 49

ARCTIC VILLAGE (68-08N 145-32W) Record Group: 75

ATKA (~I., Aleutians, 52-12N 174-12W) Record Group: 26, 75, 181

ATTU (~I., Aleutians, 52-55N 172-55E) Record Group: 26, 27, 75, 181

AUKE BAY (vic. Juneau, 58-23N 134-39W) Record Group: 111/342, 370/22

AYAKULIK (~Kodiak I., 57-12N 154-32W) Record Group: 49

BARANOF (~I., vic. Sitka, 57-05N 134-50W) Record Group: 49

BARROW (71-17N 156-47W) Record Group: 26, 27, 49, 57, 75, 111/342, 147, 513

BARTER ISLAND (~I., 70-07N 143-40W) Record Group: 75

BELUGA (61-10N 151-01W) Record Group: 27

BEAVER (66-21N 147-23W) Record Group: 49, 75

BELKOFSKI (55-05N 162-02W) Record Group: 26, 75

BIRKINGS ISLAND (~Commander Is., Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia, vic. 55N 166E) Record Group: 22, 27

BETHEL (60-47N 161-45W) Record Group: 49, 75, 77, 111/342, 147513

BETTLES (66-54N 151-41W) Record Group: 49, 75

BIG DELTA (64-09N 145-50W) Record Group: 49, 77, 111/342

BILL MOORES SLOUGH (62-57N 163-46W) Record Group: 75

BIORKA (~Sedanka I., Aleutians, vic. Unalaska, 53-49N 166-12W) Record Group: 75 ( See also Makushin)

BIRCH CREEK (vic. Fort Yukon, 66-15N 145-48W) Record Group: 49, 75

BIRCHWOOD (vic. Anchorage, 61-24N 149-28W) Record Group: 49

BLACK POINT (64-51N 165-15W) Record Group: 27

BORNITE (vic. Shungnak) Record Group: 49

BREVIG MISSION (var. Teller Mission) (62-20N 166-29W) Record Group: 49, 75

BRISTOL BAY (57N 162W) (Record Group: 22, 370

BROAD PASS (vic. Cantwell, 63-14N 149-16W) (See Nenana)

BUCKLAND (65-59N 161-08W) Record Group: 49, 75

BUDD CREEK (65-36N 165-39W) Record Group: 27

BUFFALO CENTER (var. Delta Junction) (64-02N 145-44W) Record Group: 49

BURNETT INLET (56-04N 132-28W) (See Unalaska)

CALDER (~Prince of Wales I., 56-10N 133-27W) Record Group: 27, 57

CALLBREATH HATCHERY (possibly vic. Wrangell) Record Group: 27

CANDLE (65-55N 161-56W) Record Group: 27, 49, 75

CANTWELL (65-23N 148-56W) Record Group: 49, 75

CANYON VILLAGE (vic. Fort Yukon) Record Group: 49, 75

CATHEDRAL BLUFFS (63-23N 143-44W) Record Group: 111/342

CENTRAL (vic. Circle, 65-34N 144-48W) Record Group: 27

CHAKCHAK (~Nelson I., 60-44N 164-24W) (See Tuntunak)

CHALKYITSIK (vic. Fort Yukon, 66-39N 143-43W) Record Group: 49, 75

CHANEGA (~I., vic. Whittier, 60-16N 148-04W) Record Group: 75 (See also Chenega)

CHANELIAK (var. Chaniliut) (63-02N 163-25W) Record Group: 75

CHATANIKA RIVER (vic. Fairbanks, 65-06N 147-28W) Record Group: 27

CHATHAM (~Chichagof I., 57-30N 134-55W) Record Group: 147

CHEECHING (Cheching) (60-04N 164-13W) Record Group: 75

CHEFORNAK (Chifornak) (60-13N 164-12W) Record Group: 49

CHENEGA (~I., vic. Whittier, 60-16N 148-04W) Record Group: 75 (See also Chanega)

CHESTOCHINA (Chistochina) (vic. Glennallen, 62-34N 144-40W) Record Group: 27

CHEVAK (vic. Hooper Bay, 61-30N 165-35W) Record Group: 49, 75

CHICKALOON (vic. Palmer, 61-47N 148-28W) Record Group: 27, 49

CHIFORNAK (Cheformak) (60-13N 164-12W) Record Group: 49, 75

CHIGNIK (56-18N 158-24W) Record Group: 22, 26, 49, 75, 370

CHIGNIK LAGOON (56-20N 158-29W) Record Group: 49, 75

CHIGNIK LAKE (56-14N 158-47W) Record Group: 49

CHITINA (61-31N 144-26W) Record Group: 30, 49, 75

CHOWHOCTOLIK (var. Chakwaktolik) (61-13N 163-46W) Record Group: 75

CHRISTIAN VILLAGE (vic. Fort Yukon, 67-22N 145-12W) Record Group: 75

CHUGIAK (vic. Anchorage, 61-23N 149-28W) Record Group: 77

CHUKFACTOOKIK VILLAGE (var. Chakaktolik) (61-46N 163-37W) Record Group: 75 (See also Kosiglok, Nunachuk)

CIRCLE (65-49N 144-03W) Record Group: 27 (Circle City), 36, 49, 75

CLARKS POINT (vic. Dillingham,, 58-50N 158-33W) Record Group: 49, 75

COAL HARBOR (~Unga I., 55-20N 160-39W) Record Group: 27

COLD BAY (55-12N 162-42W) Record Group: 22, 111/342, 181

COLDFOOT (vic. Wiseman, 67-15N 150-11W) Record Group: 27

COPPER CENTER (vic. Valdez) Record Group: 27, 49, 75

CORDOVA (60-33N, 145-45W) Record Group: 21, 27, 36, 49, 75, 77, 111, 147, 163, 188, 270

CORDOVA EYAK ADDITIONS (vic. Cordova) Record Group: 49

CRAIG (~Prince of Wales I., 55-28N 133-09W) Record Group: 49, 57, 75, 77, 111/342

CREEK CANNERY (possibly Creek Cannery, Columbia River Packers Association, Bristol Bay census recorders district, vic. Clarks Point) Record Group: 75

CROOKED CREEK (61-52N 158-06W) Record Group: 75

CROSS JACKET (Cos Jacket) (64-52N 151-25W) Record Group: 75

CURRY (vic. Talkeetna, 62-37N 150-00W) Record Group: 111/342

CUTOFF (var. Huslia) (65-41N 156-24W) Record Group: 75

COUNCIL (64-54N 163-40W) Record Group: 27, 75

DAHL (65-22N 164-41W) Record Group: 27

DAWSON, (Yukon Territory, Canada) Record Group: 30, 36, 111/342, 187

DAY'S CANNERY (vic. Valdez) Record Group: 75 (See Valdez)

DEERING (vic. Kotzebue, 66-04N 162-42W) Record Group: 26, 75

DELTA JUNCTION (64-02N 145-44W) Record Group: 49, 111/342

DENALI (63-10N 147-27W) Record Group: 75, 79

DEWEYVILLE (~Prince of Wales I., 55-57N 133-14) Record Group: 57

DILLINGHAM (59-02N 158-27W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75, 77, 188

DIOMEDE (~I., 65-47N 169-00W) Record Group: 26, 75

DOT LAKE (vic. Tok, 63-39N 144-04W) Record Group: 49, 75

DOUGLAS (~I., vic. Juneau, 58-16N 134-23W) Record Group: 49, 57, 75, 77, 163 (See also Juneau-Douglas)

DRY PASS (56-09N 133-24W) Record Group: 77

DUTCH HARBOR (~Amaknak I., Aleutians, 53-53N 166-32W) Record Group: 27, 181

EAGLE (64-47N 141-12W) Record Group: 21, 27, 36 (including Forty Mile), 49, 75, 147, 163

EAGLE CREEK (var. Berry Camp) (vic. Circle, 65-27N 145-26W) Record Group: 27

EAGLE VILLAGE (vic. Eagle, 64-47N 141-07W) Record Group: 49

EEK (vic. Bethel, 60-13N 162-01W) Record Group: 49, 75

EGAVIK (64-02N 160-55W) Record Group: 26

EGIGIK (Egegik) (58-13N 157-22W) Record Group: 22, 26, 49, 75

EKLUTNA (vic. Anchorage, 61-28N 149-22W) Record Group: 49, 75

EKOK (vic. Clarks Point: 58-50N 158-33W) Record Group: 75

EKWAK (Ekwok) (vic. Dillingham, 59-22N 157-30W) Record Group: 49, 75

EKWOK (Hkwak) (vic. Dillingham, 59-22N 157-30W) Record Group: 49

ELEPHANT POINT (vic. Selawik, 66-16N 161-20W) Record Group: 75

ELFIN COVE (~Chichagof I., 58-11N 136-20W) Record Group: 77

ELIM (64-37N 162-15W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

EMMONAK (vic. Alakanuk, Kotlik, and Kwiguk, on the Yukon River) Record Group: 49, 75 (See also Kwiguk)

ENGLISH BAY (vic. Seldovia, 59-21N 151-55W) Record Group: 49, 75

EXCURSION INLET (vic. Juneau, 58-25N 135-26W) Record Group: 75, 342

EYAK (vic. Cordova, 60-31N 145-36W) (See Uyak)

FALSE PASS (~Unimak I., Aleutians, 54-51N 163-24W) Record Group: 22, 26

FAIRBANKS (64-50N 147-43W) Record Group: 21, 27, 30, 36, 49, 75, 77, 111/342, 118, 147, 163, 181, 187, 188, 252, 270

FISH CAMP, KACHIK (67-01N 146-25W) Record Group: 75 (See also Kackik, Venetie)

FISHHOOK (var. Chalkyitsik) (vic. Fort Yukon, 66-39N 143-43W) Record Group: 75

FLAT (62-27N 158-00W) Record Group: 75, 111/342

FORHNAM HATCHERY (~Reveillagiedo I., 55-40N 131-25W) Record Group: 27

FORT ALEXANDER (var. Nushagak) (vic. Dillingham, 58-57N 158-29W) Record Group: 27

FORT CHIMO (possibly at Ungava) Record Group: 27

FORT EGBERT (var. Eagle) (64-47N 141-12W) Record Group: 27

FORT GIBBON (65-10N 152-04W) Record Group: 27, 36

FORT GLENN (var. Umnak) (~Umnak I., Aleutians, 53-24N 167-53W) Record Group: 342

FORT LISCUM (vic. Valdez, 60-05N 146-21W) Record Group: 27

FORT ST. MICHAEL (~Baranof I., vic. Sitka, 57-17N 135-22W) Record Group: 27

FORTUNA LEDGE (var. Marshall) (61-53N 162-05W) Record Group: 49, 75, 111/342

FORTY MILE (var. Tetlin Junction) (vic. Tok, 63-19N 142-36W) Record Group: 36, 49

FORT YUKON (66-34N 145-16W) Record Group: 27, 49, 75, 77, 147

GAKONA (vic. Glennallen, 62-18N 145-18W) Record Group: 27

GALENA (64-44N 156-56W) Record Group: 49, 75, 77

GAMBELL (~St. Lawrence I., 63-47N 171-45W) Record Group: 26, 27, 49, 75

GASTINEAU CHANNEL (58-16N 134-20W) Record Group: 77



GEORGE LAKE (66-25N 147-16W) Record Group: 75

GIRDWOOD RR TOWNSITE (vic. Anchorage, 60-56N 149-10W) Record Group: 49, 77, 322

GLENNALLEN (62-07N 145-33W) Record Group: 77, 111/342

GOLOVIN (64-33N 163-02W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

GOODNEWS BAY (59-07N 161-35W) Record Group: 75

GRAEHL (area of Fairbanks, 64-51N 147-42W) Record Group: 49

GRAYLING (vic. Anvik, 62-57N 160-03W) Record Group: 49, 75

GULKANA (62-16N 145-23W) Record Group: 27, 49, 75

GUSTAVUS (vic. Juneau, 58-24N 135-44W) Record Group: 75

HAINES (vic. Skagway, 59-14N 135-26W) Record Group: 30, 49, 75, 111/342, 147, 163, 188, 270

HAMILTON (62-53N 163-53W) Record Group: 75

HAYCOCK (65-13N 161-10W) Record Group: 75

HEALY (63-51N 148-58W) Record Group: 75, 111/342, 188

HIDDEN INLET (54-57N 130-21W) Record Group: 75

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS: Record Group: 30

- Alaska Forest Roads: a system of forest roads
- Alaska Highway: from Alaska/Yukon border to Fairbanks
- Angoon Road: from Angoon to Killisnoo
- Auke Bay Road: from Juneau to vic. of Auke Bay
- Copper River Highway: from Cordova to the Million Dollar Bridge at Miles Lake
- Crow Creek Highway: from Alyeska Access Road to Crow Creek area
- Denali Highway: from Paxson to Cantwell
- Douglas Highway: from Douglas to the Juneau-Douglas Bridge
- Fish Creek-Douglas Road: from North Douglas Highway to the Eaglecrest Ski area
- Gartina Road: Forest Road 8503, vic. Hoonah
- Glacier Highway: also called Veterans Memorial: from Auke Bay to Point Bridget State Park

Glenn Highway: from Anchorage to Glennallen

Kenai River Road: along the Kenai River, vic. Sterling, Alaska

McKinley Park Road: from the George Parks Highway, at Milepost A237.3, to Kantishna

Mendenhall Loop Road: from the Glacier Highway at Auke Bay to Mendenhall Lake and back to the Glacier Highway

Mitkof Highway: from Petersburg to Wilson Creek State Recreation Area

North Douglas Highway: an extension of the Douglas Highway north and west

Petersburg Creek Road: along Petersburg Creek in the Petersburg Creek Duncan Salt Wilderness

C h u c k

Portage Glacier Road: from the Seward Highway to Portage Lake

Richardson Highway: from Valdez to Fairbanks

Seward Highway: from Anchorage to Seward

Sitka Road: road built vic. Sitka on Baranof Island

Snug Harbor Road: from Snug Harbor to Cooper Lake

Sterling Highway: from Homer to the junction with the Seward Highway

White Pass Road: from Skagway to White Pass

Wrangell Road: road built vic. Wrangell on Wrangell Island

HOGAN (62-38N 145-29W) Record Group: 27

HOLIKACHUK (vic. Anvik, 62-54N 159-31W) Record Group: 75

HOLLERVILLE (vic. Dillingham, 59-07N 156-51W) (See Levelock)

HOLY CROSS (vic. Anvik, 61-12N 159-46W) Record Group: 27 (Holy Cross Mission), 27

HOMER (vic. Seldovia, 59-38N 151-33W) Record Group: 49, 75, 77

HOOD BAY (~Admiralty I., 57-23N 134-24W) Record Group: 49

HOONAH (vic. Juneau, 58-06N 135-26W) Record Group: 49, 75, 147

HOOPER BAY (61-31N 166-05W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

HOPE (60-55N 149-38W) Record Group: 49, 75

HUGHES (66-03N 154-15W) Record Group: 75

HUNGRY CREEK (61-21N 155-28W) Record Group: 75 (See also Lime Village)

HUSLIA (65-41N 156-24W) Record Group: 49, 75

HYDABURG (~Prince of Wales I., 55-12N 132-49W) Record Group: 49, 57, 75

HYDER (55-55N 130-01W) Record Group: 49, 75, 147

IDITAROD (62-32N 158-05W) Record Group: 21, 36, 163

IGAVIK (Egavik) (64-02N 160-55W) Record Group: 26

IGLOO (65-09N 165-04W) Record Group: 75 (See also Mary's Igloo)

IKATAN (~Unimak I., Aleutians, 54-45N 163-18W) Record Group: 75

ILIAMNA (59-45N 154-55W) Record Group: 75

INGREHOK (Ingrehak, Ingrihak) (61-45N 162-00W) Record Group: 75

IRON CREEK (65N 164-39W) Record Group: 27

IVANOFF VILLAGE (vic. Mekoryuk: ~Nunivak I., 60-23N 166-11W) (See Mekoryuk)

IVANHOFF BAY (Ivanof Bay) (55-54N 159-29W) Record Group: 22, 49

JUNEAU-DOUGLAS (58-18N 134-24W) Record Group: 4, 21, 27, 30, 36, 49, 57, 75, 77, 90, 111/342, 118, 147, 163, 188, 252, 269, 270, 336, 370, 435

KACHIK (vic. Venetie: 67-01N 146-25W) (See Fishcamp, Venetie)

KAGUYAK (~Kodiak I., 56-51N 153-46W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

KAGYAK (~Kodiak I., 56-51N 153-46W) (See Kaguyak)

KAKE (~Kupreanof I., 56-58N 133-56W) Record Group: 22, 49, 57, 75

KAKHONAK (59-26N 154-45W) Record Group: 49

KAKTOVIK (~Barter I., 70-08N 148-38W) Record Group: 49, 75

KALSKAG (vic. Aniak, 61-32N 160-18W) Record Group: 75 (See also Lower Kalskag)

KALTAG (vic. Nulato, 64-20N 158-43W) Record Group: 49, 75

KANAKANAK (vic. Dillingham, 59-00N 158-32W) Record Group: 75, 111/342, 147, 513

KANATAK (57-34N 156-02W) Record Group: 26, 75

KANTISHNA (63-31N 150-57W) Record Group: 36

KARLUK (~Kodiak I., 57-34N 154-27W) Record Group: 22, 26, 36, 49, 75

KASAAN (~Prince of Wales I., 55-32N 132-23W) Record Group: 49, 57, 75

KASHEGA (~Unalaska I., Aleutians, 53-28N 167-09W) Record Group: 26, 75

KASHUNAK (61-18N 165-39W) Record Group: 75 (See Kashunuk)

KASHUNUK (61-18N 165-39W) (See Kashunak)

KASIGLUK (vic. Bethel, 60-52N 162-32W) Record Group: 75

KASILOF (vic. Kenai, 60-23N 151-17W) Record Group: 49, 75

KATALLA (vic. Cordova, 60-12N 144-13W) Record Group: 27

KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT (58-25N 155-00W) Record Group: 370

KENAI (60-33N 151-16W) Record Group: 27, 49, 75, 77

KENNICOTT (vic. McCarthy, 61-29N 142-53W) Record Group: 27

KETCHIKAN (~Revillagigedo I., 55-20N 131-38W) Record Group: 21, 27, 36, 49, 57, 75, 77, 95, 111/342, 147, 163, 188, 252

KETCHUMSTOCK (Kechumstuk) (64-01N 142-33W) Record Group: 27

KIANA (vic. Selawik, 66-58N 160-26W) Record Group: 49, 75

KILLISNOO (~I., 57-28N 134-34W) Record Group: 27, 57

KING COVE (55-03N 162-19W) Record Group: 22, 26, 49, 75

KING ISLAND (var. Ukivok) (~I., 64-58N 168-04W) Record Group: 49, 75

KING SALMON (vic. Naknek, 58-41N 156-39W) Record Group: 111/342, 370 (See Naknek)

KIPNUK (59-56N 164-03W) Record Group: 49, 75

KISKA (~I., Aleutians, 51-58N 177-30E) Record Group: 181, 342

KIVALINA (67-43N 164-32W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

KLAWOCK (~Prince of Wales I., 55-33N 133-05) Record Group: 49, 75, 77

KLUKWAN (vic. Skagway, 59-24N 135-53W) Record Group: 17, 49, 75

KLUTINA RIVER (61-57N 145-17W) Record Group: 77

KNIK (vic. Anchorage, 61-27N 149-43W) Record Group: 49, 75 (See also Sutton, Wasilla)

KOBUK (65-55N 156-52W) Record Group: 75

KODIAK (~I., 57-47N 152-24W) Record Group: 22, 26, 27, 36, 49, 75, 77, 95, 111/342, 147, 181, 188, 252, 270

KOKRINES (64-56N 154-42W) Record Group: 75

KOLIGANEK (59-48N 157-25W) Record Group: 49, 75

KONGOLYON (var. Hungry Creek) (vic. Upper Stony River: 61-20N 155-26W) Record Group: 75

KONGIGANAK (59-52N 163-02W) Record Group: 75

KOSIGKOL (var. Chakaktolik) (61-46N 163-37W) See Kosiglok

KOSIGLOK VILLAGE (var. Chakaktolik) (61-46N 163-37W) Record Group: 75 (See also Chukfactoolik, Nunachuk)

KOTLIK (63-02N 163-33W) Record Group: 49, 75

KOTZEBUE (66-54N 162-35W) Record Group: 26, 27, 49, 75, 147, 513

KOYUK (64-56N 161-09W) Record Group: 49, 75

KOYUKUK (64-53N 157-42W) Record Group: 49, 75

KULUKAK (58-55N 159-44W) Record Group: 75 (See also Togiak)

KVICHAK (58-58N 156-56W) Record Group: 49

KWETHLUK (and KWETHLUK VILLAGE) (vic. Bethel, 60-49N 161-26W) Record Group: 49, 75

KWIGILLINGOK (59-51N 163-08W) Record Group: 49, 75

KWIGUK (62-45N 164-30W) Record Group: 75 (See also Emmonak)

KWIKLUK (62-36N 164-43W) (See Kwethluk)

KWINAGAK (59-45N 161-54W) (See Kwinhagak, Quinhagak)

KWINHAGAK (59-45N 161-54W) Record Group: 75 (See also Quinhagak)

LAKE ALEKNAGIK (vic. Dillingham, 59-17N 158-37W) Record Group: 49

LARSEN'S BAY (Larsen Bay) (~Kodiak I., 57-20N 153-58W) Record Group: 49, 75

LAWING (vic. Seward, 60-24N 149-21W) Record Group: 49

LELAND'S CAMP (64-54N 164-56W) Record Group: 27

LEVELOCK (vic. Dillingham, 59-07N 156-51W) Record Group: 49, 75

LIME VILLAGE (61-21N 155-28W) Record Group: 75 (See also Hungry Creek)

LITTLE DIOMEDE (~I., 65-45N 168-55W) Record Group: 26

LIVENGOOD (vic. Fairbanks, 65-31N 148-32W) Record Group: 75, 147

LOCKANOK (59-00N 156-49W) (See Levelock)  
 LONGWOOD (~Woody Island, 57-47N 152-20W) Record Group: 75 (See also Woody Island)  
 LORING (~Revillagigedo I., 55-36N 131-38W) Record Group: 49  
 LOST RIVER (Bering Sea coast, vic. Teller) Record Group: 75  
 LOWER KALSKAG (vic. Kalskag, 30-50N 160-21W) Record Group: 49, 75  
 MAKUSHIN (~Unalaska I., Aleutians, 53-46N 166-59W) Record Group: 26, 75 (See also Biorka)  
 MANLEY HOT SPRINGS (65-00N 150-38W) Record Group: 75  
 MANOKOTAK (vic. Dillingham, 58-58N 159-03W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75  
 MANSFIELD VILLAGE (63-28N 143-26W) Record Group: 49  
 MARSHALL (61-53N 162-05W) Record Group: 49  
 MARY ISLAND (~I., vic. Ketchikan, 55-06N 131-10W) Record Group: 26, 36  
 MARY'S IGLOO (69-09N 165-04W) Record Group: 75 (See also Igloo)  
 MATANUSKA (vic. Palmer, 61-32N 149-13W) Record Group: 49  
 MC CARTHY (61-26N 142-55W) Record Group: 49, 163  
 MC GRATH (62-57N 155-35W) Record Group: 49, 111/342  
 MC HENRY INLET (~Etolin I., vic. Wrangell, 56-00N 132-24W) Record Group: 27  
 MC KINLEY PARK (vic. Healy, 63-43N 148-55W) Record Group: 79  
 MEADE RIVER (vic. Barrow, 70-28N 157-24W) Record Group: 75  
 MEKORYUK (~Nunivak I., 60-23N 166-11W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75 (See also Nash Harbor, Nunivak Island)  
 MENTASTA (Mentasta Lake) (vic. Tok, 62-54N 143-45W) Record Group: 75  
 MENTASTA LAKE (vic. Tok, 62-54N 143-45W) Record Group: 75  
 MENTASTA VILLAGE (Mentasta Lake) (vic. Tok, 62-54N 143-45W) Record Group: 49  
 MESHNIK (var. Port Heiden) (56-55N 158-41W) Record Group: 49  
 METLAKATLA (~Annette I., vic. Ketchikan, 55-07N 131-34W) Record Group: 57, 75, 77, 200  
 MILLERS HOUSE (Miller House) (vic. Circle, 65-31N 145-13W) Record Group: 75

- MINE HARBOR (55-45N 160-42W) Record Group: 27
- MINTO (vic. Fairbanks, 64-53N 149-11W) Record Group: 49, 75
- MOOSE CREEK and FISH CAMP (vic. Palmer, 61-40N 149-01W) Record Group: 49 (See Tanana)
- MOOSE PASS (vic. Seward, 60-29N 149-22W) Record Group: 49
- MOUNT EDGECUMBE (~Japonski I., vic. Sitka, 57-03N 135-21W) Record Group: 75, 513
- MOUNTAIN VILLAGE (62-05N 163-43W) Record Group: 49, 75
- MUMTREKHLAGAMUTE (var. Bethel) (60-47N 161-45W) Record Group: 27
- NABESNA (62-22N 143-00W) Record Group: 75
- NAKNEK (vic. Dillingham, 58-43N 157-00W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75, 77
- NAPAKIAK (vic. Bethel, 60-42N 161-57W) Record Group: 49, 75 (See also Oscarville)
- NAPASKIAK (Napaiskak) (vic. Bethel, 60-42N 161-54W) Record Group: 49, 75
- NASH HARBOR (~Nunivak I., 60-12N 166-56W) Record Group: 26, 75 (See also Mekoryuk)
- NAVAL FACILITIES (OPERATING BASE, AIR STATION, OTHER) Record Group: 181
- Naval Air Facility, Adak
  - Naval Air Facility, Amchitka
  - Naval Air Facility, Andreanof Island
  - Naval Air Facility, Attu
  - Naval Air Facility, Kodiak
  - Naval Air Station, Attu
  - Naval Air Station, Kodiak
  - Naval Air Station, Sitka
  - Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Cold Bay
  - Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Kiska
  - Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Port Althorp
  - Naval Auxiliary Air Facility, Shemya
  - Naval Operating Base, Adak
  - Naval Operating Base, Dutch Harbor
  - Naval Operating Base, Kodiak
  - Naval Section Base, Cold Bay
  - Naval Section Base, Port Althorp
  - Naval Station, Adak
  - Naval Station, Kodiak
  - Submarine Base, Kodiak
- NE CAPE, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND (Northeast Cape) (~St. Lawrence I., 63-18N 168-42W) Record Group: 49
- NELSON LAGOON (56-00N 161-00W) Record Group: 22, 49

NENANA (vic. Fairbanks, 64-34N 149-05W) Record Group: 49, 75, 111/342, 147, 163

NEVA STRAIT (57-15N 135-34W) Record Group: 77

NEWHALEN (vic. Iliamna, 59-43N 154-54W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75

NEW KNOCKHOCK (62-07N 164-53W) Record Group: 75

NEW STUYAHOK (vic. Dillingham, 59-29N 157-20) Record Group: 49, 75

NEWKTOK (Newtok) (60-56N 164-38W) Record Group: 49, 75

NIGHTMUTE (~Nelson I., 60-28N 164-44W) Record Group: 49

NIGTA (NIGTAMUTE) (~Nelson I., 60-28N 164-44W) Record Group: 75

NIGTAMUTE (~Nelson I., 60-28N 164-44W) (See Nigta [Nigtamute])

NIGTMUTE (~Nelson I., 60-28N 164-44W) Record Group: 75 (See also Tununak)

NIKOLAI (vic. McGrath, 62-58N 154-09W) Record Group: 49, 75

NIKOLSKI (~Umnak I., Aleutians, 52-56N 168-51W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75 (See also Umnak Island)

NILIKLUGAK (Nilikluguk) (~Nelson I., 60-39N 165-09W) Record Group: 75

NINILCHIK (vic. Kenai, 60-03N 151-40W) Record Group: 49, 75, 77

NIZINA (vic. McCarthy, 61-18N 142-37W) Record Group: 27

NOATAK (67-34N 162-58W) Record Group: 49, 75

NOME (64-30N 165-25W) Record Group: 21, 27, 30, 36, 49, 75, 77, 111/342, 111, 147, 163, 435

NONDALTON (vic. Iliamna, 59-58N 154-51W) Record Group: 49, 75

NOORVIK (vic. Selawik, 66-50N 161-03W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

NORTH FORK (var. Fortymile) (vic. Eagle, 64-11N 142-01W) Record Group: 27

NORTHWAY (62-58N 141-56W) Record Group: 49, 75, 111/342

NORTON SOUND (64N 164W) Record Group 513

NULATO (vic. Galena, 64-43N 158-06W) Record Group: 49, 75, 147

NUMBER 15 OPHIR (Ophir) (vic. McGrath, 63-10N 156-31W) Record Group: 27

NUNACHUK (vic. Bethel, 60-59N 162-29W) Record Group: 75

NUNACHUK, CHUKFACTOOLIK, KOSIGLOG (vic. Bethel, 60-59N 162-29W) Record Group: 75



NUNAPITCHUK (vic. Bethel, 60-53N 162-29W) Record Group: 49, 75

NUNIVAK ISLAND (~I., 60-00N 166-00W) Record Group: 75 (See also Mekoryuk)

NUSHAGAK (vic. Dillingham, 58-57N 158-29W) Record Group: 27, 75

OHOGAMUTE (Ohogamiut) (61-34N 161-52W) Record Group: 75

OLD HARBOR (~Kodiak I., 57-12N 153-18W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75, 77

OMKUMUTE NICHTMUTE (var. Nightmute) (~Nelson I., 60-28N 164-44W) Record Group: 75

OOGLAAMIE (var. Barrow) 71-17N 156-47W) Record Group: 27

ORCA (vic. Cordova, 60-39N 145-43W) Record Group: 27

ORO FINO (64-42N 164-29W) Record Group: 27

OSCARVILLE (vic. Bethel, 60-43N 161-46W) Record Group: 49, 75 (See also Napaskiak)

OSVIK (58-49N 161-18W) Record Group: 49

OUZINKIE (~Spruce I., 57-55N 152-29W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

PALMER (vic. Anchorage, 61-36N 149-06W) Record Group: 75, 77, 111, 147, 188

PASTOLIK (62-59N 163-18) Record Group: 75

PAULOFF HARBOR (~Sanak I., 54-27N 162-41W) Record Group: 75

PEAK ISLAND (~I., 60-42N 147-23W) Record Group: 75

PEDRO BAY (~Augustine I., 59-47N 154-06W) Record Group: 49, 75

PELICAN (~Chicagof Island., 57-57N 136-13W) Record Group: 49, 77

PERRY (Perryville) (55-54N 159-09W) Record Group: 75, 118

PERRYVILLE (Perry) (55-54N 159-09W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

PETERSBURG (~Mitkof I., vic. Wrangell, 56-48N 132-58W) Record Group: 27, 49, 57, 75, 77, 95, 111/342, 147, 163, 188, 370

PILOT POINT (57-33N 157-34W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75

PILOT STATION (61-56N 162-52W) Record Group: 49, 75

PIMUTE (Paimiut) (61-58N 160-14W) Record Group: 75

PITKAS POINT (60-02N 163-17W) Record Group: 49

POINT BARROW (71-23N 156-28W) Record Group: 27

POINT GRAHAM (64-51N 157-53W) Record Group: 49

POINT HOPE (68-21N 166-47W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

POINT LAY (69-45N 163-03W) Record Group: 26, 75

POINT SPENCER (65-17N 166-50W) Record Group: 342

PORTAGE (60-15N 148-58W) Record Group: 49

PORT ALEXANDER (~Baranof I., 56-15N 133-38W) Record Group: 49, 75

PORT ALTHORP (~Chichagof I., 58-07N 136-19W) Record Group: 181

PORT GRAHAM (vic. Seldovia, 59-21N 49-30W) Record Group: 49, 75

PORT HEIDEN (56-55N 158-41W) Record Group: 22, 75

PORT HOBRON (~Sitkalidak I., 57-09N 153-09W) Record Group: 26

PORT LIONS (~Kodiak I., 57-52N 152-53W) Record Group: 49

PORTLOCK (vic. Seldovia, 59-13N 151-45W) Record Group: 75

PORT MOLLER (55-59N 160-34W) Record Group: 26, 75

PORT NIKISHKA (Nikishka No. 2) (vic. Kenai, 60-44N 151-19W) Record Group: 49

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND (55-21N 133-36W) Record Group: 370

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (60-45N 147-00W) Record Group: 22, 370

QUIGILLINGOOK (59-51N 163-08W) (See Kwigillingok)

QUINHAGAK (59-45N 16-54W) Record Group: 49, 75 (See also Kwinhagak)

QUITHLOOK (vic. Bethel, 60-49N 161-26W) (See Kwethluk)

RAILROAD CITY (62-11N 159-39W) Record Group: 75

RAMPART (Rampart Dam) (65-30N 150-10W) Record Group: 27, 36, 49, 75, 77

ROBERTS FISH CAMP (vic. Beaver Creek: 63-03N 141-51W) Record Group: 75

RUBY (64-45N 155-30W) Record Group: 21, 49, 75, 111/342, 163

RUSSIAN MISSION (61-47N 161-19W) Record Group: 49, 75

SAFETY (Port Safety) (64-27N 164-49W) Record Group: 27

SAINA (var. Tsina Station, Tsina) (vic. Valdez, 61-11N 145-33W) Record Group: 27

DRAFT

ST. GEORGE ISLAND (St. George) (~I., Pribilofs, 56-36N 169-32W) Record Group: 26, 75, 342, 370

ST. JOHN'S IN THE WILDERNESS (var. Allakaket, Koyukuk River) Record Group: 27

ST. MARY'S (var. Andreafsky) (62-03N 163-10W) Record Group: 49

ST. MICHAEL'S (St. Michael) (~I., vic. Unalakteet, 63-29N 162-02W) Record Group: 21, 26, 27, 36, 49, 147

ST. PAUL (~I., Pribilofs, 57-07N 170-16W) Record Group: 22, 26, 27, 75, 181, 270, 342, 370

SANAK (~I., 54-29N 162-48W) Record Group: 75

SAND POINT (~Popof I., 55-20N 160-30W) Record Group: 22, 26, 36, 49, 75

SAVOONGA (~St. Lawrence I., vic. Gambell, 63-42N 170-29W) Record Group: 26, 75

SAXMAN (~Revillagigedo I., vic. Ketchikan, 55-19N 131-35W) Record Group: 49, 75

SCAMMON BAY (61-50N 165-35W) Record Group: 49, 75

SCOTTY CREEK (Scottie Creek) (62-41N 141-16W) Record Group: 75

SELAWIK (66-36N 160-00W) Record Group: 49, 75

SELDOVIA (vic. Homer, 59-26N 151-42W) Record Group: 49, 75, 77, 147

SEMONOFSKI (var. Semenoffsky Island, Simeonof Island) (54-54N 159-16W) Record Group: 75

SEWARD (60-06N 149-26W) Record Group: 21, 27, 49, 75, 77, 111/342, 147, 163, 187, 188, 252, 270

SHAGELUK (62-41N 159-34w) Record Group: 49, 75

SHAKAN (~Kosciusko I., 56-08N 133-27W) Record Group: 57

SHAKTOOLIK (64-20N 161-09W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

SHEARWATER (Shearwater Point) (~Kodiak I., 57-20N 152-58W) Record Group: 75

SHELDON POINT (62-32N 164-52W) Record Group: 75

SHELTON (65-14N 164-49W) Record Group: 27

SHEMYA (~I., Aleutians, 52-43N 174-07E) Record Group: 77, 111/342, 181

#### SHIPS

Albert - Record Group: 26  
Atlanta - Record Group: 26  
Bear - Record Group: 26  
Bonham - Record Group: 26

Boxer - Record Group: 75  
 Burnside - Record Group: 111/342  
 Capella - Record Group: 22/370  
 Chelan - Record Group: 26  
 Cyane - Record Group: 26  
 Daphne - Record Group: 26  
 Dellwood - Record Group: 111/342  
 Duane - Record Group: 26  
 Eider - Record Group: 22/370  
 Ewing - Record Group: 26  
 Haida - Record Group: 26  
 Hamilton - Record Group: 26  
 Ingham - Record Group: 26  
 Itasca - Record Group: 26  
 Manning - Record Group: 22/370  
 Morris - Record Group: 26  
 North - Record Group: 22/370  
 Northland - Record Group: 26  
 North Star I, II, III - Record Group: 75  
 Otsego - Record Group: 26  
 Perseus - Record Group: 26  
 Penguin, Penguin II - Record Group: 22/370  
 Redwing - Record Group: 26  
 Sirius - Record Group: 22/370  
 Shoshone - Record Group: 26  
 Spencer - Record Group: 26  
 Spica - Record Group: 22/370  
 Tahoe - Record Group: 26  
 Tallapoosa - Record Group: 26  
 Vega - Record Group: 22/370

SHISHMAREF (~Sarichef I., 66-15N 166-04W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

SHUNGNAK (66-52N 157-09W) Record Group: 49, 75, 435

SITKA (~Baranof I., 57-03N 135-20W) Record Group: 21, 27, 36, 49, 75, 77, 95, 111/342, 147, 163, 181, 187, 188, 252, 270, 111/342, 370, 435

SKAGWAY (59-27N 135-18W) Record Group: 21, 27, 36, 49, 75, 77, 111, 147, 163, 188, 252, 342

SLEETMUTE (61-42N 157-10W) Record Group: 49, 75, 147

SNAG POINT (var. Dillingham) (59-02N 158-27W) Record Group: 49, 75

SOLDOTNA (vic. Kenai, 60-29N 151-03W) Record Group: 49

SOLOMON (vic. Nome, 64-34N 164-26W) Record Group: 27, 75

SOUTH NAKNEK (vic. Naknek, 58-41N 157-00W) Record Group: 49

SQUAW HARBOR (~Unga I., 55-14N 160-32W) Record Group: 49, 75

STEBBINS (~St. Michael I., vic. St. Michael, 63-31N 162-17W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

STEVENS VILLAGE (66-01N 149-06W) Record Group: 49, 75

STONY RIVER (61-47N 156-35W) Record Group: 49, 75 (See also Lime Village)

STUYARAK (Stuyarok) (59--50N 156-42W) (See Stuyuk)

STUYUOK (Stuyok) (possibly vic. Ekwok and Dillingham) Record Group: 75

SULZER (~Prince of Wales I., 55-17N 132-37W) Record Group: 21, 36, 49, 57

SUMMIT (vic. Healy, 63-19N 149-07W) Record Group: 27

SUNRISE (vic. Seward, 60-53N 149-25W) Record Group: 27

SUSITNA (vic. Anchorage, 61-32N 150-30W) Record Group: 49, 75

SUTTON (vic. Palmer, 61-42N 148-53W) Record Group: 75 (See also Knik)

SWIFTWATER (vic. Shageluk) Record Group: 75

TAKOTNA (62-59N 156-04W) Record Group: 49

TALKEETNA (62-19N 150-06W) Record Group: 49, 77

TANACROSS (vic. Tok, 63-23N 143-21W) Record Group: 49, 75, 111/342

TANANA (65-10N 152-04W) Record Group: 27, 36, 49, 75 (See also Moose Creek and Fish Camp), 163

TANANA CROSSING (var. Tanacross) (vic. Tok, 63-23N 143-21W) Record Group: 27, 49

TANUNAK (~Nelson I., 60-37N 165-15W) (See Tununak, see also Umkumute)

TATTILEK (vic. Cordova, 60-52N 146-41W) Record Group: 49, 75

TAYLOR (65-44N 164-51W) Record Group: 27

TEEKHILL (Teikhell, Tiekell) (vic. Valdez, 61-19N 145-18W) Record Group: 27

TELLER (65-16N 166-22W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75, 111/342

TELLER MISSION (vic. Teller, 65-20N 166-29W) Record Group: 26, 75

TELLER REINDEER STATION (var. Teller Mission) (65-20N 166-29W) Record Group: 27, 75 (?)

TENAKEE (Tenakee Springs) (~Chicagof I., vic. Sitka, 57-46N 135-13W) Record Group: 21, 49, 75 Record

TETLIN (vic. Tok, 63-08N 142-31W) Record Group: 49, 75

TOGIK (59-04N 160-24W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75

TOK (63-20N 142-59W) Record Group: 49, 75, 111/342

TOKOTNA (Takotna) (vic. McGrath, 62-59N 156-04W) Record Group: 75

TOKSOOK BAY (~Nelson I., 60-31N 165-06W) Record Group: 75

TONGAS (Tongass) (~I., 54-46N 140-14W) Record Group: 36

TONSINA (vic. Valdez, 61-39N 145-10W) Record Group: 27

TUKCHUK (Takchak, Takshak) (61-57N 162-10W) Record Group: 75

TULIKSAK (61-06N 160-58W) (See Tuluksak)

TULUKSAK (61-06N 160-58W) Record Group: 49, 75

TUNDRA (61-08N 162-49W) Record Group: 75 (See also Nunachuk, Tununak)

TUNTUTULIAG (Tuntutuliak) (vic. Bethel, 60-22N 162-38W) Record Group: 75

TUNTUTULIAK (Tuntutuliag) (vic. Bethel, 60-22N 162-38W) Record Group: 49, 75

TUNUNAK (Tanunak) (~Nelson I., 60-37N 165-15W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

TWIN HILLS (62-23N 147-39W) Record Group: 22, 49

TYEE (~Admiralty I., 57-02N 134-32W) Record Group: 57

TYONEK (vic. Anchorage, 61-04N 151-08W) Record Group: 27 (Tyonok), 49, 75, 147 (See also Nichtmute Village, Tundra, Umkumute)

UGANIK (57-46N 153-24W) Record Group: 49

UGASHIK (57-30N 157-23W) Record Group: 22, 49, 75

UMIAT (69-22N 152-08W) Record Group: 57

UMKUMUTE (var. Summer Camp of Tanunak) (~Nelson I., 60-30N 165-12W) Record Group: 75

UMNAK (~I., Aleutians, 53-16N 168-13W) Record Group: 75, 111/342 (See also Nikolski, Ft. Glenn)

UMNAK ISLAND (~I., Aleutians, 53-16N 168-13W) Record Group: 75 (See also Nikolski)

UNALAKLEET (63-52N 160-47W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75, 77

UNALASKA (~I., Aleutians, 53-52N 160-32W) Record Group: 22, 27, 36, 49, 75, 111/342, 147, 270

UNGA (~I., 55-11N 160-30W) Record Group: 26, 36, 75

UYAK BAY (Uyak) (~Kodiak I., 57-38N 154-00W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

VALDEZ and DAY'S CANNERY (61-07N 146-16W) Record Group: 21, 27, 30, 36, 49, 75, 77, 111/342, 118,

147, 163, 188, 370

VENETIE (67-01N 146-25W) Record Group: 75

WACKER (var. Ward Cove) (~Revillagigedo I., vic. Ketchikan, 55-24N 131-43W) Record Group: 75

WAINWRIGHT (70-38N 160-01W) Record Group: 26, 49, 75

WALES (65-37N 168-05W) Record Group: 26, 27, 75

WARD COVE (~Revillagigedo I., vic. Ketchikan) Record Group: 49

WASILLA (vic. Palmer & Anchorage, 61-34N 149-26W) Record Group: 49, 75 (See also Knik)

WHITEHORSE, (Yukon Territory, Canada) Record Group: 36

WHITE MOUNTAIN (64-41N 163-24W) Record Group: 49, 75

WHITTIER (vic. Anchorage, 60-46N 148-41W) Record Group: 49, 77, 111/342, 187, 270, 336

WILLOW (vic. Anchorage, 61-44N 150-02W) Record Group: 49

WISEMAN (67-25N 150-06W) Record Group: 49, 75, 111/342, 147

WOOD ISLAND (Woody Island) (~I., vic. Kodiak, 57-47N 152-20W) Record Group: 27

WOOD RIVER (vic. Dillingham, 59-04N 158-26W) Record Group: 75

WOODY ISLAND (~I., vic. Kodiak, 57-47N 152-20W) Record Group: 75 (See also Longwood)

WORTMAN'S (Wortmanns) (vic. Valdez, 61-06N 149-49W) Record Group: 27

WRANGELL (~I., 56-28N 132-22W) Record Group: 27, 36, 49, 57, 75, 77, 111/342, 147, 163, 188, 370

WRANGELL NARROWS (56-31N 132-55W) Record Group: 77

YAKUTAT (59-33N 139-44W) Record Group: 49, 75, 111/342, 270, 370