

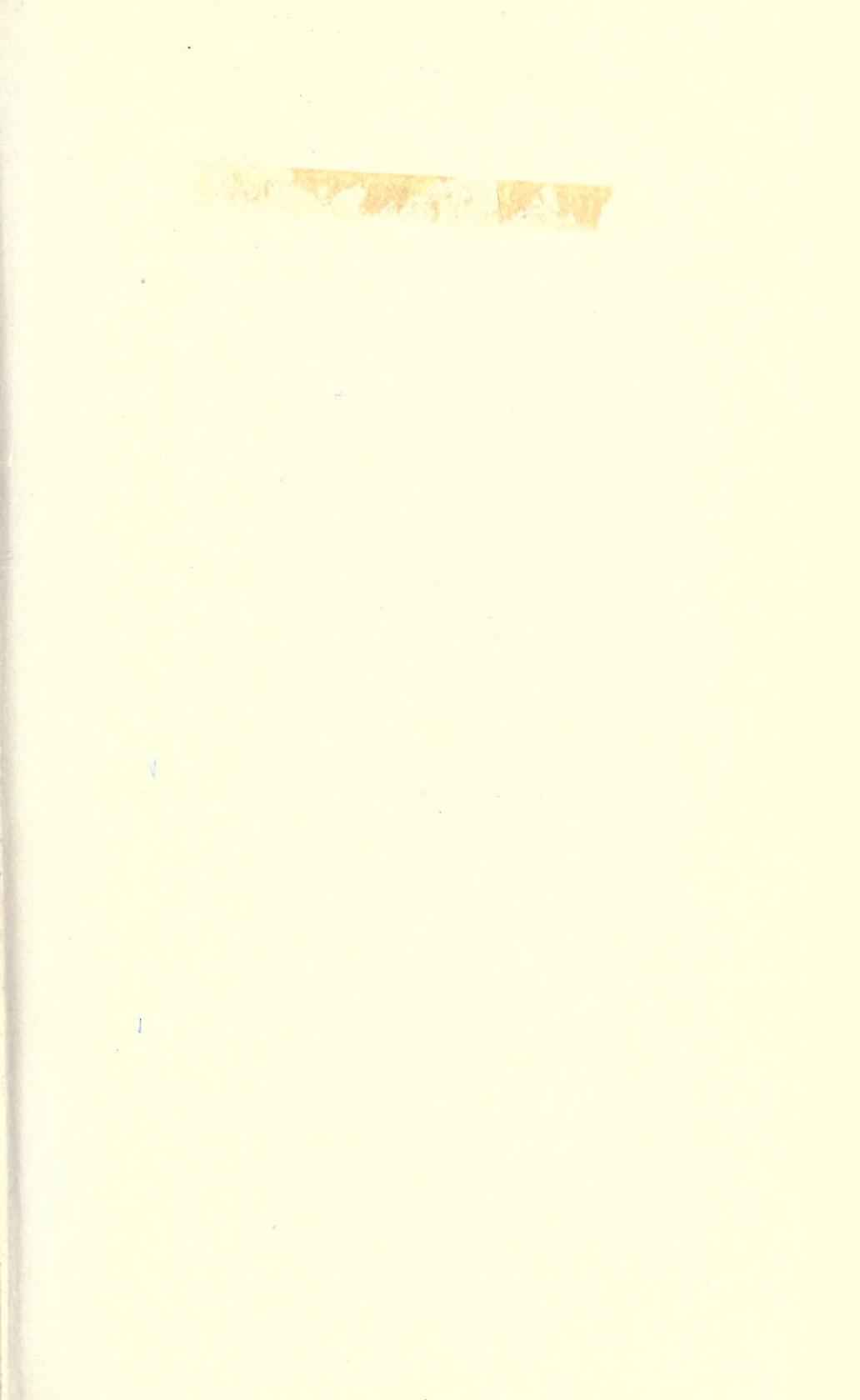


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AN ANNOTATED ETHNOHISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
THE NUSHAGAK RIVER REGION, ALASKA

JAMES W. VANSTONE

FIELDIANA: ANTHROPOLOGY

VOLUME 54, NUMBER 2

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FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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JAMES W. VANSTONE
Associate Curator, North American Archaeology and Ethnology

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INTRODUCTION

The human population of the Nushagak River region of southwestern Alaska has received little attention from anthropologists. Except for a hasty archaeological survey by Aleš Hrdlička in 1931, and preliminary archaeological and ethnological studies by the editor of this bibliography in 1964 and 1965, one of the major river systems in Alaska remains totally unknown anthropologically.

The Nushagak River, which is the main feature of the region, has its source in the Nushagak Hills and flows in a generally southward direction until it reaches tidewater at the head of Nushagak Bay, one of the arms of Bristol Bay, the first great indentation of the coastline north of the Alaska Peninsula. The river's three major tributaries, the Mulchatna, Nuyakuk and Wood rivers, drain the impressive array of Wood River and Tikchik lakes to the west, and the southern foothills of the Alaska Range to the east. The area has been occupied in historic times by a coastal population combining fishing with sea mammal hunting, and an interior population emphasizing fishing and land hunting with frequent trips to the coast, particularly during the summer months. The cultural distinction between the two groups has gradually been obliterated by changes in the settlement pattern and by migrations into the area, mostly from the Alaska Peninsula to the south and the Kuskokwim River to the north.

The Nushagak River region is a very suitable area for the study of culture change, and it is with this fact in mind that the following bibliography has been prepared. The area was penetrated by the Russians early in the nineteenth century, and the mouth of the river was the site of the first Russian trading post, constructed in 1818, north of the Alaska Peninsula. A mission of the Russian Orthodox Church was established at the post in 1842, and the Moravian Church entered the mission field in the area in 1886. The fur trade was well developed throughout the period of contact and miners, the commer-

cial fishing industry, the reindeer herding program, health and educational services have all been instrumental in bringing about change in the culture of the population of the region. Of particular importance in this regard has been the commercial salmon fishing industry which began during the ninth decade of the last century and has, since that time, been the major economic factor influencing the lives of the Eskimos of the Nushagak River and Nushagak Bay.

As might be expected, all of these agents of contact have provided a rich store of published and archival information on the Eskimos of the region, information that covers most of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This bibliography represents an attempt to draw these sources together and present them in such a way as to indicate their value to the ethnologist, archaeologist and ethnohistorian. These are materials for the study of culture history, studies that would provide a firm foundation for the consideration of contemporary Eskimo culture in the area.

In the preparation of this bibliography, a number of bibliographic sources have been consulted. These are listed in the order of their importance and value to me.

Wickersham, J.

A bibliography of Alaskan literature 1724-1924. *Miscellaneous Publications of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines*, vol. 1, no. 1, Cordova, 1927.

Tremaine, M. (ed.)

Arctic bibliography. 12 vols. Department of Defense, Washington, 1953-1965.

Foote, D. C. and Macbain, S. K.

A selected regional bibliography for human geographical studies of the native populations in central Alaska. *Geography Department Publication No. 12*, McGill University, Montreal, 1964.

Judson, K. B.

Subject index to the history of the Pacific Northwest and of Alaska as found in the United States government documents, etc., 1789-1881. Olympia, 1913.

Ricks, M. B.

A basic bibliography of Alaskan literature. Annotated. 4 vols. (type-written). Juneau, 1960.

Fuller, G. H. (comp.)

Alaska: A selected list of recent references. The Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography, Washington, 1943.

Smith, C. W.

Pacific Northwest Americana. A checklist of books and pamphlets relating to the history of the Pacific Northwest. 3rd ed., Portland, 1950.

It might be noted that the greater historical emphasis in Wickersham and its tendency to include obscure periodical literature, is offset to some extent by the excellent detailed annotations in the *Arctic Bibliography*. The regional bibliography of Foote and Macbain has been carefully selected and these three major bibliographical sources are of basic importance for historical and anthropological studies in southwestern Alaska.

I would like to think that I have examined all the published source material dealing with the people of the Nushagak River region with the exception of accounts in newspapers, but I cannot really hope to have succeeded in this aim. Regardless of the degree of completeness of the research, however, no attempt has been made to present every source in which the Eskimos of the region are mentioned. Many secondary sources have been eliminated, but only those in which the secondary nature of the information could be determined to my satisfaction. Duplications, particularly with regard to the information in various government publications, have likewise been left out except where the data is of an extremely relevant nature or the accessibility of the source is in question. Generally speaking, I have included only those sources which provide concrete information, no matter how slight, on the culture history of the area and related topics. This has meant the elimination of some sources which contain only casual statements of absolutely no cultural significance. It has also meant the inclusion of some sources which are extremely brief; perhaps simply a reference to the fact that a school was opened in a particular year or that a certain number of Eskimos were employed by a cannery in a given season.

Reference must be made to two large collections of archival material, both of which should be of interest to anyone undertaking historical research in the Nushagak River region. These are the Alaska Russian Church Archives deposited in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, and the records of the Russian-American Company in the National Archives. The church archives are preserved in 1,062 box-portfolios which represent the entire archive of the Ecclesiastical Consistory of the Russian Church in Alaska. The material was placed in the Library of Congress in two installments, the first in 1928 and the second in 1940. There is no general index to the collection but two important guides do exist. One is an article by John T. Dorosh (see *Bibliography*, no. 77) which describes the archives in some detail, and the other is the first four volumes of a 15 volume typewritten manuscript entitled *Documents Relative to*

the History of Alaska (see *Bibliography*, nos. 52-59). This important manuscript indexes that part of the archives received by the Library of Congress in 1928 and offers selected translations. It also indexes materials from other depositories and collections (see Dorosh). The original typewritten copy of the Documents is in the University of Alaska Library and there is a carbon copy in the Library of Congress. With the exception of the vital statistics for the Nushagak Church (see *Bibliography*, no. 3) which, along with similar statistics for other Orthodox churches in Alaska, are available on microfilm, only those sections of the church archives translated in the *Documents Relative to the History of Alaska* have been utilized in the preparation of this bibliography. It must be emphasized that students of southwestern Alaska culture history cannot afford to ignore this valuable source. At the very least, a careful index of the entire collection should be prepared so that it can be used selectively by students with particular research interests.

The records of the Russian-American Company between 1802 and 1867, written in Russian longhand, were transferred to the United States government in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of cession. The entire collection has been microfilmed and there is a copy in the library of the Arctic Institute of North America in Montreal. Contents of the 77 microfilm reels are as follows: reels 1-25, letters received by the governors general, 1802-1866; reels 26-65, letters sent by the governors general, 1812-1867; reels 66-76, logs of company ships, 1850-1867; reel 77, journals of exploring expeditions, 1842-1864 (Arctic Institute of North America, Library Accessions, January-February, 1964). These records are now in the process of being studied but have not been utilized in the preparation of this bibliography. It is already apparent that this source does not contain a great deal of new information on the people of the Nushagak River region. There is, however, much useful data on Russian exploration in the area and on the mechanics of the fur trade.

A third archival source, the Archives of the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania was consulted but proved to be of minimum usefulness for the Nushagak River region (see *Bibliography*, nos. 131-135). It is mentioned here because of its vital importance to those interested in the Kuskokwim River area, the center of Moravian activity in Alaska. Of particular interest in this regard are the Kilbuck Papers, a large collection of diaries, correspondence, reports, etc., by John Kilbuck and his wife, pioneer Moravian missionaries on the Kuskokwim.

For each numbered entry in the bibliography, the author, title, publishing information and date are given. When page numbers are noted immediately below an entry, these refer to specific Nushagak references in the text of the source. The Wickersham and *Arctic Bibliography* reference numbers, when available, are listed after each entry. The annotations attempt to give an idea of the contents and are evaluative only in cases where I feel that the reader might be misled by a simple statement of the contents or by the title. Russian titles are transliterated according to a modified form of the Library of Congress system and Russian proper names follow, when possible, the usage in the *Arctic Bibliography*. Exceptions to this occur when translations are used, notably in the case of the *Documents Relative to the History of Alaska*.

I wish to express my appreciation to the reference department staff of the University of Toronto Library for their valuable assistance in seeking out and obtaining books, periodicals, government documents and microfilms on interlibrary loan. Grateful acknowledgement of assistance is also given to Mr. Edward L. Keithahn, formerly Curator, and Mrs. Phyllis Nottingham, Librarian, of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum in Juneau; Mr. Henry L. Williams, Librarian, Harvey Memorial Library, Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; and to Mr. Vernon Nelson, Archivist, Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem. The writer is, of course, responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the citations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(1) Alaska

Coast pilot notes on the Fox Islands passes, Unalaska Bay, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean as far as Point Barrow. Treasury Dept., U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bull. 40, 1899. (W.8969)

pp. 182-183

Contains navigation instructions for Nushagak Bay. Reference to a reconnaissance of the lower Nushagak probably not extending beyond the mouth of the Wood River.

(2) Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Regulations of the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for commercial fishing in Alaska. 1965 edition. n.p.

pp. 39-46

State regulations for the commercial salmon fishery in Bristol Bay are of interest because they pertain to Eskimos as well as to whites.

(3) Alaska Russian church archives, accession 12,766.

Vital statistics, Nushagak 1842-1881	reel 14
1882-1898	reel 15
1899-1931	reel 16

These vital statistics, available on microfilm from the Library of Congress, record births, confirmations, marriages and deaths of members of the Russian Orthodox Church at Nushagak. The entire Bristol Bay area is covered along with the Nushagak and Kvichak rivers, Iliamna Lake, and part of the Alaska Peninsula. In most cases the village and "tribe" is listed along with the individual record of each birth, confirmation, marriage and death. The listing of villages makes these statistics very valuable for settlement pattern studies.

Within the time span covered, some years are missing and others are incomplete. In particular, the years 1915 to 1918 are very fragmentary and the years 1919 to 1926 are missing completely. The years 1924-1931 are also very fragmentary. There is a tendency in the early years of the statistics for the villages not to be listed by name, reflecting, presumably, the priests' lack of knowledge of their area. This is true even as late as 1867, but is only prevalent before 1850.

All the statistics are in handwritten Russian which, although it varies considerably, is generally easy to read. The records themselves are all in good condition and there are no illegible sections.

(4) Anderson, H. D., and Eells, W. C.

Alaska natives. A survey of their sociological and educational status. Stanford University Press, 1935. (AB.434)

pp. 21, 29, 85, 87, 114, 208

Several brief references of a geographical and historical nature to the Nushagak. There is a statement to the effect that the villages of the Nushagak are infrequently visited by a Russian priest from the Aleutian Islands.

(5) Anonymous

The Big Land. Del Monte Shield, September, 1961.

A very generalized, superficial history of the Alaska Packers Association with several references to its early activities in the Bristol Bay area.

(6) Anonymous

Bristol Bay salmon packs (statistical table). Pacific Fisherman Yearbook Number, vol. 58, no. 2, 1960.

p. 61

A table listing the number of fish canned in the Nushagak district of Bristol Bay each year from 1940 to 1959. This is the most recent table of this kind in the Yearbook and is useful because the total Bristol Bay pack is broken down by district.

(7) Anonymous

Dr. Joseph Herman Romig. The Pathfinder, vol. 1, no. 7, 1920.

p. 7

A biographical sketch of the pioneer Alaskan missionary and doctor with reference to his work in Bristol Bay.

(8) Anonymous

Eskimo gillnetters—A new element in Alaska industrial fishing. Pacific Fisherman, vol. 59, no. 12, 1961. (AB. 74607)

p. 23

During 1961 Eskimos were used extensively for the first time as fishermen in the Bristol Bay area. This article, although not dealing specifically with the Nushagak, is useful for determining aspects of Eskimo participation in commercial fishing activities.

(9) Anonymous

Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts of Alaska, a digest. U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service. Bureau of Medical Services, Division of Indian Health. Washington, 1963.

p. 22

Contains useful background information on the development of health services in Alaska and a summary of the services currently provided by the Kakanak Service Unit.

(10) Anonymous

From Ketchikan to Barrow. The Alaska Sportsman, vol. VII, no. 3, p. 19, 1941.

Brief reference to the progress made by the colony of Seventh Day Adventists which was established at Aleknagik in 1930.

(11) Anonymous

Libby cannery uses all-native crew. Pacific Fisherman, vol. 46, no. 1, 1948.

p. 51

During the summer of 1947 the Libby cannery at Koggiung on the Kvichak River used an all-native crew for the first time, having previously used such a crew in their Ekuk cannery. This article, although not dealing specifically with Nushagak, is useful for determining aspects of Eskimo participation in commercial fishing activities.

(12) **Anonymous**

New orphanage at Dillingham. *The Pathfinder*, vol. 1, no. 11, p. 31, 1920.
Reference to the construction of an orphanage at Dillingham by the Bureau of Education in 1920.

(13) **Anonymous**

Northern Lights—News from around the Territory. *Alaska Life*, vol. IX, no. 12, 1946.
p. 32

Contains a reference to a territorial school opened at Nushagak in the fall of 1946 after having been closed "for several years."

(14) **Anonymous**

Nushagak area in Bristol Bay. *Alaska Call*, vol. 1, no. 3, 1959.
A vague and generalized article on the history of the Bristol Bay area.

(15) **Anonymous**

Report on the fisheries of Alaska for 1912. *Pacific Fisherman*, vol. 11, no. 1, 1913.
p. 51

Contains a statement on why native peoples can be employed successfully in the canneries of southeastern Alaska but not in those of western Alaska.

(16) **Anonymous**

The salmon are hitting. *Del Monte Shield*, October, 1961.
A well illustrated but superficial article describing the operations of Alaska salmon canneries with emphasis on Alaska Packers Association canneries in Bristol Bay.

(17) **Anonymous**

Service. The true measurement of any institution lies in the service it renders. Published by the Alaska Packers Association, n.d.
pp. 21, 25

Describes the influenza epidemic of 1919 and the efforts of the Association doctor to treat the Eskimos living in the vicinity of the canneries.

(18) **Anonymous**

Unknown portions of the territory of Alaska. *The Pathfinder of Alaska*, vol. 2, no. 10, 1921.
pp. 1-3

Contains general information concerning the possibilities of successful gold mining in the Nushagak-Mulchatna area with some historical data.

(19) **Bailey, G. W.**

Report upon Alaska and its people. The U. S. Senate, 46th Congress, 2nd session, document 132. Washington, 1880. (W.7377,7378; AB.965)

pp. 26-27

A brief summary of the conditions of the natives of Alaska and the resources of the country prepared by an officer of the Revenue Marine in response to a request from the Senate. Included is a very useful table showing the population of settlements in the Nushagak district taken from church records in October, 1879.

(20) **Baker, M.**

Geographic dictionary of Alaska. U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 187, Washington, 1902. (W.8239; AB.986)

pp. 64, 67, 74, 83, 107, 115, 131, 163, 226, 227-29, 291, 405, 436

Contains a large number of place names in the Nushagak area, mostly taken from Petroff (148), Porter (152) and the various Fish Commission expeditions. Other sources utilized are Tebenkov (166) and Spurr (160). There is little ethnographic or historical material.

(21) **Bancroft, H. H.**

Alaska 1730-1885. San Francisco, 1886. (W.4049; AB.1023)

pp. 340, 521-22, 536, 547, 709

This book contains a number of references to the Nushagak, and there are brief accounts of the establishment of Alexandrovski Redoubt and the exploration of the Kuskokwim, by way of the Nushagak. However, few sources are given and the data is too brief to be really valuable. It is likely that much of the material has been taken from Tikhmenev (167).

(22) **Bancroft, H. H.**

The works of Hubert Howe Bancroft. Vol. 1, the native races, vol. 1, wild tribes. San Francisco, 1886.

p. 70

Contains a classification of Eskimo groups in southwestern Alaska based mainly on Russian sources, the works of Dall (47, 48, 49), Holmberg (93), Wrangell (224), etc.

(23) **Barsukov, I. (ed.)**

Pisma Innokentiya, Mitropolita Moskovskago i Kolomenskago 1828-1878, 3 vols. St. Petersburg, 1897-1901.

vol. 1, letters 3 (1828), 48 (1844), 74 (1849), 119 (1852), 132 (1853)

An important source for information on the early days of the Russian Orthodox mission at Nushagak. Valuable references to the attitudes of the Eskimos toward the missionaries.

(24) —

Tvoreniya Innokentiya, Mitropolita Moskovskago, 3 vols. in 2. Moscow, 1886-1888. (W.5743)

vol. 2, pp. 35-42

Father Veniaminov describes the establishment of the first settlement on the Nushagak River, his first visit there in 1829, and the building of a church in 1832. There are also valuable comments concerning the problem of spreading Christianity in western Alaska and some important census data.

(25) **Bean, T. H.**

Report on the salmon and salmon rivers of Alaska, with notes on the conditions, methods and needs of the salmon fisheries. Bull., U. S. Fish Comm., vol. IX, for 1889. Washington, 1891. (W.8771; AB.1198)
pp. 205-206

A brief statement concerning the employment of native peoples in the canneries on Kodiak Island. The same factors doubtless apply to canneries in the Nushagak River region.

(26) **Berkh, V. N.**

Puteshestvie uchenika morekhodstva Andreya Ustyugova, i sluzhiteley Rossiyskoy Amerikanskoy Kompanii Fedora Kolmakova i Petra Korsanovskago v 1819 godu. Severnyi Arkhiv, pt. 4, 1823. (W.6320)

A nearly contemporary, but very brief, account of the expedition which established the first post at the mouth of the Nushagak River.

(27) **Black, J.**

Russian-American trading posts. The Merchantile Marine Magazine, vol. 14, 1867. (W.5775)
p. 357

A simple listing of the posts maintained by the Russian-American Company in 1867 as compiled by a member of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition. Alexandrovski Redoubt is listed together with the approximate number of employees in residence.

(28) **Bolles, T. D.**

A preliminary catalogue of the Eskimo collection in the United States National Museum, arranged geographically and by uses. Ann. rept., Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, for the year ending June 30, 1887. Pt. II. Washington, 1889. (W.9134)
pp. 338-365

Includes a listing of all ethnological specimens from the Bristol Bay region in the National Museum, including collections from Nushagak and Igushik made by C. L. McKay and J. W. Johnson, Signal Service observers at Nushagak in the early 1880's.

(29) **Bower, W. T.**

Alaska fishery and fur-seal industries in 1922. Rept., U. S. Comm. Fish., fiscal year 1923, app. Washington, 1924. (W.8878; AB.18278)
p. 42

Contains a reference to an occupied village at the foot of Lake Aleknagik. No size is given but it was occupied at least as late as 1909.

(30) —

Alaska fishery and fur-seal industries in 1924. Rept., U. S. Comm. Fish., fiscal year 1925, app. Washington, 1926. (W.8881a; AB.18278)
pp. 108-110

In this source there is the description of a trip up the Nushagak made during the summer of 1923 by Bureau of Fisheries personnel. The occupied villages are listed and indicated on a map.

- (31) ———
Alaska fishery and fur-seal industries in 1926. Rept., U. S. Comm. Fish., fiscal year 1927, app. Washington, 1927. (AB.18278)
p. 25
A brief comment on the origin of the name Tikchik as applied to the lake and river at the headwaters of the Nuyakuk River.
- (32) ———
Alaska fishery and fur-seal industries in 1928. Rept., U. S. Comm. Fish., fiscal year 1929, app. Washington, 1930. (AB.18278)
p. 243
Contains a reference to the number of independent boats operated by Eskimos, but owned by canneries, in 1927 and 1928.
- (33) ———
Alaska fishery and fur-seal industries in 1935. Rept., U. S. Comm. Fish., fiscal year 1936, app. Washington, 1938. (AB.18278)
pp. 26-27, 29
Contains a reference to the great reduction in the number of canneries operating in the Bristol Bay area during 1935 because of the sharp curtailment of fishing for conservation purposes. No mention of the effect on local employment.
- (34) **Brooks, A. H.**
Blazing Alaska's trails. Caldwell, 1953. (AB.28321)
p. 227
Brief accounts, though slightly more detailed than those in Bancroft, of the founding of Alexandrovski Redoubt and the exploration of the Kuskokwim by way of the Nushagak. Not detailed enough to be valuable and no sources are given.
- (35) ———
Placer mining in Alaska in 1903. *In* Contributions to economic geology, 1903. U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 225. Washington, 1904. (W.8246; AB.2262)
p. 48
Contains a brief statement about early gold mining activity on the Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers.
- 36) **Browning, L.** (ed.)
Five years of medical observations in the colonies of the Russian-American Company by Staff Physician Romanowsky and Dr. Frankenhauser. Pt. I. Alaska Medicine, vol. IV, no. 2, 1962. (AB.70410)
p. 37
Contains a reference to small pox vaccinations having been administered to the residents of "Alexandrovka-Odinotchka" in 1840. No details are given.
- (37) **Bryant, C., and McIntyre, H. H.**
Resources of Alaska. 41st Congress, 2nd session, Senate executive document no. 32, pp. 1-43. Washington, 1869. (W.7364)
p. 23

A report by an agent of the Treasury Department who visited Alexandrovski Redoubt in 1868. Brief description of the post and comments on the fur trade, particularly on the sale of gunpowder to the Eskimos.

(38) **Burykin, A. F.**

Chetyre plavaniya capitana Khromchenko. Priroda, no. 3, pp. 77-80, 1957. (AB.50022)

A very general summary of little value but it does establish the fact that Etolin, in the cutter *Baranov*, visited the mouth of the Nushagak River in 1821.

(39) **Capps, S. R.**

The Lake Clark-Mulchatna region, Alaska. *In* Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1929. U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 824c. Washington, 1931.

pp. 126-127

This report contains some brief but useful information on early exploration and mining activity on the Mulchatna River.

(40) **Chernenko, M. B.**

Lavrentiy Alekseevich Zagoskin. Ocherk zhizni i deyatelnosti. *In* ZAGOSKIN, L. A., Puteshestviya i isseldovaniya leytenanta Lavrentiya Zagorskina v russkoy Amerike v 1842-1844 gg. Moscow, 1956. (AB. 44328)

pp. 16, 17

This biographical sketch of Zagoskin is prefaced by a short but reasonably well documented account of Russian exploration in southwestern Alaska prior to the Zagoskin expedition.

(41) **Cobb, J. N.**

The fisheries of Alaska in 1906. Rept., Comm. Fish., fiscal year 1906 and special papers. Washington, 1907. (W.8816; AB,18280)

pp. 32, 33

Contains brief information on the location of villages on the Nushagak, Snake, Igushik and Wood rivers. Also similar information about the lakes north of the Wood River. Very sketchy.

(42) —

Pacific salmon fisheries. Rept., U. S. Comm. Fish., fiscal year 1930, app. Washington, 1931. (AB.3246)

pp. 462-463

This is the fourth edition of a report that was first published in 1911. It contains much useful and fairly detailed information on the history of salmon canneries in Nushagak Bay. Few changes, however, have been made in the account since the first edition. Therefore, this source appears to be very incomplete for information on cannery activity between 1910 and 1929.

(43) **Colby, M.**

A guide to Alaska. Last American frontier. New York, 1943. (AB.4827)

pp. 354-355

This guide book contains a brief description of Dillingham and the surrounding area as it was about 1938.

(44) **Collins, H. B.**

Arctic area. Indigenous period. Mexico City, 1954. (AB.34203)
p. 116

Groups of Eskimos in the Bristol Bay area at the time of first European contact are listed. Information taken mainly from Swanton (162) and Nelson (139).

(45) **Conover, P.**

The salmon canning industry. *Alaska Life*, vol. X, no. 3, 1947. (AB.3371)
p. 7

This article describes the salmon canning process and gives some historical background, particularly on the employment of Chinese as cannery workers. There is some useful information on the growing participation of Alaska natives in cannery work

(46) **Cook, J., and King, J.**

A voyage to the Pacific Ocean. (2nd ed.), 3 vols. London, 1785. (W.6557)
vol. II, pp. 428-429

On July 9, 1778 Captain Cook apparently anchored in Nushagak Bay, and his is the earliest reference to the Nushagak River of which he merely suspected the existence. He called it Bristol River.

(47) **Dall, W. H.**

Abstract of population of the Indian tribes of Alaska. *In* Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1875. Washington, 1875. (W.8089)
p. 203

Dall divides the Eskimos of Alaska into four subgroups. To one of these, the "Fishing Innuit," belong the "Nushagagmut."

(48) —

Alaska and its resources. Boston, 1870. (W.1843; AB.3575)
pp. 4, 273, 275, 289, 292, 331, 336, 339, 351, 352, 400, 405, 464, 479

Contains brief, general statements about the geography and geology of the Nushagak area. Historical data on the exploration of the river are very general and no sources are given. Statements about the activities of the church are similarly unsupported. Comments on mail routes in the area seem to be based on information collected by Dall when he was in Alaska and may be more reliable. Ethnic classification includes people of the Nushagak and a few undocumented ethnographic facts. This must be one of the first of Dall's published classifications of Eskimo groups but it appears to be no different from later ones.

(49) —

On the distribution and nomenclature of the native tribes of Alaska and the adjacent territory. *In* Tribes of the extreme northwest. Contrib. N. Am. Ethnol., vol. 1. Washington, 1877. (AB.3629)
p. 19

Dall's classification and map refer to the people of the Nushagak as the "Nushagagmut," and estimates their population at 400. He also lists the names given these people in earlier sources.

(50) **DeArmond, R. N.**

Alaskana. The Alaska Sportsman, vol. 24, no. 1, p. 39. 1958.

A brief note about the origin of the name Dillingham for the Bristol Bay village.

(51) Discussion on salmon fishing, Nushagak River, Alaska.

Hearing before the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Possessions of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, 1st session, March 24, 1953, serial no. 3, Washington, 1953.

This transcription of the hearing is concerned primarily with the question of whether the Nushagak River should be closed to fishing for an extended period, and the extent to which residents of the area and Indians and Eskimos from other parts of Alaska are dependent upon the commercial fishery in Bristol Bay for their livelihood. Although the material presented is highly unorganized, the role of the Eskimo in commercial fishing and cannery work is touched upon frequently.

Documents Relative to the History of Alaska, 15 vols. (typewritten). Copies of the complete set are located in the University of Alaska Library and the Library of Congress. The material in these volumes was compiled as part of the Alaska History Research Project (1936-1938) of the University of Alaska. The first four volumes contain most of the Russian era materials. Nushagak references are listed below by volume and page number.

(52) *Vol. I, pp. 147-149*. Information about the condition of the diocese in the Russian American possessions in 1864. . . . Alaska Church Collection, box 519.

Brief references to activities of the Nushagak school and to the baptism of Eskimos in villages of the Nushagak region.

(53) *Vol. I, pp. 151-152*. Report of Bishop Paul to Metropolitan Innokenty about management of Novo-Arkangelsk diocese for 1869. Alaska Church Collection, box 518.

Contains a reference to the removal of the priest at Nushagak in 1868 because of the sale of Alaska to the United States and his replacement by a creole lay reader.

(54) *Vol. I, p. 155*. Excerpts from report of Innokenty Shayashnikov, priest of Unalaska, to Bishop John, September 29, 1878, Port Illuluk. Alaska Church Collection, box 441.

The excerpts from this report tell of a visit by the priest to the Kuskokwim, Nushagak and Ugashik regions and to St. Michael. The Eskimos complain of the rarity of the priests' visits and point out that their non-Christian relatives laugh at them saying they have been deserted by the priest. Fear is expressed by the priest that unless missionaries are appointed to these regions, other churches will begin to convert the people.

(55) *Vol. I, pp. 166-167*. Excerpts from the report of Archpriest Vechtomov about conditions in the Alaska diocese in 1879. Alaska Church Collection, box 447.

Contains a comment on the membership in the Nushagak church in 1879.

(56) *Vol. I, pp. 223, 225-226, 244, 245, 247, 251, 262-263, 271, 290.* List of clergy. Alaska Church Collection, boxes 4, 92, 124, 150-152, 216-217, 249-251, 306.

From the large number of Alaska clergy listed in the first volume of *Documents Relative to the History of Alaska* it is possible to abstract an almost complete list of those who served at Nushagak between 1841 and 1906.

(57) *Vol. I, pp. 314-315.* Parish reports. Alaska Church Collection, box 309.

These excerpts from the annual report of the Nushagak lay reader for 1871 refer to the number of people which the mission "took care of" during the year and to a quarrel between the reader and a local representative of the Alaska Commercial Company.

(58) *Vol. I, pp. 329-333.* Journal of Priest Vasily Shishkin, Alaska Church Collection, box 444.

Excerpts from a general review of conditions at the Nushagak mission in 1878. Information on population, subsistence, illness, religious and moral views, activities and general needs of the Orthodox Church. A valuable source.

(59) *Vol. I, pp. 354-355.* Kenai mission. Alaska Church Collection, box 294.

A brief reference to the founding of the Kenai mission is important because of its bearing on the eventual relationship between this mission and the one at Nushagak.

(60) *Vol. I, pp. 361-375.* Kwikpak mission. Alaska Church Collection, box 294. pp. 362, 365-367, 372

Contains extracts from an important correspondence between Bishop Veniaminov and Captain A. K. Etolin, general manager of the Russian-American Company, concerning the elimination of Alexandrovski as a Company redoubt, and the effect of this move on the activities of the Russian Orthodox Church in the area.

(61) *Vol. I, pp. 385-386.* Nushagak mission. Alaska Church Collection, box 294. Extracts concerning the founding of the mission at Nushagak.

(62) *Vol. I, p. 387.* Nushagak mission. Alaska Church Collection, box 296. Extracts concerning the building of a church at Nushagak.

(63) *Vol. II, p. 3.* Kenai. Alaska Church Collection, boxes 92, 93.

Excerpts from parish records at Kenai give population data for Alexandrovski in 1849 and 1859.

(64) *Vol. II, pp. 8-9.* Nushagak. Alaska Church Collection, boxes 150-152.

A brief excerpt from several boxes in the Alaska Church Collection containing information on the Nushagak church. Reference to the building of a chapel in 1832. Also population data for the area at five-year intervals from 1842 to 1915. These are of doubtful value.

(65) *Vol. II, pp. 136-143.* Travel journal of Hieromonk Theophil, 1861-1868. Alaska Church Collection, box 490.

Excerpts from an important source concerning the attitudes of Nushagak River Eskimos toward Christianity, missionaries and the Russians.

- (66) *Vol. II, pp. 144-147.* Journal of Priest Vasily Shishkin, Nushagak, 1881-1883. Alaska Church Collection, boxes 454, 460.

These excerpts describe trips up the river by the missionary and give comments on the extent to which the Eskimos of the area have accepted Christianity. A valuable source.

- (67) *Vol. II, pp. 327-346.* Vital statistics for Alaska parishes 1889-1916. Alaska Church Collection, boxes 509-510.

The selected population statistics for the Nushagak region are of dubious value. There is also statistical data on the school and on births, marriages and deaths at Nushagak.

- (68) *Vol. II, p. 351.* Church schools, Nushagak. Alaska Church Collection, box 299.

Enrollment figures for selected years at the Nushagak church school. Also brief comments on the failure of the Russian-American Company to help the missionary board the pupils.

- (69) *Vol. II, p. 372.* Rough draft on conditions of the schools in the Alaska diocese in 1883. Alaska Church Collection, box 459.

Brief note on school enrollment at Nushagak in 1883. The courses of instruction are also listed.

- (70) *Vol. III, p. 258.* Travel journal of Peter Korsakovsky, September-October, 1818. Yudin Collection, box 2, folder 41.

A very brief and tantalizing excerpt from the diary of the first explorer of Nushagak Bay.

- (71) *Vol. IV, pp. 243-244.* Letter from the Board of Directors to Administrator-General Muraviev, Russian-American Company Archives, vol. II, folio 174.

This letter refers to a plan to move the Nushagak Redoubt to the Kuskokwim River. The plan is refuted and reasons given.

- (72) *Vol. V, pp. 11-13.* Defects of American statistics. Orthodox population of Alaska. Russian Orthodox American Messenger, vol. 2, 1898.

Excerpt from an article which points out the mistakes in the Eleventh Census (146) with regard to the estimate of Orthodox population in Alaska. The population of Nushagak parish in 1895 is given, and the figures are broken down according to "tribal" affiliation.

- (73) *Vol. V, pp. 36-45.* From the Most Rev. Innocentius, formerly Archbishop of Kamchatka, of the Kuril and Aleutian Islands, to the Missionary at Nushagak, Theophanus Hieromonk. Russian Orthodox American Messenger, vol. 3, 1899.

Although this statement of the duties and obligations of Russian Orthodox priests in America is meant to apply to all churches, it was written to the priest at Nushagak and is useful in understanding the expectations of missionaries in their dealings with Eskimos and the manner in which the priests and other churchmen were expected to carry out their work among native peoples.

- (74) *Vol. V, p. 61.* Report of the school work of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska. Russian Orthodox American Messenger, vol. 4, 1900.

Contains a brief reference to school enrollment at Nushagak around 1900, including a listing of those chapels in the parish which have primary schools.

- (75) *Vol. XV, pp. 150-151.* Stecker, A. Introduction of reindeer in the Kuskokwim River country. File 9-1-33 reindeer investigations, Kinsley report, exhibit "E."

This brief account by a Moravian missionary at Bethel describes how reindeer herds in the Nushagak and Togiak regions originated from herds furnished by the government to the Moravian mission at Bethel on the Kuskokwim.

- (76) *Doklad komiteta ob ustroystvie Russkikh Amerikanskikh kolonii, 2 vols., 1863-64.* St. Petersburg. (W.5932,5935; AB.18231)

vol. 1, pp. 73, 104, 110, 128-131

vol. 2, pp. 10, 113, 122, 128, 131, 254, 329-331, 360, 366, 376, tables

This is the report of a special committee appointed by the Russian government in 1863 to investigate and make recommendations concerning the Russian-American Company and its activities. Although much of the data it contains duplicates that in Tikhmenev (167), this is a valuable background study for understanding the operations of the Company. References to Alexandrovski Redoubt and the Nushagak River region are very brief and there is little ethnographic information.

- (77) **Dorosh, J. T.**

The Alaska Russian Church Archives. The Library of Congress, Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, vol. 18, no. 4, 1961.

An important source concerning the nature of the archival material in the Alaskan Russian Church Archives deposited in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

- (78) Economic exhibits of Northern Consolidated Airlines, Inc. before the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C. in the matter of the intra-Alaska case, docket no. 6093. Anchorage, 1955.

A general survey of economic activities and conditions in the Nushagak, Kuskokwim and Lower Yukon river basins. Information on Eskimo economic activities is very superficial, and the study is based, for the most part, on published secondary sources. There are brief descriptions of the communities in the region including, for the Nushagak area, Clark's Point, Dillingham, Ekwak, Kakanak and New Stuyahok. These are superficial, based mainly on information obtained from the publications of federal and territorial agencies.

- (79) **Elliott, C. P.**

Salmon fishing grounds and canneries. *In* Compilation of narratives of explorations in Alaska. Washington, 1900. (W.9544)

p. 740

Contains census figures for villages in the Nushagak River region, apparently taken from Orthodox church records in 1898.

- (80) **Elliott, H. W.**

A report upon the condition of affairs in the territory of Alaska. Washington, 1875. (W.7374; AB.4547)

pp. 48, 227-228

In a section of the book devoted to an assessment of the importance of the fur trade in Alaska, the author mentions the kinds of animals trapped by Eskimos in the Nushagak River area. Elsewhere he quotes population figures from Veniaminov (24) and Tikhemenev (167).

(81) —

Our arctic province. Alaska and the Seal Islands. New York, 1886.
(W.2372; AB.4545)
pp. 374-376, 398

This book contains what appears to be an eye-witness description of Alexandrovski Redoubt along with a geographically accurate account of the country around Nushagak Bay. There is also an outline of the yearly cycle of the Nushagak-Kuskokwim people and much general ethnographic information about the Eskimos of this area. Although no sources are given, it is clear that at least some of this information comes from Zagoskin (226). At no point does Elliott ever say when he was at Nushagak. On the basis of his illustration of Kolmakovski Redoubt on the Kuskokwim, which he is known not to have visited, there is reason to doubt the accuracy of his drawing of Alexandrovski.

(82) Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930. Vol. I, population. Number and distribution of inhabitants. Washington, 1931.
p. 1222

This census report gives the population of several Nushagak Bay and Nushagak River settlements in 1930, 1920 and 1910.

(83) **Freeman, M.**

Pacific fisherman map. Seattle, 1908.
An excellent small map showing the location of all canneries in Bristol Bay in 1907.

(84) **Golder, F.**

Guide to materials for American history in Russian archives. Carnegie Institution of Washington, pub. no. 239. Washington, 1917. (W.4084)
Contains a number of references to documents which appear to have to do with the Nushagak River region.

(85) **Gregory, H. E., and Barnes, K.**

North Pacific fisheries with special reference to Alaska salmon. Studies of the Pacific no. 3. American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. New York, 1939. (AB.6141)
Contains much useful information on the history and present-day operations of canneries in the Bristol Bay region.

(86) **Gruening, E.**

The state of Alaska. New York, 1954. (AB.35064)
p. 61
Contains useful background data on the salmon canning industry in Alaska.

(87) **Gsovski, V.**

Russian administration of Alaska and the status of Alaskan natives. The United States Senate, 81st Congress, 2nd session, document 152. Washington, 1950.

p. 87

Contains a list of Russian material available in the Library of Congress on the status of Alaskan natives under the Russian regime.

(88) **Hamilton, J. T.**

The beginnings of the Moravian mission in Alaska. Bethlehem, 1890. (W.1240)

pp. 10, 15, 18-20

This little book is very similar to the author's article in *Christian Literature* (see following entry). The period covered is the same and it is probable that the two accounts were written at about the same time. This source contains more information about the problems surrounding the beginning of the mission at Carmel.

(89) ———

The Moravian mission in Alaska. *Christian Literature*, vol. 5, pp. 351-357, 1892. (W.1241)

A summary article by a professor in the Moravian theological seminary at Bethlehem describing the founding of the missions at Bethel and Carmel and their activities until the fall of 1889. Emphasis is on the activities at Bethel.

(90) ———

Report of the official visit of Bishop J. Taylor Hamilton to the mission in southern California and Alaska, 1905. Bethlehem, 1906. (W.1243)

pp. 28-36, 39, 63

An account of the first visit by a member of the Mission Board to Alaska. Contains an excellent and detailed description of the Carmel mission and an analysis of the problems of operating the mission. Much information on the relations of the Eskimos to the mission.

(91) **Hawkins, J. E., and Dougherty, E. A.**

The silver fleece. An economic study of the Bristol Bay region. Alaska Rural Development Board, Juneau, 1958. (AB.56408)

pp. 4-7, 16-18, 22, 24, 32-33

A valuable study containing information on all aspects of the economy of the area. Much historical information as well. Of particular value is data on changing settlement patterns, and fishing methods. Probably the best background study for any research done on the Nushagak River region.

(92) **Hodge, F. W.** (ed.)

Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico. Bureau Am. Ethnol., Bull. 30. Washington, 1912. (W.9200; AB.7168)

vol. 2, p. 99

Contains a brief statement about the "Nushagagmiut," listing their villages and giving a few ethnographic facts. Some population figures and short comments on Nushagak villages and the Russian Orthodox mission. All information seems to have come from Dall (48), Petroff (148) and Baker (20). There is no original data in this source.

(93) **Holmberg, H. J.**

Ethnographische skizzen uber die volker des Russischen Amerika, 2 vols. Helsingfors, 1856-63. (W.2550; AB.22675)

Contains a classification of the peoples of Russian America indicated on a map. The coastal people between the Kuskokwim and the Alaska Peninsula, including the latter, are called "Aglegmjuten." The people of the interior along the Nushagak are called "Kijataigmjuten." There is no discussion of the characteristics of these peoples.

(94) **Hrdlička, A.**

Alaska diary. Lancaster, 1944. (AB.7467)
pp. 355-380

During the summer of 1931, Hrdlička, on the last of three trips to Alaska, travelled up the Nushagak as far as Koliganek, then up the Mulchatna River, back down to Dillingham and up the Wood River to Lake Aleknagik. He mentions a number of archaeological sites but his description of their location is very unsatisfactory. He was interested only in collecting skeletal material and his diary contains little information of a cultural nature concerning the sites.

(95) —

Anthropological survey in Alaska. Forty-sixth ann. rept., Bureau Am. Ethnol. 1928-29. Washington, 1930. (AB.7473)
pp. 190-191

In 1926 Hrdlička carried out an archaeological survey of the entire coast of Alaska. Without elaborating, he mentions "a number of old sites scattered about the head of Nushagak Bay."

(96) **Hutton, J. E.**

A history of Moravian missions. London, 1923. (AB.7604)
pp. 403-404

A brief, emotional account of the Carmel mission with emphasis on the reasons for its failure.

(97) **Jackson, S.**

Report on education in Alaska. Washington, 1886. (W.2348)
pp. 29, 55-75

Contains a reference to the contractual agreement with the Moravians for the establishment of a school at Nushagak in 1887. This report also contains the diary kept by J. A. H. Hartmann and W. H. Weinland while exploring in western Alaska to decide upon a location for a Moravian mission. There are references to the Nushagak River, a brief description of the Nushagak post, and discussions which these men had with the priest in residence there.

(98) —

Report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1896. Washington, 1897. (W.8136; AB.18277)
pp. 131-132

Contains a letter from Moravian missionaries on the Kuskokwim and Nushagak rivers to Jackson requesting deer for their areas.

(99) —

Thirteenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1903. Washington, 1904. (W.8156; AB.18277)
p. 108

Reference is made to a desire on the part of the reindeer superintendent to start a herd in the Nushagak area.

(100) —

Fifteenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1905. Washington, 1906. (W.8165; AB.18277)

pp. 70-71

Contains the first definite reference to a herd at Nushagak. A report from J. H. Romig to Jackson describes the reception of a small herd from Bethel during the summer of 1905. These animals were butchered and sold, mainly to canneries, and the author recommends that a large herd be established in the area.

(101) **Katz, F. J.**

Gold placers of the Mulchatna. *In* Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1909. U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 442. Washington, 1910. (W.8304)

pp. 201-202

A brief report prepared by a survey party on lakes Clark and Iliamna during the summer of 1909 based on information obtained from prospectors. Contains information on mining activity in the area, routes and supply points, and mining prospects.

(102) **Kitchener, L. D.**

Flag over the north. The story of the Northern Commercial Company. Seattle, 1954.

p. 164

In the context of a general history of the Northern Commercial Company and its predecessor, the Alaska Commercial Company, brief reference is made to the Alaska Commercial Company store at Nushagak and the fact it was administered out of Unalaska. Reference is also made to Mr. Clark, the manager, and his satellite store at Togiak, as well as the fact that cannery work reduced the amount of furs taken in by the store.

(103) **Khromchenko, V. S.**

Otryvki iz zhurnala plavaniya g. Khromchenki, v 1882 godu. Severnyi Arkhiv, pts. 10, 11, 1824. (W.6181)

pt. 10—pp. 275, 306, 308, 314

pt. 11—pp. 38-43, 49

An abbreviated account of the second expedition of Khromchenko and A. K. Etolin, the purpose of which was to continue their 1821 survey, for the Russian-American Company, of the west Alaskan coast and islands between Cape Newenham and Norton Sound and to gain knowledge of the inhabitants of the area. Two stops were made at Alexandrovski but few details are given. Reference is made to activities of Kolmakov, the manager of the redoubt, and an assessment is made of the future of the fur trade. Some generalized ethnographic information on the "Alegmute" and "Kiatagmute," and their relations with the redoubt and each other. Not a really valuable source, but important because of its primary nature.

(104) **Larsen, H.**

Archaeological investigations in southwestern Alaska. American Antiquity, vol. 15, no. 3, 1950. (AB.23668)

p. 178

Brief description of a prehistoric village site near Dillingham which was tested by the author while conducting an archaeological survey in southwestern Alaska.

(105) **Madsen, C.**

The Alaska Peninsula and its resources. *The Pathfinder*, vol. 3, no. 7, 1922.

p. 6

In this article there is a good photograph of an Eskimo house at Nushagak.

(106) **Malach, H.**

Pioneer traces Bay towns' ups-downs. *The Forty Ninth Star*, vol. 35, no. 3, 1950.

p. 7

This article is based on interviews with an old time resident of Bristol Bay. It contains vague and generalized information with regard to the history of canneries in the bay area and the circumstances surrounding the founding of Clark's Point.

(107) Maps and descriptions of routes and exploration in Alaska in 1898 with general information concerning the territory. Washington, 1899. (W.8224; AB.18359)

p. 119, map 4

This book contains a summary statement by Spurr and Post of Spurr's U.S.G.S. report. In addition there is a brief statement on the Nushagak River by Spurr but it adds very little to that in the major report (160). A map of part of Bristol Bay and the middle Kuskokwim River shows the mouth of the river in some detail, a few points on the upper river and trails to the middle Kuskokwim.

(108) **Markov, S.**

Letopis Alyaski. Moscow-Leningrad, 1948. (AB.24184)

pp. 90, 109

A popular history of Alaska which deals briefly with the establishment of Alexandrovski Redoubt by the Korsakovski expedition in 1818 and the subsequent interior explorations of Vasilev, Kolmakov and Lukin by way of the Nushagak River. All of this information appears to have been taken from Zagoskin (225).

(109) **Marsh, M. C., and Cobb, J. N.**

The fisheries of Alaska in 1909. Rept., Comm. of Fish., fiscal year 1909 and special papers. Washington, 1911. (W.8824; AB.18280)

p. 34

This source contains the first reference to the closing of the Wood and Nushagak rivers to fishing in 1908.

(110) —

The fisheries of Alaska in 1910. Rept., Comm. of Fish., fiscal year 1910 and special papers. Washington, 1911. (W.8832; AB.18280)

p. 37

This is the earliest report to refer to extensive and intensive exploration of the lakes north of Wood River. In the following years a tremendous amount of effort and work was expended on exploring the lakes and the river itself. Every inch of

the shore lines of these lakes seems to have been examined and much effort was spent on the fish count operations on the Wood River. None of the succeeding reports that document this work, or this report, contain any ethnographic information on this area.

(111) **Martin, G. C., and Katz, F. J.**

A geologic reconnaissance of the Iliamna region, Alaska. U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 485. Washington, 1912. (W.8312; AB.11001)

p. 24

Contains brief information concerning the early exploration of Lake Clark by way of the Nushagak.

(112) **Mason, O. T.**

Report of the Department of Ethnology of the U. S. National Museum for 1884. Ann. rept., Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, 1884. Pt. II. Washington, 1885.

p. 112

Listed among acquisitions of the Department of Ethnology in 1884 is a collection of ethnological specimens sent to the National Museum by C. L. McKay, a Signal Service observer at Nushagak.

(113) —

Report on the Department of Ethnology in the National Museum, 1887. Ann. rept., Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, year ending June 30, 1889. Pt. II. Washington, 1889.

p. 67

Contains a listing of ethnological specimens sent to the National Museum in 1887 by J. W. Johnson, McKay's successor at Nushagak.

(114) —

Report upon work in the Department of Ethnology in the U. S. National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1886. Ann. rept., Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institution, year ending June 30, 1886. Pt. II. Washington, 1889.

pp. 91, 741

Contains another listing of ethnological specimens sent from Nushagak by J. W. Johnson.

(115) **McDonald, M.**

Report on the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Bull., U. S. Fish Comm., vol. XII, for 1892. Washington, 1894. (W.8774)

p. 6

Contains a statement on the building of a fish trap across the Wood River and the effect that this would have on the livelihood of the people of this area.

(116) **McElwaine, E.**

The truth about Alaska, the golden land of the midnight sun. Chicago, 1901. (W.1539; AB.10608)

p. 181

In his chapter on churches, the author of this travel book lists 15 chapels associated with the Nushagak church.

(117) **Mertie, J. B.**

The Nushagak district, Alaska. U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 903. Washington, 1938. (AB.11316)

pp. 4-5

This useful source contains a summary of the history of exploration in the Nushagak area and also lists the location and population of all the villages in the region as observed by the author and his party during their geological work in the summers of 1930, 1931 and 1935. There are more detailed comments concerning economics, transportation and settlement in the Nushagak Bay region. Little ethnographic information but the mere listing of villages is valuable. There is also a brief statement concerning the history of prospecting in the Nushagak headwaters area and the Mulchatna River valley.

Moravian Church

- (118) *Proceedings of the one hundred and tenth general meeting and ninety-ninth anniversary of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, held at Bethlehem, August 26 and 27, 1886. Bethlehem, 1886.

pp. 4-5, 23

Information concerning the original decision to establish a station on the Nushagak River. An account of the first trip to Bristol Bay and the building of the original mission building in the summer of 1886.

- (119) *Proceedings of the one hundred and thirteenth general meeting of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, held at Bethlehem, September 28, 1888. Bethlehem, 1888.

pp. 27-31, 58-59, 61

Concerns the opposition of the Orthodox priest to the activities of the mission. Also some information on the summer subsistence activities of the Eskimos of Nushagak Bay. Reference to the visit of the governor of Alaska during the summer of 1888.

- (120) *Proceedings of the one hundred and fourteenth general meeting of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, held at Bethlehem, September 18 and 22, 1889. Bethlehem, 1889.

pp. 77, 79

A statement concerning the difficulties of dealing with the Orthodox priest and his objections to children attending school.

- (121) *Proceedings of the one hundred and sixteenth general meeting of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, held at Bethlehem, August 20, 1891. Bethlehem, 1891.

pp. 5, 28, 74-75, 77-78

Contains an assessment of the future of the Carmel school following a visit by the bishop in the summer of 1891. Also a statement about the employment of natives in a Bristol Bay cannery.

- (122) *Proceedings of the one hundred and twenty-first general meeting of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, held at Bethlehem, August 20, 1896. Bethlehem, 1896.

pp. 27-28

The annual report of the Carmel district contains a statement by J. H. Schoechert concerning frequent trips which he made up the Nushagak River, presumably during 1895-96. Also described are attempts by the Orthodox priest at Nushagak to frustrate these trips. Unfortunately, no details of the trips are given and no information on the river villages is included.

- (123) *Proceedings of the one hundred and twenty-second general meeting of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, held at Bethlehem, August 26, 1897. Bethlehem, 1897.*

pp. 22, 23, 25

Reference to the starting of a "new village" at Carmel to consist of log cabins which the Eskimos would be encouraged to build. Also references to trips up the Nushagak River and the work of native helpers at "Grant's Village" and Kokwok. A further reference to a trip up the Wood River when four villages were visited. No details of any trips are given nor is there any ethnographic information. Source valuable only to indicate mission activity and the possible location of "Grant's Village." The trips referred to took place during 1896-97.

- (124) *Proceedings of the one hundred and twenty-third general meeting of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, held at Bethlehem, August 25, 1898. Bethlehem, 1898.*

pp. 25, 27

Contains references to trips made by the Carmel missionaries up the Nushagak River. No details given, but mention is made of a chapel in the process of construction at "Grant's Village," apparently below Kokwok, and at "new village" of log cabins near the mission and the lack of interest on the part of the Eskimos in building houses there.

- (125) *Proceedings of the one hundred and twenty-fourth general meeting of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, held at Bethlehem, August 31, 1899. Bethlehem, 1899.*

p. 23

A single reference to considerable sickness in the vicinity of Carmel in 1898, particularly effecting children and causing a high death rate among them. No details given.

- (126) *Proceedings of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, for the year ending November 14, 1900. Bethlehem, 1900. (W.1249)*

pp. 37, 45-46, 52, 54-55

Contains information on population in the Nushagak Bay area. Also data on Eskimo drinking, cannery employment and a statement on gold mining along the Nushagak River.

- (127) *Proceedings of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, for the year ending August 25, 1901. Bethlehem, 1901. (W.1249)*

pp. 40-41

In a letter from Mary Huber and Emma Rock to Bethlehem, the ravages of the influenza epidemic of 1899-1900 at Carmel are described. There is also a reference to the unsuccessful activities of gold miners along the Nushagak River.

- (128) *Proceedings of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, for the year ending August 25, 1904. Bethlehem, 1904. (W.1249)
pp. 15-16

Reference to the fact that the first government teacher was sent to the Carmel school in the spring of 1904. Also contains a statement on the plan for a hospital annex at Carmel under the direction of Dr. Romig, a medical missionary from Bethel, to cater to cannery workers and thus broaden the work of the church on the Nushagak.

- (129) *Proceedings of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, for the year ending August 24, 1905. Annual report on the foreign missions of the Moravian Church for the year 1904. Bethlehem, 1905. (W.1249)
pp. 53, 67-129

Chapter VII (pp. 67-129) of this volume contains "Report of the Official Visit of Bishop Hamilton to the Missions in Southern California and Alaska in 1905" (same as 90). Opposite p. 53 there is a photograph of the Carmel mission buildings.

- (130) *Proceedings of the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen*, for the year ending August 23, 1906. Annual report of the foreign missions of the Moravian Church for the year 1905. Bethlehem, 1906. (W.1249)
pp. 70-75, 82-83

Contains a statement concerning the decision to abandon the mission station at Carmel and shift all operations to the Kuskokwim River. Reasons why the Carmel mission failed are also given.

Moravian Church Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

- (131) *Alaska material, box v, letters, box ii, folder 1, no. 5*. Supplement to Levering, J. M. to Bro. Stecker. Bethlehem, October 25, 1905.

A minute adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, October 24, 1905, at Bethlehem, Pa., giving the reasons for the decision to abandon missionary work on the Nushagak River.

- (132) *Alaska material, box vi, records of ecclesiastical acts, no. 3*. Carmel mission station: records of baptisms, receptions, marriages, deaths, list of members dropped, list of children, 1888-1902.

This is the most valuable source in the archives because it gives some information on settlement patterns as well as data on the extent of mission influence during the entire period of its existence.

- (133) *Alaska material, box vii, iii, no. 7*. Statistics of the mission at Carmel, Alaska. 1900.

Contains a reference to the mobility of the Nushagak population and the tendency for residents at Kokwok and "Grant's Village" to move between those villages and the mouth of the river.

- (134) *Alaska records 1892-1938*. Extracts from the diary of the Moravian mission at Carmel from 1895-1896.

This fragmentary diary, the author of which is not known, contains some information on such subjects as settlement patterns, Eskimo drinking, relations between the Carmel and Russian Orthodox missionaries, trading, etc. However, none of the information is detailed. Particularly disappointing is the failure of the author to elaborate on his trips up the river.

- (135) *Kilbuck papers, box 7, folder 1, no. 6*. Notes on the history of the Kuskokwim River, by J. H. Kilbuck.

Contains a reference to Kuskokwim Eskimo legend concerning a group of so-called "Warrior People" who once lived on the lower Kuskokwim River and harassed the other Kuskokwim Eskimos. A remnant of the war-like tribe is now found in villages at the mouth of the Nushagak River. A few general comments on relations between the Kuskokwim and Nushagak Eskimos before the coming of the Russians. Presumably this information was collected from informants by Kilbuck.

- (136) **Morrison, M.**

Forty-two years at Dillingham. *The Alaska Sportsman*, vol. XXX, no. 12, 1964.

A very generalized account of life in the Bristol Bay community by the wife of a trader. The emphasis is on winter travel and trading activities between 1920 and 1940.

- (137) **Moser, J. F.**

The salmon and salmon fisheries of Alaska. *Bull., U. S. Fish Comm.*, vol. XVIII, for 1898. Washington, 1899. (W. 8790; AB.11785)
pp. 16-17, 22-23, 44, 173-174, 177

A valuable source which contains historical information on the founding of the canneries in the Nushagak region as well as detailed information on their operation, wages paid to workers, relations with the natives, organization, etc. Perhaps the best source for an over-all account of the beginning and first years of the Alaska salmon industry.

- (138) —

The salmon and salmon fisheries of Alaska. Report of the Alaskan salmon investigations of the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in 1900 and 1901. Washington, 1902. (W.8797; AB.11784)
pp. 178, 185-187, 196-197, 200-205

Another excellent source for the history of the early years of the Alaska salmon industry in Bristol Bay. Particularly valuable because it contains detailed information on the employment of Eskimos in the canneries. There are also useful sketch maps of Nushagak Bay, the Wood River and Lake Aleknagik showing the locations of canneries and some villages.

- (139) **Nelson, E. W.**

The Eskimo about Bering Strait. Eighteenth ann. rept., Bureau of Am. Ethnol., pt. I. Washington, 1899. (W.9193)
plate II, map p. 23

Nelson has nothing on the Nushagak because he considers the Kuskokwim River to be the southern boundary of his area of interest. However, his map does show Nushagak Bay with a village near the mouth of the Aleknagik (Wood) River. The whole west side of the bay is indicated as being occupied by the "Nushagak-mut," but the eastern side of the Bay and the river itself is not shown on the map.

(140) **Norton, R.**

The four weeks city of Alaska. *Alaska-Yukon Magazine*, vol. II, no. 1, 1911. (W.2150)

The writer describes the summer opening of canneries in Nushagak Bay around the turn of the century. There is very little ethnographic information.

(141) **O'Erter, A. L.**

The Moravian mission in Alaska. *The Moravian*, June, 1895. (W.1250)

A good summary of Moravian mission activity in Alaska published to commemorate the mission's first decade.

(142) **Okun, S. B.**

The Russian-American Company. Harvard University Press, 1951. (AB.74505)

pp. 55-57

Alexandrovski Redoubt is listed, along with a number of other settlements, as being under the jurisdiction of the post at Kodiak. This book provides good background on the history of the development of the Russian-American Company, but there is little information on the Nushagak area.

(143) **Osgood, W. H.**

A biological reconnaissance of the base of the Alaska Peninsula. U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Biol. Survey. North American fauna, no. 24. Washington, 1904. (W.8526; AB.12914)

Contains an account of a trip made by a biological survey team from Lake Clark to Nushagak by way of the Nushagak River during the summer of 1902. There are few comments of ethnographic importance except that the author does note that he saw only one occupied village. Also included is a short account of the activities of C. L. McKay, meteorological observer for the Signal Service of the United States Army at Nushagak from 1881 until his death two years later.

(144) **Oswalt, W. H.**

Mission of change in Alaska. Eskimos and Moravians on the Kuskokwim. San Marino, California, 1963.

chap. 1

The first chapter of this book contains a useful summary of early Russian exploration in southwestern Alaska.

(145) **Pacific Fisherman**, vol. X, no. 7, 1912.

pp. 12, 16

Contains a statement about the employment and employability of native peoples in the Bristol Bay canneries.

(146) **Parker, L.**

Chuggiung (bad water) is still Alaska problem. *Alaska's Health*, vol. 9, p. 3, 1951.

Reference to the origin of the name of the Bristol Bay village that later became Dillingham.

(147) **Petroff, I.**

Geographical and ethnographical notes on Alaska. *Trans., Proc. Geogr. Soc. Pacific*, vol. II, no. I, 1891. (W.2638; AB.13424)

pp. 2-3, 6

Contains a reasonably detailed account of Petroff's trip up the Nushagak River in connection with the Eleventh Census (152). There is some ethnographic data but little information concerning the location of villages.

(148) ———

Report on the population, industries and resources of Alaska. Washington, 1884. (W.8622; AB.13425)

pp. 13-17, 34, 36, 41-42, 72, 87, 109, 113, 135-136, map 2

This report, the first census taken in Alaska, includes a listing of Nushagak area villages, and a small amount of ethnographic information. There are also population estimates taken from earlier writers. Some question exists as to how much of Petroff's information on the Nushagak River was gathered first hand. In one place he maintains that he obtained some weather data from the Alaska Commercial Company manager at Nushagak. Elsewhere he cites information about the area as having been reported to him. One thing seems certain: if he did visit the area, he did not travel far up the river. Therefore, his population figures, and even the actual existence of villages, must be taken with considerable caution.

(149) ———

Wealth and resources of Alaska. *The Alaska Herald*, vol. 1, no. 6, p. 1, 1892.

p. 1

A summary of the geographical and economic conditions of the territory similar to other writings by Petroff on the same subject. There is a brief reference to the employment of Nushagak area men in the canneries.

(150) **Photographic atlas of Alaskan communities, 1963.**

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Anchorage, 1964.

An atlas of air photographs of 173 Alaskan communities including nine villages in the Nushagak River region.

(151) **Plan for progress operation, Kanakanak Service Unit, Alaska Native Health Service, plan period 7/1/60-6/30/63. Anchorage Area. Kanakanak, Alaska. Anchorage, 1960. (mimeo.)**

pp. 2, 4, 5, schedules 1, 2, 5, 6

This report contains a good summary of the services provided by the various state and federal health agencies in the Nushagak area. Also included are tables giving vital statistics, the incidence of certain diseases and illnesses, population and school attendance, sanitation data, health resources and field health services currently provided. Of particular value is a survey of the health conditions in selected villages in the Kanakanak Hospital Service Unit as of March, 1960.

There is also a proposal for most pressing health needs over the next three fiscal years (1961-63).

(152) **Porter, R. P.**

Report on population and resources of Alaska at the eleventh census: 1890. Washington, 1893.

pp. 3, 5, 9-10, 15, 91-98, 158, 162, 164, 169-170, 174, 177, 179, 183-184, 185-186, 190, 192, 218, 219, 220, 253, 260.

This source contains population figures for the Nushagak River as well as data on the economy, school, mission and a certain amount of ethnographic material. The chapter on the Nushagak District was written by A. B. Schanz who made a trip up the river during the winter of 1891. Although Schanz claims to have taken the census at all the Nushagak River villages, these are not listed on a map and the most detailed information concerns those villages on Nushagak Bay. This source is thus a disappointment as far as the river is concerned, particularly when it is realized that the opportunity existed for obtaining information on this area. The failure of occupied villages to be placed accurately on the map accompanying the report is a serious drawback.

(153) Progress report and recommendations for 1957. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Administration of Alaska Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, 1956.

p. 24

Contains a statement of the number of resident and non-resident registered fishermen in Bristol Bay in 1956.

(154) **Roberts, R.**

Shall we ban states fishermen? Alaska Life, vol. 3, no. 7, 1940. (AB.14678)

pp. 4, 5

This article, which discusses the pros and cons of fisheries bills introduced in Congress by Alaska delegate A. J. Dimond in 1940, contains some useful background material on the participation of Alaskan residents in the Bristol Bay commercial fishery.

(155) **Rogers, G. W.**

Preliminary economic survey of Dillingham, Alaska and the Bristol Bay region. Alaska Rural Development Board, Juneau, 1955.

pp. 1, 4, 6-11

This report contains much valuable information on the salmon canning industry and on the emergence of Dillingham as the single center of economic importance in the area. There is also information on population shifts, trapping and other aspects of economic development.

(156) **Schanz, A. B.**

Our Alaska expedition. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, vol. LXXII, no. 1881, pp. 138-139; no. 1882, p. 156, 1891. (W.2816b)

Contains an account of the Schanz-Clark winter sled journey up the Nushagak River and across to Lake Clark in January and February, 1890. Comment on the Nushagak villages is very sparse.

(157) **Schwalbe, A. B.**

Dayspring on the Kuskokwim. The story of Moravian missions in Alaska. Bethlehem, 1951.

pp. 7, 9, 51-64, 116, 129, 153

A history of the Moravian Church in Alaska by a woman who served for many years at the Bethel station on the Kuskokwim. For the early part of the history, including a chapter on the Carmel mission, the author seems to rely most heavily on official church publications, but she also seems to have had access to correspondence of the missionaries. Chapter on Carmel is a good summary, but not particularly detailed. This, however, should be considered the standard secondary source on the Carmel mission.

(158) **Shawhan, J. M.**

Christmas in southwestern Alaska. *Overland Monthly*, vol. 40, pp. 510-516, 1902. (W.2205)

p. 511

An account of a winter trip down the Nushagak River from Iliamna Lake in December, 1901. No ethnographic information. This article is of no value except to indicate that the presently abandoned village of Kokwok was occupied at that time.

(159) **Smith, P. S.**

The Lake Clark-central Kuskokwim region, Alaska. U. S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 655. Washington, 1914. (W.8361; AB.16325)

pp. 13, 15, 35

Contains a brief, concise outline of exploration in southwestern Alaska with emphasis on the Nushagak region and the central Kuskokwim River.

(160) **Spurr, J. E.**

A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska in 1898. Twentieth ann. rept., U. S. Geol. Survey, 1898-99, pt. 4, explorations in Alaska in 1898. Washington, 1900. (W.8225; AB.16655)

pp. 57-59, 95-96, 100

In 1898 a United States Geological Survey party under the direction of J. E. Spurr visited the upper part of Nushagak Bay but did not ascend the river. This report gives a short account of the people of the bay area, history of river exploration, and a few comments about routes through the country. The material is brief but useful.

(161) **Styles, B.**

Developing another portion of the mineral empire of Alaska (Nushagak and Mulchatna river valleys). *Alaska-Yukon Magazine*, vol. 10, pp. 132-133, 1910. (W.4859)

Contains a brief statement about the formation of a prospecting company to carry out exploratory work in the Mulchatna River region in 1910.

(162) **Swanton, J. R.**

The Indian tribes of North America. Bureau of Am. Ethnol., Bull. 145. Washington, 1952. (AB.32343)

pp. 559, 563, 566

Gives Alaskan Eskimo subdivisions including those in the Bristol Bay region. Most of the information, however, is taken directly from Hodge (91).

(163) **Swineford, A. P.**

Alaska, its history, climate and natural resources. Chicago and New York, 1898. (W.4131; AB.17361)

pp. 161-66

This general survey of Alaska, written by an ex-governor of the territory, contains more material on the Nushagak than might be expected in a book of this kind because the author visited Nushagak while governor. The post is described and its importance as a trading center is discussed. There is also generalized information on the Eskimos of the area and on both the climate and geography of the region.

(164) **Tanner, Z. L.**

The fishing grounds of Bristol Bay, Alaska: a preliminary report upon the investigations of the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* during the summer of 1890. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bull., U. S. Fish Comm., 1889, vol. 9. Washington, 1891. (W.8772; AB. 17414)

pp. 279-288

Contains an outline of the work of the *Albatross* during the summer of 1890 and geographical data about Nushagak Bay. Much of the data here has been used in various editions of the Alaska Coast Pilot.

(165) —

Report upon the investigations of the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* from July 1, 1889 to June 30, 1891. U. S. Comm. Fish and Fisheries. Report of the Commissioner for 1889 to 1891. Washington, 1893. (W.8775; AB.17415)

p. 229

Contains a summary of the work of the *Albatross* in the Nushagak River area. Similar in most ways to the previously listed Tanner source. Of particular interest is a statement to the effect that Petroff was taken on board after he described an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Kuskokwim River by way of the Nushagak River and the portage. He was forced to return almost at the portage.

(166) **Tebenkov, M. D.**

Atlas severozapadnykh beregov Ameriki ot Beringova proliva do mysy Korrientes i ostrovov Aleuskikh c prisovokupleniem nekotorykh miest Severovostochnago berega Azii. Gidrograficheskiya zamechaniya k atlasu severozapadnykh beregov Ameriki, ostrovov Aleuskikh i nekotorykh drugikh miest Severnago Tlkhogo okeana. St. Petersburg, 1852. (W.5921; AB.26641)

atlas—chart 4

text—pp. 6-16

Chart 4 in this early atlas is entitled "Bristol Bay" and shows the Nushagak River region. The hydrographic notes for this chart give a brief account of exploration in the region and a detailed geographical description.

(167) **Tikhmenev, P. A.**

The historical review of the formation of the Russian-American Company and its activity up to the present time, 2 pts. St. Petersburg, 1861-1863. (Translated by Dimitri Krenov, Works Progress Administration, Seattle, Washington, 1939-40.) (Russian edition, W.5955)

pt. 1—pp. 300-302, 306, 331-332, 339-340, 350-351, 359-360, 366, 368

pt. 2—pp. 218, 296-298, 315-316, 396

This is the basic secondary source on the activities of the Russian-American Company. The author obviously had access to all published sources as well as much archival material. The report contains an account of the founding of the Nushagak post, the activities of missionaries, some details of the fur trade, but few ethnographic references. In fact, the Nushagak River people are never mentioned; only those on the shores of Bristol Bay. Of particular interest is the reference to Vasilev's explorations of the Nushagak, since his journal has not been published. However, few details are given.

(168) Thirteenth census of the United States taken in the year 1910. Vol. III, population, 1910. Washington, 1913. (W.8637)

pp. 113-114

This census report contains population figures for the villages of Kanakanak and Nushagak for 1891, 1900 and 1910.

(169) United States census of population 1960, Alaska, number of inhabitants. Final report PC(1)3A United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, 1960.

pp. 3-11

Contains population figures for the Nushagak villages in 1939, 1950 and 1960.

(170) United States coast pilot: Alaska. Pt. II, Yakutat Bay to Arctic Ocean. Washington, 1916.

pp. 238-245

Contains sailing directions for the Nushagak Bay area but there are only passing references to the villages.

United States Department of the Interior. Annual report of the Commissioner of Education: variously titled. Listed below chronologically.(171) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1887-1888.* Washington, 1889. (W.8115)

p. 186

Contains a brief account of the beginning of the school at Carmel and the difficulties encountered with attendance because of the opposition of the Russian priest and the many Russian church holidays and native festivals.

(172) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1888-1889*, vol. 2. Washington, 1891. (W.8116)

pp. 756-757, 760-761

Contains a brief statement about school attendance and courses taught at the Carmel school in 1888-1889. This was the first year that students were boarded, a special sod house being constructed for the purpose.

(173) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1890-1891*, vol. 2. Washington, 1894. (W.8121)

pp. 928-929, 934, 935

This source contains a brief account of the difficulties of the contract school at Carmel in overcoming the opposition of the Russian Orthodox priest at Nushagak.

(174) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1891-1892*, vol. 2. Washington, 1894. (W.8123)

p. 875

Contains brief references to the operation of the contract school at Carmel. Mostly concerned with the problem of encouraging regular school attendance on the part of the Eskimo children enrolled.

(175) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1894-1895*, vol. 2. Washington, 1896. (W.8130)

p. 1430

Very brief statement on school attendance and reference to a temperance society begun by the mission in an effort to enlist the aid of commercial fishermen and other whites in preventing the natives from making intoxicants.

(176) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1895-1896*, vol. 2. Washington, 1897. (W.8134)

p. 1443

Contains a brief account of improvements to school and mission property at Carmel, trips made into the interior, and the fact that all applicants could not be accepted by the school.

(177) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1898-1899*, vol. 2. Washington, 1900. (W.8141)

pp. 1394-1395

Contains a condensed account of activities at the Carmel mission taken from the annual reports of the missionaries. Describes expanding activities of the mission and the increased interest on the part of natives along the Nushagak and Togiak rivers.

(178) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1899-1900*, vol. 2. Washington, 1901. (W.8144)

pp. 1758-1759

Contains an account of activities at the mission taken from the annual reports of the missionaries. Mostly census data, comparing the census of 1890 with census figures, obtained by the missionary, in January, 1900.

(179) *Annual reports of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Report of the Commissioner of Education*, vol. 2. Washington, 1902. (W.8148)

pp. 1465, 1476-1477

For the first time in these reports there is a special report from the Carmel school, which is now listed as a public school, and a second one from the Moravian mission. In this case, the former concerns the problems of instruction and attendance while the latter contains a brief description of the Easter service at the mission.

- (180) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1902*, vol. 2. Washington, 1903. (W.8151)
p. 1230

Contains a description of conditions that are unfavorable for school attendance at Carmel with special reference to creole children.

- (181) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1903*, vol. 2. Washington, 1905. (W.8153)
p. 2358

Contains a statement of intent with regard to the founding of a hospital and medical service at Carmel and plans for expanding the services of the mission, particularly among white residents, part time and full time, of the area.

- (182) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ending June 30, 1906*, vol. 1. Washington, 1907. (W.8164)
pp. 239, 241

Reference to the establishment of a school at Nushagak in the fall of 1905. No comment; simply a listing of the school in the tables of attendance statistics.

- (183) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1907*, vol. 1. Washington, 1908. (W.8167)
p. 379

Reference to the establishment of a school in cannery buildings at "Dillingham" in 1905 or 1906. No comment; simply a listing of the school in tables of attendance statistics.

- (184) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1908*, vol. 2. Washington, 1909. (W.8168)
pp. 1026, 1045

Contains a statement about providing medical care for the people of the Nushagak region. Also a report of a visit made to southwestern Alaska by an official of the Bureau of Education and his account of the lack of information among the Eskimos concerning the services of the United States Government.

- (185) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1910*, vol. 2. Washington, 1911. (W.8173)
p. 1365

A comment on the establishment of a reindeer herd at Chogiung in 1910.

- (186) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1911*, vol. 2. Washington, 1912. (W.8175)
p. 1381

Contains reference to the establishment of a hospital at Nushagak in the summer of 1911.

- (187) *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1918*. Washington, 1919.
p. 143

Refers to the fact that the school building at Kanakanak, erected in 1909, was enlarged and remodeled for hospital purposes.

United States Department of the Interior. Annual report of the Governor of Alaska: variously titled. Listed below chronologically.

(188) *Report of the Governor of Alaska for the fiscal year 1887.* Washington, 1877. (W.224; AB.158)

pp. 27-28, 34

Mention is made of a school at Nushagak in 1887 supported by the Russian government. There is also a brief reference to an epidemic of pulmonary diseases in Bristol Bay in the summer of 1886.

(189) *Report of the Governor of Alaska (for the fiscal year 1888).* Washington, 1888. (No title page. Pagination suggests that this report was not issued as a separate.) (W.224; AB.158)

p. 960

Contains a very brief account of Governor A. P. Swineford's tour of inspection of the coastal areas of the territory during the summer of 1888 on board the U. S. S. *Thetis* (see 157). Swineford visited Nushagak Bay, including Nushagak, Carmel and a number of canneries. No details are given.

(190) *Report of the Governor of Alaska for the fiscal year 1890.* Washington, 1890. (W.225; AB.158)

p. 25

Contains a reference to the existence of a Russian Orthodox church and school at Nushagak, and "perhaps 15 chapels" in the area.

(191) *Report of the Governor of Alaska for the fiscal year 1891.* Washington, 1891. (W.225; AB.158)

p. 25

Contains information concerning the activities of the Alaska Commercial Company in the Nushagak River region.

(192) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1895.* Washington, 1895. (W.226; AB.158)

p. 12

This report contains statistics on the number of "natives" employed in canneries in the Nushagak region.

(193) *Report of the Governor of the district of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897.* Washington, 1897. (W.227; AB.158)

p. 14

This report contains statistics on the number of "natives" employed in canneries in the Nushagak region.

(This and the report for 1895 have been selected to indicate that this kind of information is available for the late 19th century, and that "natives" apparently played a fairly important part in the salmon canning industry at this early date.)

(194) *Report of the Governor of the district of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1898.* Washington, 1898. (W.227; AB.158)

p. 34

Contains a statement by Governor J. G. Brady regretting that more natives of western Alaska are not employed in the commercial fishery.

- (195) *Report of the Governor of the district of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899.* Washington, 1899. (W.227; AB.158)

p. 7

Contains a statement by Governor J. G. Brady defending the hiring of non-resident cannery workers in western Alaska.

- (196) *Report of the Governor of the district of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1901.* Washington, 1901. (W.227; AB.158)

pp. 51, 94

First references to the appointment of a United States commissioner at Nushagak and the establishment of a post office in the same community.

- (197) *Report of the Governor of the district of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1905.* Washington, 1905. (W.227; AB.158)

p. 48

First reference to the appointment of a postmaster at "Dillingham."

- (198) *Report of the Governor of the district of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1908.* Washington, 1908. (W.228; AB.158)

p. 26

First reference to a school at Nushagak maintained, or at least supported in part, by the territory.

- (199) *Report of the Governor of the district of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1909.* Washington, 1909. (W.228; AB.158)

p. 21

Contains the first reference to territorial schools at Chogiung and Kanakanak.

- (200) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1912.* Washington, 1912. (W.229; AB.158)

p. 33

Contains the first reference to a physician at Nushagak.

- (201) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1914.* Washington, 1914. (W.230; AB.158)

pp. 14-15

Contains a brief reference to a reindeer herd at Chogiung in 1913, apparently the only herd in the Nushagak region.

- (202) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1915.* Washington, 1915. (W.230; AB.158)

p. 29

Contains a reference to the fact that a small hospital was maintained at Nushagak by the Bureau of Education.

- (203) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1916.* Washington, 1916. (W.230; AB.158)

pp. 17, 52

The governor voices the hope that in the future Alaska will be able to furnish all the labour required in the fishing industry. There is also reference to a small Bureau of Education hospital at Kanakanak.

- (204) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1920.* Washington, 1920. (W.231; AB.158)

p. 62

Refers to the erection of an orphanage at Kanakanak to care for orphans created by the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919.

- (205) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1922.* Washington, 1922. (W.232; AB.158)

p. 64

Refers to the establishment of a new territorial school at Dillingham during the school year 1920-21.

- (206) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1923.* Washington, 1923. (W.232; AB.158)

p. 46

Refers to the preliminary steps being taken to convert the Kanakanak orphanage into an industrial school for southwestern Alaska.

- (207) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1925.* Washington, 1925. (W.232a; AB.158)

pp. 76, 88

This report contains a statement concerning the unknown nature of the areas adjacent to Bristol Bay, the fact that strange epidemics are frequently reported for the area, and that no medical services have ever been provided to the people of the region. Also in this report is the last reference to a Bureau of Education doctor at Nushagak.

- (208) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1926.* Washington, 1926. (W.232a; AB.158)

p. 88

Contains brief statements about the percentage of "native Indians" employed as cannery labour in the Third Division, and the wages paid to males and females.

- (209) *Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1928.* Washington, 1928. (AB.158)

pp. 74, 77

Contains brief statements concerning the construction of a dormitory at the Kanakanak Industrial School and the distribution of reindeer in southwestern Alaska.

- (210) *Annual report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1929.* Washington, 1929. (AB.158)

pp. 69, 107

Contains brief statements about the operation of schools and post offices in the Nushagak Bay area.

- (211) *Annual report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, 1931.* Washington, 1931. (AB.158)

p. 93

This report is the first in which no territorial school is listed for Nushagak, suggesting that it closed in 1930.

- (212) *Annual report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.* Washington, 1932. (AB.158)
pp. 22, 95

Contains brief statements concerning the destruction of the Kanakanak hospital by fire and the construction of a Bureau of Indian Affairs school at Ekwak in 1932. There is also a reference to the closing of the Kanakanak Industrial School.

- (213) *Annual report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939.* Washington, 1939. (AB.158)
p. 52

Contains a reference to the fact that field nursing activities were extended to the Bristol Bay area during the fiscal year under consideration.

- (214) *Annual report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year ended June 30, 1946.* Washington, n.d. (A.B.158)
p. 18

Contains the first reference to a territorial school at Aleknagik.

- (215) *Annual report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year ended June 30, (1952).* Washington, 1952. (AB.27691)
p. 81

Contains a reference to the fact that dental facilities were established at the Kanakanak Hospital in 1952.

United States Department of the Interior. Annual report of the Secretary of the Interior. Listed below chronologically.

- (216) *Annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935.* Washington, 1935.
p. 140

Reference to an influenza epidemic in the Bristol Bay area in 1934-1935.

- (217) *Annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.* Washington, 1940.
p. 400

Reference to the construction of a 32 bed hospital at Kanakanak to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1932.

- (218) *Annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.* Washington, 1949.
p. 352

Refers to the construction of a tuberculosis custodial unit adjacent to the existing hospital at Kanakanak.

- (219) **Vahl, J.**
Folket og missionen. Copenhagen, 1872. (W.2248; AB.18489)
pp. 39, 50, 86-92

A summary of Alaskan ethnography and mission activity which includes a comprehensive classification of Eskimos in which the Kiatagmiut are equated with the Kuskowagamiut of other writers. There are also brief comments on the Aglegmiut and their early contacts with the Russians at Alexandrovski Redoubt. The chapter on missions, although undocumented, contains the most detailed dis-

cussion of Orthodox missionary activity in southwestern Alaska to be found in any language other than Russian.

(220) **VanStone, J. W.**

Some aspects of religious change among native inhabitants in West Alaska and the Northwest Territories. *Arctic Anthropology*, vol. 2, no. 2, 1964. pp. 21-22

This comparative article contains some brief comments on the introduction of Christianity to the Eskimos of the Nushagak River region.

(221) —

Russian exploration in interior Alaska. An extract from the journal of Andrei Glazunov. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, vol. 50, no. 2, 1959. (AB.62373)

p. 38

The map reprinted with this article is the one which accompanies the French and German translations of extracts from Glazunov's journal. Its early date (1839-1841), and the fact that it includes the Nushagak River region, makes it useful in determining the geographical knowledge of the area following the explorations of Vasilev.

(222) **White, J. W.**

A cruise in Alaska. 40th Congress, 3rd session, Senate executive document no. 8, pp. 1-10. Washington, 1869.

Captain White, in command of the United States revenue steamer *Wayanda*, must have been one of the first United States naval officers to visit Nushagak after the purchase of Alaska in 1867. There are brief comments on trade and population.

(223) **Wick, C. I.**

Ocean harvest. Seattle, 1946. (AB.38235)

chap. IV

This popular account of the history and methods of commercial fishing along the Pacific coast includes a brief chapter on gillnetting in Bristol Bay as practiced in the 1940's. There are no specific references to Eskimos.

(224) **Wrangell, F. P.**

Obitateli severo-zapadnikh beregov Ameriki. *Syn Otechestva*, vol. 7, 1839. (W.5859)
pp. 70, 75-76

A useful secondary source on southwestern Alaska in general, but it contains relatively few references to the Nushagak River region. There are, however, valuable early population estimates for the area and some information on the movement of the Aglegmiut from the Kuskokwim River to Nushagak Bay.

(225) —

Statistische und ethnographische nachrichten uber die Russischen besitzungen an der Nordwestkuste von Amerika. *In* *Bietrage zur Kenntniss des Russischen Reiches und der angranzenden Lander Asiens*, bd. 1. St. Petersburg, 1839. (W.5875; AB.19003)

Chapter 4 in this is a close translation of no. 224.

(226) **Zagoskin, L. A.**

Puteshestviya i issledovaniya leytenanta Lavrentiya Zagoskina v russkoy Amerike v 1842-1844 gg. Moscow, 1956. (AB.49031)
pp. 16-17, 46, 215, 258, 261-262, 293, 301, 421

A reprint of Zagoskin's publications relating to his travels in Alaska. Although he did not explore the Nushagak River region, Zagoskin's account contains valuable information on the earlier explorations of I. F. Vasilev, including population estimates and information on tribal distribution. There is also a detailed statement concerning the routes from Alexandrovski Redoubt to Kolmakouski Redoubt that were followed during winter and summer when supplies were brought inland and furs were transported to the post at the mouth of the Nushagak River. A biography of Zagoskin which opens the volume (see no. 40) contains a reasonably well-documented account of Russian exploration in southwestern Alaska prior to the Zagoskin expedition. An index of personal names at the end of the volume provides useful information about many individuals who figured prominently in the exploration of the Nushagak River region.







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