

The name of the organization shall be the **PIONEERS OF ALASKA**. Its object shall be to unite the Pioneers of Alaska and by a permanent organization, preserve the names of all Alaska's pioneers on its rolls; to collect and preserve the literature and incidents of Alaska's history; and to promote the best interests of Alaska.

## **Men' Igloo 6 Charter Members**

### **ALHEIDT, Henry**

Henry Alheidt was born in Germany in June, 1863. He immigrated to the United States in 1881 and came to Juneau in 1900. He was prospecting in Cordova in the 1910 Census and in the Kennecott Mining District in the 1920 Census.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1920 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **ANDERSON, Albert L**



Albert Anderson came to Alaska in 1882. He was engaged in ranching and followed fishing in season. He lived in Fritz Cove where he was drowned in an accident when returning from a fishing trip on November 16, 1932. His skiff capsized while he was getting out of his larger gas boat throwing him and his partner Fred Peterson into the water. Peterson was rescued by a neighbor.

Little is known of his antecedents here, and so far as can be ascertained he left no known relatives. He was a charter member of the 87 Alaska Pioneers Association.

*Daily Alaska Empire, November 17, 1932*

### **ANDREWS, Clarence Leroy.**



Clarence Andrews was born on a farm in Ashtabula, Ohio in 1862. When two years of age, his parents left Ohio for the coast going via Panama. His father died and was buried at sea but his mother continued with him to Brownsville, Oregon, where her father's sister lived.

In 1883, young Andrews went to work in the Seattle Post Office which then required the services of but 3 people. He later homesteaded in Oregon where he was elected Clerk of Morrow County. At one time he spent 7 years in the office of the auditor of King County, Seattle.

When the Duke of Abruzzi made the first ascent of Mt. St. Elias in 1897, young Andrews was a member of the party, and was the last living person of that group. This was the beginning of an interest in Alaska which continued throughout his life. As the years passed he became nationally known for his knowledge of the history and resources of the Territory. The late Judge James

Wickersham states that Andrew's *STORY OF ALASKA* was the most complete and accurate work of its kind published. His library of Alaskan material became known as the second largest in existence.

While in Alaska he served in the customs office at Skagway as deputy collector in charge. It was while here that his wife and three children who were in Oregon at the time were drowned in the

flood which swept through the town, the second tragedy to come into his life. His first wife had died in childbirth.

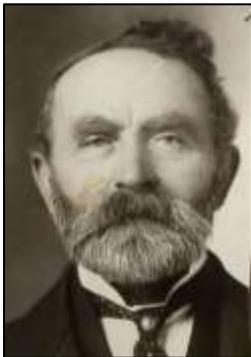
In 1904 Andrews went to Eagle with the Customs Service, returning to Seattle as a special agent for the Department of the Interior to make a collection of exhibits for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition. He later was connected with the Alaska Bureau, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, but returned to Alaska in 1923 for the U.S. Bureau of Education at Kivalina, Pt. Barrow and Wainwright. He was sent to Nome in 1926 as superintendent in charge of reindeer work in the Seward Peninsula, and in 1928 to Deering as teacher and local supervisor. He returned to the States in 1929 to work in behalf of Eskimo ownership of reindeer, publishing a quarterly pamphlet, THE ESKIMO.

Andrews is the author of THE STORY OF SITKA, THE ESKIMO AND HIS REINDEER IN ALASKA, WRANGELL AND THE GOLD OF THE CASSIAR, and many articles in Travel, Nature, Outdoor Life, Field and Stream, and the National Geographic. He was a charter member of the Alaska Yukon Pioneers Cabin No. 1 Seattle, and Pioneers of Washington.

*Alaska Weekly, April 20, 1948*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p 10-11, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

### **ARCHER, Michael B.**



Michael Archer was born in Ireland in October, 1844. He immigrated to the United States in 1864 and came to Alaska in 1885. He lived in Douglas where he was a dairyman, gold miner and was the Treadwell Marshall. His wife Sarah Anne owned a store in Union City which was located to the west of the Douglas Bridge. He died in Juneau on December 16, 1918. He was a charter member of the 87 Alaska Pioneers Association.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census  
Daily Alaska Empire, December 17, 1918*

### **ASHBY, Thomas Henly**

Thomas Ashby was born in Missouri in 1865. In 1884 he and his brother Oscar left their pig farm in Missouri at the urging of Richard Harris. They arrived in Juneau on May 11<sup>th</sup> and worked at various enterprises including the Treadwell Mine. One of Thomas' first prospecting trips was with Joe Juneau to Glacier Bay. In 1886 he and his brother went north, built a pole boat and mined the Stewart River area. They returned to Juneau in October of that year. In 1887 Thomas went back into the Forty Mile area to prospect. Back in Juneau in 1891 the Ashby brothers and William Leek built a two story building on Front Street, at the site of the current Imperial Bar, which started as a saloon, first known as Ashby and Leek and later the Missouri. It later became the Louvre Theater and Saloon. Thomas was one of the early stamperders to Dawson in 1897 where he mined on 31 Eldorado, 2 Below Bonanza and other creeks. He met and married Mary Andraefsky at Holy Cross. In 1899 Mary joined her husband in Dawson and climbed the Chilkoot Pass carrying their three month old baby Charles on her back while a friend carried two year old Inez. They later moved to Nome where Thomas and his brother became partners in the famous Topkuk Ditch Company. Mary died in 1913 and Thomas continued to prospect and staked claims in many locations north and south of Juneau. He died in Tacoma in 1951 of complications from surgery.

*Gastineau Channel Memories 1880-1959 p260-261*

**ATKINS, Alex****BACK, Arthur David**

Arthur Back was born on April 10, 1871 in Wisconsin. He came to Juneau in December 1898 where he worked as a salesman. He died in Los Angeles, California on April 8, 1941.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**BACH, Leonard George**

George Bach was born in Bavaria, Germany in 1859. He arrived in the Juneau Douglas area in the 1880's where his brother Frank was a businessman and civic leader in Douglas. George was a geologist and prospected the area north and south of Juneau –Comet, Taku Harbor, Sumdum, etc. He met Sofia Hannila in Comet (now Kensington) where her parents operated the company store and boarding house. They were married in 1896 and had two children: Edward and Vivian. George and Sofia were divorced in 1903. In the 1920's he settled on a homestead at Taku Harbor on the site of Fort Durham which was a Hudson Bay Company Trading Post from 1840 to 1843. He died in 1946.

*Alaska Gold Rush Pioneers of Juneau Douglas Area 1880-1921 p26*

**BARBEAU, Joseph**

Joseph Barbeau was born in January, 1856 in French Canada. He immigrated to the United States in 1872 and came to Alaska in January of 1898 where he worked as a carpenter and miner.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**BARNES, John B.**

John Barnes was born in 1871 in Massachusetts. He came to Alaska 1891 and was in Juneau during the 1910 Census. He was working as a night watchman in Juneau at the time of his disappearance on December 25, 1935. He was last seen around 3:30 am in the lobby of the Alaskan Hotel where he had stopped to rest and complained about not feeling well. Barnes had lived in Juneau for many years and it was reported that he had considerable amount of money on his person at the time of his disappearance, giving credence to the possibility of foul play. His body was later found under the docks on the waterfront. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery on Jan 4, 1936.

*Daily Alaska Empire, December 30, 1935, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**BELL, Robert B.**

Robert Bell was well known on the Gastineau Channel, having been employed in the Hubner Drug Company, in Douglas for several years. He was also employed as bookkeeper in the Treadwell Gold Mining Company. He was bothered by heart trouble and became a troller for his health being used to the outdoors. In 1924 he entered the employment of Sebastian Steward Co as a bookkeeper at Tyee. He was taken ill and sent to Warm Springs Bay for treatment and died there on March 24, 1927.

*Daily Alaska Empire, March 26, 1927*

**BENSON, John P.**

John Benson was born in Sweden in September 1857 and immigrated to the United States in 1882. He was associated with Wallis George in the Juneau Furniture Company until he left Juneau in 1914 and went to Florida to reside and operate a farm. He died on September 5, 1924 in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Anchorage Daily Times, September 20, 1924*

**BERRY, Henry**

Henry Berry was born in Germany in October 1851 and immigrated to the United States in 1854, (Moved to Juneau 1894 to Haines 1929 cigars 165 Front St) He died while under treatment in a sanitarium in San Diego, California sometime in 1930.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Anchorage Daily Times, August 28, 1930*

**BISHOP, Harry A.**

Harry Bishop was born in Iowa in 1869. He moved to Alaska in 1896 where he worked as a miner at Sheep Creek. He was employed by the Juneau Water Company and was its manager from 1910 to 1914. He was the Secretary for the Democratic Territorial Central Committee from 1910 to 1912 and served as Mayor of Juneau from 1912 to 1913. He became the U.S. Marshal for the 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District and served from 1914 to 1917 when he resigned due to ill health and moved to a farm near Des Moines, Washington. He died there on May 12, 1920.

*Who's Who in Alaskan Politics: Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884 – 1974. Evangeline Atwood, Robert N. DeArmond p 7*

**BODE, Henry**

Henry Bode was born in Germany in May, 1840. He immigrated to the United States in 1867 and came to Juneau around 1886. He was a ship carpenter by trade. He died in Juneau on April 11, 1916.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, April 12, 1916*

**BOOTH, Frank**

Frank Booth was born in California in 1891. He was listed in the 1920 Treadwell census as a salesman.

*1920 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**BRAY, George**

George Bray was born in June, 1862 in New York. He first came to the territory of Alaska in 1898. He was listed as a prisoner in the Fairbanks Federal Jail in the 1910 Census. He worked as a waiter. He died at St Ann's Hospital in Juneau on November 4, 1933 as a result of injuries received when he fell down the stairway near the Arctic Rooms a week prior to his death.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, November 6, 1933*

**BRIE, Henry**

Henry Brie was born in November, 1868 in Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1890 and came to Alaska in April 1898. In 1900 H he was a merchant and Saloon owner in Porcupine City near Haines. He owned a saloon in Douglas 1903-1914

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**BRITT, William Engle.**

William Britt was born in Norway on September 12, 1868, graduating from the University of Christiana in chemistry and as a B.A...

Mr. Britt came to the United States in 1893, locating in Chicago, where he passed an examination before the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Illinois and followed his occupation as druggist until 1898.

When the Klondike rush set in he started for the new gold fields on a bicycle, making the distance from Chicago to San Francisco on his wheel. There he took a steamer and came to Skagway. He started to Dawson on a scow and struck the Big Salmon stampede. Then he was one of the Atlin rushers; started a ferry boat across Taku Arm from Golden Gate and was a freighter at Summit Lake.

In 1899 he returned to Skagway where he established the druggist business know as Britt's Pharmacy. Shortly afterward he was elected a member of the Skagway School Board. He later served as city councilman, school treasurer and municipal magistrate.

In 1913 Mr. Britt moved to Juneau, where he established the druggist business known as Britt's Pharmacy, retaining the Skagway store which he still owns. Mr. Britt was elected a member of the Juneau City Council in 1914 and has several important committee assignments. Governor Strong appointed him a member of the first Alaska Board of Pharmacy, following the creation of the Board by the Alaska Legislature, and Mr. Britt was selected by the other member of the Board as Board President. William He was killed in a car accident on April 24, 1932, at the top of Gold Street in Juneau. He was starting a car with a dead battery by pushing and jumping on the running board. The car went out of control and struck a utility pole.

*Daily Alaska Dispatch, Oct 18, 1914, Daily Alaska Empire, April 25, 1932*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p32-33, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3 p 37, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009*

*Who's Who in Alaskan Politics: Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884 - 1974.*

*Evangeline Atwood, Robert N. DeArmond p 10*

**BROWN, Frank A.**

Frank Brown was born in December 1855 in Vermont. He came to Alaska in August 1893 where he was a barber by trade, most of the time owning a shop of his own. He was one of the original locators of the Boston Group mine just beyond Chicken Ridge and he was interested in the claims for several years. He also lived in Tenakee and various Alaskan cities and was in Juneau last in 1920.

Mr. Brown served in the Civil War as a drummer boy when he was 15 and was a veteran of that war. He died at the Soldiers Home at Orting, Washington on September 1, 1921.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, September 6, 1921*

### **BROWN, Carl Leonard**



Carl Brown was born in Seattle, Washington in January 1893 and came to Juneau in August of 1893 with his father Frank and mother Emma. He was a charter member of the 87 Alaska Pioneers Association.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **BULLARD, Benjamin**

Benjamin Bullard was born in Michigan in 1848, grew up in California and engaged in mining there. He was said to have been a graduate civil and hydraulic engineer. Bullard came north to the Klondike in 1897 and after a few years at Dawson and Circle City moved to Juneau. In 1904 and 1905 he staked a number of placer claims on Mendenhall River, just below the glacier. In 1907 he began mining the hydro-electric power site on Nugget Creek and sold it to the Treadwell Mining Company. About 1916 he moved to Taku River and claimed a 148 acre homestead at what is now known as Bullard's Landing. He died on his homestead on May 22, 1933. Bullard Mountain on the mainland east of Mendenhall Glacier and north of Nugget Creek, approximately 10 miles northwest of Juneau, elevation 4200 feet, was named for Benjamin Bullard.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akcjuneau/index.html>

### **BURFORD, George C.**



George Burford was born on June 16, 1876 in Palino California. He first came to Juneau in 1898. He was in charge of the men's department of B.M. Behrends store for several years and then branched into business for himself. He opened Burford's Corner a recreational center and cigar and candy stand, one of Juneau's first for catering to the "white collar" trade. It was located in the First National Bank building at the corner of Front and Seward Streets.

Mr. Burford was joined in Juneau community affairs in Juneau's early days. He extended the hand of friendship to all and was loved by a host of friends over the Gastineau Channel area. Always working toward progress for Juneau, Mr. Burford brought the first automobile to this city in 1912, a Paige passenger car. He was issued car license No. 1, which was held by his son, Jack Burford, in Juneau until it was assigned to the governor of Alaska in the 1930's.

*Alaska Digital Archives ASL P226-201*

Mr. Burford was joined in Juneau by his brother Will Burford who came with his son Wilbur in 1910 from California to assist in the Burford's Corner business. In 1923 George Burford sold the business, that was later to be owned by his brother, and in 1926 he left Juneau to make his home in Seattle. He moved to Vallejo, California in 1953 where he died on December 12, 1957.

*Juneau Empire, December, 13, 1957*

**CARLSON, John L.**

John Carlson was born in Stockholm,, Sweden, December 9, 1847, the son of Ludwig Carlson. He came to America in 1874 and shortly there afterwards located at Astoria, Ore., and followed his trade of sailor and fisherman for many years. He afterwards went into business and was successful.

In 1900, he went to Taku Harbor and from that time until 1918 operated the cannery there. By this time his name had become known all over the North and he made of the Taku Harbor plant the model for most of the successful canneries in Alaska.

In 1918 he sold out his Taku Harbor cannery to the Libby, McNeil & Libby Company for approximately a half million dollars and expected to take life easy from then on. His love of the work and of Alaska was so intense that he could not stay out of the cannery game, so he erected another plant at Auk Harbor, a few miles north of Juneau.

John Carlson died in Juneau, August 9, 1921.

*Alaska Daily Empire, Aug 10, 1921*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3, p 48, by Ferrell, Ed. (May 1, 2009)*

**CARO, Jules B.**

Mr. Caro was born in 1871 in San Francisco. He went to Alaska early in 1898, first to Juneau and then to Dawson, as representative of the Joseph Myers Tobacco Co. and Kreilsheimer Bros.

About 1900 he associated himself with Charles E. Hooker, formerly of Kelly, Clark & Co. and since then Mr. Caro had been head of the wholesale brokerage business of the company which he developed into one of the largest establishments in the Territory.

Mr. Caro was also interested in the cannery business having purchased the Auk Bay Cannery from John Carlson Co. six years ago.

Jules B. Caro died in Seattle, April 24, 1933

*Alaska Weekly, March 3, 1933*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 1, p 55, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**CARVER, J. Nelson. "Doc"**

John Carver was born near Janesville, Wisconsin in 1848. At the age of 16 he enlisted as a private in Company L of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry. He mustered out after active service on the battlefronts on October 23, 1865. Mr. Carver came to Juneau around the turn of the century and spent several years prospecting. He was employed by the George Simpkins printing shop for a time and was also engaged as a teamster for Juneau transfer companies.

As Juneau's only Civil War veteran, "Doc" always was given a place of honor in the Memorial Day processions. The nickname "Doc" was given to him many years ago, after Dr. Carver, the famous buffalo hunter. He died in Juneau on February 3, 1936 at the age of 88.

*Daily Alaska Empire, February 3, 1936*

### **CASE, William Howard**



The W.H. Case and H.H. Draper photography studios opened in 1898, in a small tent in Skagway, Alaska. The partners later moved their business to a two-story building on Broadway near 4th Avenue, where they also sold curios, photographic supplies, Alaska Native handicrafts and game specimens. By 1907, the partnership between Case and Draper had been mutually dissolved; Draper kept the Skagway shop while Case opened a new store in Juneau (Alaska).

William Howard Case was born April 19, 1868, in Marshalltown, Iowa, and lived most of his life in South Dakota and Oregon. He went to the Klondike during the 1898 Gold Rush and secured several claims in Atlin, before establishing his business in Skagway. Case moved to Juneau in 1907, where he

operated the Case photo studios. He had three children; Howard, Alice and Madge (Madge married Hugh Wade, Secretary of the Territory of Alaska from 1959-1966). Case was active in the Juneau community as a Mason and Shriner. He died there suddenly on July 16, 1920. His studio was reopened after his death by E. C. Adams.

Case and Draper were best known for their portraits and photographs of the life and customs of the Tlingit Indians, early Skagway and the Gold Rush of 1898. Their views were reproduced in a variety of Alaskan books, including *The Soapy Smith Tragedy*, and on postcards and White Pass & Yukon Railway souvenir playing cards.

### **CASEY, Russell G.**

Russell Casey was born in July 1892 in Washington. He was a teamster who worked for the Juneau Transfer Co.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **CHASE, Dr. William H.**

William Chase was born in Warsaw, New York on Jan 19, 1874 where he completed high school. He was a medical student at Bellvue Hospital in New York City with emphasis in natural history. He resided in Skagway, Dyea and Dawson between 1897 and 1903, Fairbanks 1903-1904 and in Valdez from 1905 to 1906. He moved to Katalla in 1907 and then settled in Cordova where he served 24 terms as Mayor. Chase was Grand President of the Pioneers of Alaska in 1938. Chase was the author of *The Sourdough Pot*, 1943; *Capt. Billie Moore* and *Pioneers of Alaska*, 1951. He died in Seattle on October 1, 1965.

*Who's Who in Alaskan Politics: Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884 - 1974.*  
Evangeline Atwood, Robert N. DeArmond p 16

### **CLARK, Walter Eli.**

Walter Clark of Connecticut (Republican), Seventh Governor of Alaska (1909-1913) was born Ashford, Connecticut, January 7, 1869. He graduated from Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain in 1887. During the following year Mr. Clark was principal of the grammar school at Manchester, Conn. He then entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and later was a student at Wesleyan University, Conn. From which institution he was graduated with the degree of PH.D., in 1895. Following graduation he entered upon a career as a journalist and has followed this profession continuously with the exception of a period which he spent in Alaska. Following are some of the positions he has held: Report Hartford, Conn. Post, 1895; telegraph editor Washington Times, 1895-96; Washington correspondent New Your Commercial Advertiser, 1897; assistant to Washington correspondent New York Sun, 18997-1909; Washington correspondent Seattle Post-

Intelligencer, 1900-1909; Washington correspondent New York Commercial and Toronto Globe, 1904-1909. Since 1914 Mr. Clark has been editor and proprietor of the Charleston, West Virginia Daily Mail.

Mr. Clark joined the stampeders to Nome in 1900 and spent the season there engage in mining. He made, in all, three visits to Alaska prior to his appointment as governor. Southeastern Alaska was visited during the summer of 1903. In 1906, he made a four months journey through Alaska by way of Whitehorse, Dawson, and the Yukon River. He made the journey from Tanna up the Tanna River to Fairbanks and again returned to the Yukon River which he traversed to its mouth, thence to Nome.

Mr. Clark was appointed as Governor of Alaska by President Taft in May 1909, and took the oath of office at Juneau on October first of that year. He served until 1913, when he returned to the States and became editor and proprietor of the Charleston Daily Mail. He died in Charleston Feb 4, 1950.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3, p 62-63, by Ferrell, Ed (May 1, 2009)*

### **CLAY, Levy L.**

### **CLEVELAND, Philo J.**

Philo Cleveland was born in Ohio in Jan 1880. The family came to Alaska in 1896 was in Skagway according to the 1900 Census, where he worked as a carpenter. He came to Juneau around 1912 and lived here until 1917 and then moved to Seattle.

*1900 US Census*

### **COBB, E. Lang**

Lang Cobb was born in Texas in 1890. He came to Alaska in his seventh year, and is essentially and Alaskan product. He went through the Juneau Public Schools, spent three years at the Sewane Grammar School in Tennessee, and then took the mining and scientific course at the University of California. Since then he has been engaged chiefly in mining and surveying, but spent the summer of 1917 in fishing. For the past six months he has been with the Alaska Electric Light & Power company.

*Daily Alaska Dispatch, April 17, 1918*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 4, p 162, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

### **COBB, John H.**

Mr. Cobb went to Juneau in 1897, from Texas, his native state, and began the practice of law. Early in 1899, he formed a law partnership with John F. Malony, and for twenty years Malony and Cobb was one of the leading law firms of Alaska.

In 1915 Gov. J. F. A. Strong appointed Mr. Cobb the first Attorney General of Alaska. In 1916 he was an independent candidate for attorney-general and was defeated at the election by George B. Grigsby, the Democratic nominee.

In association with Judge John R. Winn, Mr. Cobb was successful in winning the famous suit of John Tuppela against the Chichagoff Mining Company, involving the title to some of the most valuable of the Chichagoff property. After the settlement of the suit, Mr. Cobb, with his family went to California and have resided at Santa Barbara.

John H. Cobb died in Santa Barbara, December 23, 1925.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p 58, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

### **COSGROVE, Charles H.**

Charles Cosgrove was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, 52 years ago. He attended public schools in that city and after being graduated entered Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts. He completed his collegiate course there in 1893 and the same year entered the law school of Boston University, from which he was graduated in 1897. He practiced in Massachusetts for a short time and then migrated to the west, called by the pioneer spirit. After a short residence in Seattle he joined the stampede to Nome in 1899, where he remained for one season, after which he came to Southeastern Alaska, settling in Ketchikan in 1901. He opened an office some twenty years ago and has been here ever since.

In 1904, Mr. Cosgrove and Miss Margaret Whalen of Seattle were married. They had three sons and one daughter.

Charles Cosgrove served several years as the City Attorney, City Clerk and Magistrate of the City of Ketchikan. He was a Catholic, a Democrat, and Elk and a member of the Arctic Club of Seattle.

He died in Ketchikan on May 15, 1923.

*Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle; Ketchikan, Alaska; May 15-17, 1923*  
*The Alaska Daily Empire; Juneau, Alaska; May 16-17, 1923*

### **DAVIS, Trevor P. Montgomery.**



Trevor was born in 1892, in Alameda, California, where his mother, Frances, went for the event. In three months, they were back in Juneau. At age twelve, he began working on the Davis Properties. In 1910, he bought a sailboat and converted it to a gas boat in partnership with brother Cedric. They exchanged the little boat for the Cordelia D in 1914, when they started a charter business for hunting and cruising. Trevor earned the operator and pilot's license for a 100-ton boat, and in 1917, completed the requirements for an engineer's license at the Duthrie Shipyards in Seattle, Washington. Then he joined the Navy and was stationed at Bremerton, Washington, San Diego, California, and the Great Lakes Naval Station in Chicago, Illinois.

Photography became a big interest in 1912, when Trevor obtained his first camera. He developed his oil tinting technique on enlarged photographs. He sold them at the Nugget Shop and at other gift shops locally. The older photographers, Winter & Pond and Case & Draper, gave him some of their pictures and suggestions. In 1921, he exhibited his photographs in San Francisco, and in 1926, he published a charming booklet of his early photographs, *Here and There in Southeast Alaska*

Trevor was one of seven on the committee to choose the Alaska flag, and he supported and voted for the present design in 1927. He was a charter member of the American Legion, Juneau Yacht Club, and Pioneers of Alaska, where he served a term as Secretary. As a member of the Juneau Chamber of Commerce for forty-eight years, he was eager to see things happen in his home town. The first small boat harbor and the breakwater project were among his propositions. Trevor contributed to several magazines and newspapers on his adventures in Southeast Alaska.

In the spring of 1921, Trevor met Carol Beery, a newcomer who was inquiring how to find the beautiful wild violets often displayed in downtown shop windows. Her inquiries led her to the "boatman." He told her it was hard to explain how to get there and that he would just show her. This demonstration entailed a boat trip aboard the Cordelia D, and getting to Sheep Creek Basin via the Thane tramway. Not many people used the unpredictable road. In this way, the romance began. They were married in 1922, and raised four daughters: Sylvia, Shirley, Connie, and Patte

In 1934, Trevor set up business on Seward Street in developing, printing, and tinting. He became an Eastman Kodak dealer. The Snap Shoppe had a busy life for twenty-five years. His tinted photo of Juneau's Harbor Lights was an hour long exposure on a clear night in 1942. A fishing boat chugged by, causing a wake, so he had to start over again to achieve the perfect reflection! His artistic forte was in contrasts and composition, especially with winter light and shadow. Progressing from black and white to the new color photography, he acquired a vast collection of slides and movies. Many friends and acquaintances were entertained by his public and home shows. Hired by the Prince William Sound Canneries, he captured salmon runs on colored film along with the bears.

After retiring from his business, Trevor developed the subdivision, Pinewood Park. The Davises piloted the newly acquired Sylvita to the Seattle World's Fair where they joined family and friends. Trevor enjoyed many new adventures. He traveled to the east in company with a local Tlingit dancing group for the U.S. Bicentennial, motored throughout Alaska in celebration of its Centennial, visited relatives on the west coast, and saw the South Pacific. He authored a pictorial review of Juneau, Looking Back on Juneau - The First Hundred Years. Trevor died in the Pioneers Home at age 97 in 1990, and was buried at Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and daughters: Sylvia, Shirley, and Constance.

*Gastineau Channel Memories 1880-1959 p. 119*

#### **DAVIS, Cedric P. Montgomery**



Cedric was born in Juneau in 1894. His experience with boats, engines and navigation in partnership with his brother, Trevor, led him to enlist in the Navy during WW I. He was assigned to a sub-chaser as Quartermaster. Later he was reassigned to the battleship Oregon, and then transferred to a freighter on the Atlantic which enabled him to visit his mother's sister in England. In the early 1920's, Cedric operated a boat for the Hearst-Chichagof Mining Company, and owned a mine on Crestof Island. He enjoyed prospecting there and along the Taku River. At the onset of WW II, Cedric worked for the Army in Nome, operating the diesel electrical plant. When Cedric wasn't on a boat, he stayed at the old family home on 6th Street with sister, Cordelia, and her family.

After his sister and husband moved to Seattle, Cedric made one of the smaller 6th Street Davis houses his home. In the 1950's, he joined Trevor in developing the Pinewood Park subdivision, land that belonged to the Davis properties. He assisted in constructing cabins for Carol and her daughters on land obtained by Carol under the U.S. Small Tract Act. When the Cordelia D was traded for the trim Sylvita, Cedric traveled with Carol and Trevor aboard their new boat to the Seattle World's Fair in 1962. Years later he enjoyed visiting Mexico in the winter with more visits in Seattle. People remember Cedric as a kind and generous man who liked to see everyone happy, especially the children to whom he gave money for ice cream at every opportunity. He never married. Cedric died at Bartlett Memorial Hospital in 1977, at the age of 83 and is buried next to his parents at Evergreen Cemetery.

*Gastineau Channel Memories 1880-1959 p. 119*

**DAVIS, John Montgomery**

John Montgomery Davis was born in Liverpool, England on August 29, 1856. After arriving in the United States in 1882 he lived in Pennsylvania, Florida and Massachusetts before joining Thomas Nowell in Alaska at the Nowell Gold Mining Co. in Silver Bow Basin at Juneau. At first he was a book keeper at the mines and later became assistant superintendent. He married Frances Caroline Brooks, an artist, in 1892. They built their home on Sixth Street and helped build parts of Seward and Sixth Streets near their home. Mr. Davis

helped to found the present day Holy Trinity Episcopal Cathedral and was an active member and secretary of the Cathedral from 1908 to 1912. He served as city clerk and magistrate and for fifteen years was employed as a wharfinger of the Municipal Warf until his illness and death on February 19, 1933.

*Alaska Gold Rush Pioneers of Juneau Douglas Area 1880-1921 p. 36*

**DAVIS, R.E.**

Robert Davis, engineer, was born in London in 1841, and began sailing out of English ports in 1860. He arrived on the Pacific coast in 1875, and his first vessel was the steamer Favorite, on which he ran for a year. He was next on the Eliza Anderson and Annie Stewart for a few months, and then went to Victoria, where he worked for two years on the Isabel. He afterwards enter the employ of Capt. Joseph Spratt and remained with him five years, during which he served as engineer on the Cariboo and Fly, Maud, Emma and Wilson G. Hunt, after which he went to San Francisco. He then made a few trips to Alaska on the steamship Afognak and leaving that route was employed on the Michigan, Los Angeles, Whitesboro, Farallon and Caroline.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3, p 77, by Ferrell, Ed. (May 1, 2009)*

**DAY, Hugh**

Hugh Day died in Douglas, Alaska on December 31, 1916, a native of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, aged 53 years. He came to Alaska when about 21 years of age and settled in Killisnoo. He afterwards carried mail from Juneau to the interior by way of the Taku. He went to the Klondike with the big rush, located a rich claim but lost it through speculation. He returned to Douglas, suffered loss of his property in the big fire of 1911, but rebuilt and a few years ago moved to Tenakee Springs.

Wednesday he entered the hospital for treatment of a head injury he received in a street fight when he was 17 and in late years gave him considerable trouble. On Thursday he went into convulsion and died.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 77-78, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**DICKENSON, W.H.**

W. H. Dickenson was born in California in February, 1874

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **DISTIN, William Langmead**



William L. Distin was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 9, 1843, enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War and served in many of its major engagements. Later he was in Illinois National Guard and served as aid-de-camp to Governors Hamilton, Olgesby, and Fifer of that state. He also served a term as Grand Commander of the Republic. On August 7, 1897, President McKinley appointed him the first Surveyor-General of Alaska, which office he held until October 18, 1913. In the fall of 1906 he moved the records, papers, and furnishings of the Governor's Office from Sitka to Juneau, thus finally establishing Juneau as the capital. General Distin died in Chicago, November 20, 1914. Distin Avenue - a short residential street branching of Indian Street in the central part of Juneau. Named for General William Langmead Distin, Surveyor- General of Alaska 1897-1913. The street was first named Farnum Street for Oliver T. Farnum

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akcjuneau/index.html>

### **DONAHER, Mike**



Michael Donaher was born in April 1858 in Ireland. He immigrated to the United States in 1874 and came to Alaska in 1883 where he worked as a miner.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **DORAN, James W.**

James Doran was born in March 1855 in England. He immigrated to the United States in 1866 and lived in Juneau continuously from 1893 where he worked as a druggist. Mr. Doran had many friends in the city and nearby communities and was a member of many organizations and lodges. He died on July 18, 1913.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, March 18, 1933.*

### **DRANGE, Oliver J.**

Oliver Drange was born in Norway in December 1870. He immigrated to the United States in 1892. He came to Juneau in 1900 and started a fish business that became the Juneau Cold Storage Company. Oliver Drange died in Seattle on December 14, 1940.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**DUFFY, James D.**

James Duffy, pioneer carpenter in Juneau died at St Ann's Hospital on August 29, 1920 as the result of cancer of the stomach. He has no surviving relatives as far as known.

*Daily Alaska Empire, August 30, 1920*

**DULL, Thomas**

Thomas Dull was born in Springtown, Pennsylvania on October 11, 1872. He came to Juneau in 1899 and made his home there except for a short time in Dawson country. He was employed first at the Juapia Gold Mining Company in the lower Gold Creek Basin as a miner, then for a number of years worked with Robert Keeny on his pile driver. Mr. Dull died on October 18, 1946 in Juneau.

*1920 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1930 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1940 U.S. Federal Population Census  
Daily Alaska Empire, October 1, 1946*

**EVOY, Patrick**

Patrick Evoy was born in Ireland in June 1846 and immigrated to the United States in 1869. He died at St Ann's Hospital on September 20, 1924.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, September 20, 1924*

**EPSTEYN, David A.**

David Epsteyn was born in September 1859 in New York. He was a prominent resident of Juneau for seventeen years. He died in San Francisco, California on March 18, 1915.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, March 19, 1935*

**EWING, S. Howard**

S. Howard Ewing was the Juneau agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Ewing was on the company's vessels as freight clerk and purser for several years before 1910 when he became resident agent in Juneau first for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and then for its successor, the Pacific Steamship Company. He left Juneau in 1918 and joined the John D. Spreckles Company at San Francisco in connection with its oriental steamship service. Ewing Way - runs from South Franklin Street to Gastineau Avenue opposite the Juneau Cold Storage. The area was dedicated for street purposes by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company on February 28, 1913, and the street was probably named for S. Howard Ewing

*<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akcjuneau/index.html>, Daily Alaska Empire, May 1, 1916*

**FISK, Frederick M.**

Fred Fisk was born in August, 1878 in Pennsylvania. He came to Alaska in 1897 where he worked in the restaurant business.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**FORREST, G.M.**

**FREMMING, Frank**

Frank Fremming was born in Germany around 1864. He came to Alaska around the turn of the century and lived in Southeast Alaska ever since then. His chief occupation was prospecting and mining. Most of his activities were in the Berner's Bay district. He died in St Ann's Hospital of ailments incidental to advanced age on October 27, 1931.

*Daily Alaska Empire, October 28, 1931*

**GARNER, Fred J.**

Fred Garner was born in January 1870 in Australia. He immigrated to the United States in 1873.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**GEORGE, Martin**

Born in St. Ives, Cornwall, England, Mr. George came to the United States at the age of 19 and spent the next 10 years in the west. He was engaged in mining in Nevada, Arizona, and California for several years. In 1889 he moved to Utah where he was married. He resided there until 1897 when he moved with his family to Juneau.

Mr. George came to Alaska in 1897 and has made his home in Juneau since that time except for a period of about five years which were spent in Sitka.

Mr. George had been a Federal employee for a quarter of a century, almost his entire career in Alaska being spent in the Survey Bureau of the Land Office. He entered it at Sitka in 1901 as draftsman and prior to that time had been U.S. Mineral Surveyor and Deputy U.S. Surveyor. He was promoted to Chief Draftsman in 1902 and for 20 years was technical and administrative head of the office force under the Surveyor General. He served under every Surveyor General that Alaska had.

On June 15, last, Mr. George was promoted to Office Cadastral Engineer and on June 10 took over the work of the Surveyor General when that position was consolidated with the Bureau of Surveys. He was a graduate mining engineer.

Martin George died in Juneau, Alaska December 27, 1925.

*Daily Alaska Empire, December 28, 1925*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p 103-104, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**GEORGE, Thomas H.**

Thomas George was born in July 1850 in England. He immigrated to the United States in 1873 and came to Alaska in December 1893. He worked as a mining engineer.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**GEORGE, Wallis S**

Wallis George was born on September 15, 1891 at Park City Utah, son of Martin and Caroline George. He was educated in the public and high schools of Juneau. A former high school teacher once described him as "a dreamy eyed youngster with a quick answer to questions asked him."

The youth had the ambition and the foresight to learn something about commercial administration in the Portland, Oregon Business College. In 1911, he began his own career in Juneau as a bookkeeper in the B.M. Behrends store and bank. After about a year, Mr. George engaged in a furniture business which he sold in 1918, and returned for a short time to the Behrends Bank, for this was very short of help due in part to World War I conditions. Shortly

afterwards he went with the Juneau Cold Storage Company, as bookkeeper.

This was the turning point for Mr. George was quickly impressed with the commercial possibilities of cold storage in connection with the fishing industry. The original plant of the Juneau Cold Storage Company was less than two hundred thousand pounds capacity. He found associates and the needed capital and the Juneau Cold Storage Company initiated an expansion program. Additions were made to its plants that increased capacity to four million pounds. In 1945 plans were under completion to increase this to nine million pounds.

Wallis S. George is an important buyer of fish and other products for firms in San Francisco, California, Chicago, Illinois, Detroit, Michigan, New York City and other large centers of population in the United States. He likewise represents the Coca-Cola Company, one of the only two agents in southeastern Alaska, and is also a distributor of Olympia and Budweiser beverages. He is one of the promoters of the Baranof Hotel and acts as its treasurer and secretary.

Mr. George is the director of the First National Bank and is financially interested in other enterprises and organizations. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and Masons. He is a member of the Washington Athletic Club of Seattle as well as the Arctic Club there.

He was married first in 1913; Maybelle Burkland and they became parents of Wallis Searle Jr. (deceased) and Maybelle Louise George. Mr. George married (second) in 1945, Mrs. Alleine Council, who is the mother of a daughter, Carol Ann Council.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3, p 113-114, by Ferrell, Ed. (May 1, 2009)*

### **GRAVES, Henry Sheldon**

Henry Graves was born in Chestertown, New York on March 16, 1873. He came to Alaska from California at the time of the gold rush in "98" and went to Dawson, Y. T. Returning to the coast, he spent several years in Skagway and had a men's clothing store there.

Mr. Graves came to Juneau in the early 1900's. He was married to Miss Mary Alice Smith in 1903 in Juneau. Mr. Graves was in the fur business and for a number of years was employed in the men's department of the former Goldstein Department Store. About 1914 he opened a men's clothing store, the H.S. Graves store on South Franklin Street and operated it until January 1953 when he sold the business to Bill Matheny. In May of that year he and his wife left Juneau to make their home near their daughter on Long Island, New York.

A colorful figure of Alaska's early days, Mr. Graves was known as "Shelley" to his many friends over the territory.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

### **GRENNAN, Geo**

**GRAY, Robert Donerell**



Robert Gray was born in Jefferson, Texas in 1857. He moved to Juneau in 1896 where he was a clerk at the Koehler & James Store. He moved to Skagway in 1898 and was a miner in Atlin and later in the wharf and shipping business at Katalla.

Gray was active in populist politics and was a Democratic representative in the 1913 Territorial House of Representatives.

He died in Texas in the summer of 1917.

*Who's Who in Alaskan Politics: Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884 – 1974. Evangeline Atwood, Robert N. DeArmond p Daily Alaska Empire September 25, 1917*

*Alaska Digital Archives, James Joseph Connors Photograph Collection PCA 457*

**GUNDLUCK, Charles J.**

Charles Gundluck was born in 1856. He joined the IOOF Silver Bow Lodge #2A in Juneau on December 26, 1904. He was a miner

**GUYOT, Samuel**

Samuel Guyot was born in December 1870 in Illinois. He came to Alaska in 1898 and was in Boco De Quandra during the 1900 Census. He was in Juneau in the 1910 Census. Guyot worked as a travelling salesman for Fisher Bros. He died in Oct 1951 or 1952

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**HAIN, George William.**

George Hain was born in January, 1878 in Illinois. He came to Alaska in December 1898 and worked as a barber and proprietor of the Pioneer Barber Shop.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, September 24, 1920*

**HANSEN, Hans Peter**

Hans Hansen, old time Petersburg resident died at the local hospital early Tuesday morning (March 12) at the age of 75. He was born February 1, 1865.

Mr. Hansen first came to Alaska in May, 1886, and engaged in mining. He was in the Gold Rush of 1896, going over the Dyea Trail at the time of the Colorado wreck in Wrangell Narrows. Colorado Reef is named after this wreck. Mr. Hansen was sent down from Juneau to unload ore from the Colorado.

Mr. Hansen worked as foreman under Mr. Harvey at Hattie Camps in the lower part of Duncan Canal. This was in 1905-1906.

Next he went to Wrangell from which point he was dispatched to look over property in the Mill Creek area on the mainland. Following this he was sent to the States and was working on properties, when he was involved in a blast accident, causing him to lose his memory for quite a number of years.

He returned again to Alaska in 1927 and made his home here up to the time of his death, living at his home at Skog's Creek across from Scow Bay.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 116-117, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004*

### **HANSEN, Martin**

Martin Hansen was born in Norway. Leaving school he followed the sea for a number of years and afterward settled in Australia. Soon the gold excitement of California attracted his attention and the early seventies found him among the army of prospectors in the hills of that state. Success attended his labors, but the lure of the rich gold fields of Idaho and Montana again called him northward. Mr. Hansen resided a number of years in Idaho or until the gold stampede in British Columbia and Alaska, when he again joined the hosts of Argonauts who uncovered to the world the hidden wealth of this Northland. Mr. Hansen lived in Juneau engaging in mining and prospecting. Preferring a few close friends to a large acquaintanceship his many acts of charity were as a closed book to the public. During World War I he was a regular subscriber to the Red Cross and Salvation Army, although he sought quietly, the secretary of these organizations to make payment rather than have his name appear on a subscription list. No prospector left his cabin in hunger. He died at St Ann's Hospital in Juneau on October 30, 1920

*Daily Alaska Empire, October 30, 1920. Daily Alaska Empire, November 1, 1920*

### **HARKRADER, George**



George Harkrader was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 29, 1847. He came to Juneau in April 1881 from Sitka, when he went to Fort Wrangell and from there to Cassiar country. After his arrival in Juneau he took up a quartz claim in the Silver Bow Basin and a hillside placer claim. These were located where the Juneau-Alaska or Little Treadwell is now. He was a partner of Henry Coons and Dan Campbell for six years and they took out of their placer in that time over \$75,000. Mr. Harkrader was one of the original owners in the Nevada Creek district, and also had quartz property on Admiralty Island. He spent a considerable amount of money in the development of a coal property on Chatham Straits near Killisnoo, which he still owns. It is considered valuable. He is one of the pioneers of this mining district.

*Alaska Monthly Magazine, Oct-Nov 1907*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 1, p 130, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

### **HARRIS, William J.**



William Harris was a nephew of Richard Harris, who, with his partner, Joe Juneau, were the original settlers of what is now the city of Juneau. After remaining here for several years, Richard Harris went to Montana in 1882 on a visit to his brother and on his return he was accompanied by his nephew, William. The latter worked at Treadwell for a number of years, visited and worked in many of the interior camps and in Nome. Leaving Alaska early in the present century, he went to the outside, and for several years was chief of police of Leadville, Colorado. But the lure of the North was too strong to resist and he returned to Juneau about the year 1908 and again went to work at Treadwell. It was in the year 1911 or 1912 that Emery Valentine, mayor of Juneau, appointed William Harris chief of police of the city.

After serving Juneau for two years as chief of police, Harris resumed his employment at Treadwell, remaining there until the Alaska Juneau began operations, where he has been employed ever since and until overtaken by his final sickness, which came on him nearly three months ago,

since which time he has been in St. Ann's Hospital, where he passed away the last week of February, 1928.

*Alaska Weekly, February 24, 1928*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 1, p 130-131, by Ferrell, Ed (May 1, 2009)*

### **HEID, John Godlove**



John Heid was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio on December 14, 1852. From his native state, he migrated to Denver, Colorado in 1872 where he engaged in mining. He then went to New Mexico for several years prospecting for gold.

At some time in his career he studied law, as he opened a law office in Juneau soon after his arrival on April 11, 1885. He has practiced law since that date, and is today the oldest member of the Alaska Bar Association in active practice.

He was married at Juneau in July 1888, to Henrietta Jensen, a government school teacher. This union produced three daughters: Mrs. V.H. Dupuy, Gertrude and Elizabeth. The family has lived in the same dwelling house in Juneau, where the daughters were born, educated and one married.

Mr. Heid has been continuously engaged in mining and developing the mineral resources of Alaska for the past thirty years, and is perhaps more familiar with the mining conditions in Southeastern Alaska than any other man, having been identified with many of the mineral locations which have in later years been developed into producing mines.

Mr. Heid was Republican National Committeeman of Alaska for eight years and was delegate to the Philadelphia convention when McKinley was nominated for his second term. John Heid also attended the national convention in 1904 when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President.

John Godlove Heid died in San Francisco January 24, 1917. He had gone to that city to argue a case for the Territorial Legislature.

*Daily Alaska Dispatch, Oct. 18, 1914, Jan 24, 1917*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p129-130, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

### **HELLENTHAL, John ALBERTUS (Jack)**

John Helleenthal was born in Holland, Michigan on September 17, 1874. He studied law at Hope College, Holland Michigan and University of Michigan and practiced law in Wyoming and Utah prior to moving to Juneau in 1900. He married Bertha Linsley on Feb 12, 1900. John Helleenthal headed the local bar association and was member of the Democratic National Committee from 1935 to 1940. He was associated with the Alaska Juneau and Alaska-Treadwell mines 1910 - . He was the author of Alaska Melodrama, a descriptive of the Territory. John Helleenthal died at Swedish Hospital in Seattle, Washington on May 25, 1945.

*Who's Who in Alaska Politics: A Biographical Dictionary of Alaska Political Personalities 1884 - 1974, Evangeline Atwood and Robert N. DeArmond, p42*

### **HENDERSON, William T.**

William Henderson was born in Nova Scotia, Canada in June of 1865. He immigrated to the United States in 1890. He came to Juneau in May 1894 and worked at the Ebner Gold Mine in Gold Creek as a mill man in the quartz mill.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**HIEPE, Adolf**

Adolf Hiepe was born in Germany in October 1863. He immigrated to the United States in 1879. He is listed as a fisherman in the Juneau 1910 Census

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**HIRSCH, Simon**

Simon Hirsch was born in Hillesheim, Germany on April 5, 1857. Mr. Hirsch owned the Juneau Liquor Company. He joined the Juneau B.P.O. Elks Lodge 420 in Juneau on March 15, 1911. He had lived in the Territory for about 30 years of which 12 were in Juneau. He died June 11, 1930 in Portland, Oregon.

*Daily Alaska Empire, June 12, 1930*

**HOLLMER, Hans**

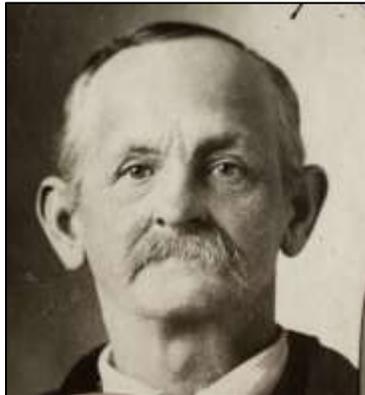
Hans Hollmer was born in April 1871 in Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1878 and came to Juneau in October 1899 where he worked as a hotel clerk.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**HOOKER, Charlie E.**

Charles Hooker was born in 1872 in Ohio. He lived in Skagway beginning in 1897 and moved to Juneau in 1902 where he worked for the A.J. B. Caroo Company as Secretary -Treasurer. He died on July 25, 1952 at the age of 81 years.

*1920 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**HOWE, George A.**

George Howe was born at Hallowell, Maine in 1848. He came to San Francisco by rail, 1869. There until 1886 when for ten years he made trips to Alaska on sealing and trading schooners. Came to Cook Inlet and established a trading post at Shutna River near Tyonic. Went to Old Knik spring of 1895 and established a trading post. Was there two years. Started back to San Francisco but while at Juneau was called to Seattle to join expedition of Major Glenn over Portage Pass to the Cook Inlet country, his mission being to search for pass to Cook Inlet for a railroad. Thirty soldiers were in the party. Was with Glenn for three months over ground where Anchorage now is, and other points on Cook Inlet.

Went back to Juneau and brought Prof Georgeson to Kenai to survey government far land. Then went with him to Kodiak for same purpose, finishing work in 1898. Then went to Seattle and took U.S. Com. Wiggins to Rampart season of 1899. Took first thawing machine to that country. Mined on Hunter creek. From there to Nome, spring of 1900. There two years and then went back to Juneau, from which point he operated in different lines until 1915 when he came to Anchorage and has resided in Anchorage ever since.

*Pathfinder, November 1919*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 1, p 143, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**HUDSON, Michael Sylvester**

Michael Hudson was born on March 30, 1877 at Irwin Pennsylvania. He came to Alaska with his parents, brothers and sisters in November 1894 from Palmer, Washington. He lived in Juneau from 1894 to 1897 and moved to Skagway from 1897 to 1899 He returned and settled in Douglas in 1899. In 1901 he and his partner C.F. Anderson hit a good strike at their mine at Nevada Creek on Douglas Island. Michael married Laura Tufte on August 21, 1916. They had a son Edward S. and daughter Laura Dorothy. At one time Michael was Mayor of Douglas.

*Alaska Gold Rush Pioneers of Juneau Douglas Area 1880-1921 p45*  
*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**HUNTER, Earle Leslie**

Earle L. Hunter was born in Mondovi, Wisconsin in 1872 came to Wrangell in March 1898 and moved to Juneau and Douglas in 1899. During his lifetime in Alaska, he served as a mariner, was a Deputy Customs Collector from 1898 to 1903, was a member of the Juneau City Council in 1905 to 1906, Juneau postmaster from 1912 to 1916, a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1921, and was in charge of the Bureau of Fisheries fleet at the time of his death on September 3, 1935. He had Master's papers for vessels for waters from Puget Sound to and including southeastern and southwestern waters of Alaska. He married Emma Lulu Miller, originally from Oregon, in 1899.

*Gastineau Channel Memories 1880-1959 p. 233*  
*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**IRVINE, James J.**

James Irvine was born in May 1872 in Canada. He immigrated to the United States in 1888 and was listed as a miner in the 1910 Skagway Census.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**JAMES, Allen**

Allen James came to Juneau in 1899 from Montana. He lived on the Gastineau Channel until the Klondike excitement and then stampeded to the interior where he spent several years. He died in his cabin on Douglas Island on October 29, 1920.

*Daily Alaska Empire, October 30, 1920*

**JONES, Livingston F. (Rev)**

Livingston Jones was born in New Jersey in June 1864. The Reverend Mr. Jones was one of the most popular ministers ever to serve in Alaska where he was Presbyterian missionary pastor to the Tlingit Indians with headquarters at Juneau. Nearly everyone in Juneau knew him and liked him. He lived in Juneau from 1891 and when he left in 1913 he was known throughout the territory. He wrote two books on Alaska during his long residence, "A Study of the Tlingit's of Alaska," and "Indian Vengeance - A True Romance". He died at Fresno California on August 27, 1928.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, August 28, 1928*

**KELBY, James E**

**KELLY, Milo**



Milo Kelly was born in Wausau, Wisconsin, January 5, 1866, where his father was engaged in the lumber business. He received a common school education in his native town, later taking an advanced course in Milwaukee.

In 1884 Mr. Kelly went to Nogales, Arizona, where he was for three years interested in a smelter. In 1887 he came to Washington, organized the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Co. and operated this mine until 1895. In 1896 he came to Alaska, locating near Juneau, and for nine years prospected and operated mines, later went to Copper River District and for six years prospected and developed copper properties. In 1910 Mr. Kelly came to Cook Inlet and was one of the first operators in the Willow Creek mining district.

Mr. Kelly is a coal operator of many years' experience and from the first has taken an active interest in the development of the black diamond in the Matanuska District. He was one of the first men to interest Congress in the Alaska coal fields.

While in Washington, he was elected from Pierce County as a member of the third State legislature and served with excellent satisfaction to his constituents. He was elected from the Third Division as a member of Alaska's first legislature and is the author of some of the more important laws on our statutes.

Mr. Kelly died in Seattle, Washington, September 9, 1943.

*The Pathfinder, Dec. 1919*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3, p 176, by Ferrell, Ed. (May 1, 2009)*

*Alaska Digital Archives, James Joseph Connors Photograph Collection PCA 457*

**KENNEDY, John**



John Kennedy was born in Alaska in August of 1879. Worked as a waiter and bartender

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**KERN, James P.**

James Kern was born in Indiana around 1860. He lived in Douglas and worked as a miner.

*1920 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**KIRBERGER, Ernest**

Ernest Kirberger was born in Warren, Pa. Juneau 21, 1880. He went as a young man with the University of Pennsylvania on a geology expedition on the Tetlin Trail in Northwest Canada, 55 years ago. He had planned to be a Shakespearean actor, but was so intrigued with the country that he decided to return north.

He first went to Wrangell where he met Fred Sepp, and became his partner in mild curing salmon and fishing. From there they went to Kake and started a cannery, and the Keku Trading Company. Sepp was drowned and Kirberger took over his business. He was a great favorite of the Thlinget Indians who initiated him into the tribe and gave him the name of "Dook Dooth," meaning "a strong man".

When his Kake store burned in 1924 he lost many valuable Indian curios but immediately made plans for a new building which he opened in 1928. He also served as postmaster. He also encouraged young people to go to school and become leaders in their communities.

Ernest Kirberger died in Seattle on July 11, 1955.

*Alaska Weekly July 29, 1955*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3 p 178-179, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**KNAPP, Calvin D.**

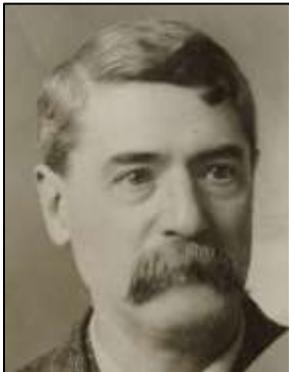
Calvin Knapp was born in Virginia in October 1853. He came to Alaska in August 1894 and was proprietor of a hotel.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**KNUDSON, Thomas**

Thomas Knudson came to Alaska in 1893 and in 1896 staked a 320 acre homestead where he engaged in ranching and the dairy business. In 1905 when Knudson was granted patent he was said to have been the first Alaskan homesteader to secure title to his ground... He was a member of the Juneau City Council in 1920 He died in Juneau on February 27, 1931 at the age of 65.

*<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akcjuneau/index.html>, Daily Alaska Empire, February 27, 1931*

**KOHN, Sam**

Sam Kohn was born in December 1850 in Louisiana. He was a pioneer of Alaska since 1884 and in Juneau off and on, for the past 20 years. He had prospected in Cassiar and represented the old school of prospectors and pioneers whose latchstring was always on the outside. Kohn died on March 13, 1918 at St. Ann's Hospital in Juneau.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 164, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004)*

**LAWSON, William**

William Lawson was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, December 27, 1843. He moved west at an early age, came to Juneau late 1881 or early 1882. A skilled carpenter and boat builder, he erected a number of Juneau's early business buildings and, like nearly everyone else in the country at that

time, engaged in mining on the side. About 1904 he settled with others near Cape Fanshaw and the community there was known for a time as Lawson. Returning to Juneau, he served as Street Commissioner during one of the administrations of Mayor Emery Valentine. In 1922 Lawson became blind and entered the Pioneer's Home at Sitka. In 1930 he was sent to Morningside Hospital near Portland and died there on January 29, 1932. Lawson Creek - on Douglas Island, draining into Gastineau Channel opposite Juneau. Named for William Lawson, an early resident of Juneau and Douglas. In 1881 the miners called this Lazard Creek, probably for N.B. Lazard who located mining claims near it. It was also known as Big Creek and Falls Creek. The name Lawson first appeared in the mining records of 1894.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akcjuneau/index.html>

### **LAYTON, William**

William Layton was born in England in March 1864 and immigrated to the United States in 1886. He came to Juneau in the early days of the city and was interested for many years in boat building and carpentering. He was also a fisherman and owned several boats at various times. William Layton died on July 28, 1834.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1920 U.S. Federal Population Census Daily Alaska Empire, July 30, 1934*

### **LEBLANC, David**

### **LEWIS, William H.**

### **LINDAHL, John P.**

John Lindahl was born in Sweden in July 1843 and immigrated to the United States in 1880. He came to Alaska in 1899 and was listed as a carpenter in Skagway in the 1900 and 1910 Census

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **LUCAS, Walter Thomas.**

### **LUND, Lewis "Louie"**

Lewis Lund was born in July 4, 1859 in Norway and immigrated to the United States in 1884. He came to Juneau in May 1889 and established the first transfer company, Alaska Transfer Company and was for years the only man who handled wood, freight and ashes. He was a friend of all and all were his friends. He never turned down a request for anything worthwhile and hundreds of dollars were charged off his books yearly on account of "unpaid" for work, coal or wood. He was familiarly known as the "set-um-up-kid" because of his generosity. He was a friend of the "girls" in the dance halls and the other employees. If misfortune overtook any of his friends he administered to them or had it done and he paid the bills. His word was as good as his note, in fact better, as he did not like to put his name on any paper.

He owned one of the first Model T Fords in Juneau that he used in his business for years. Even after "snappier" models came out the transfer man stuck to his Model T and the machine and driver became landmarks in the community.

He died in Juneau on January 30, 1936 at age 76.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, January 31, 1936*

**LUNDQUIST, Elmer W.**

Elmer Lunquist was a miner who was killed in March, 1917, while working for the Alaska Juneau Mining Company, as a result of entering a drift too soon after a round of shots had been fired and was overcome by powder fumes. He had also worked for the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company.

*Anchorage Daily Times, March 27, 1917*

**LYMONS, Thomas W.**

**MACCAUSH, Neil M.**

Neil MacCaush was born in 1857. He applied for membership in IOOF Silver bow Lodge #2A in Juneau on February 8, 1899. He was a miner.

**MAGG, Lewis**

**MALONEY, John F. Sr.**



John Maloney was an Alaskan lawyer, businessman, and politician, including mayor of Juneau, Alaska from 1905 to 1906. He was born in Fairbault, Minnesota in May 1860 according to the 1910 census but his birthplace has been reported as Maine in the year 1857 and 1859. In 1885 Maloney came to Alaska, stopped briefly in Sitka, and then settled in Juneau where he practiced law for approximately 20 years. He was also a principal stock holder in the Alaska Electric Light and Power Company, the Juneau Ferry & Navigation Company, the Dalton Trail Company and Porcupine Trading Company. He was a partner with Jack Dalton in several mining claims in the Porcupine mining district in the Chilkat River Valley.

Maloney is best known for being one of the founders of the Alaska Electric Light & Power (AEL&P), an important Juneau business since 1893. He was also affiliated with the Treadwell Gold Mine, representing the mine's company in legal issues. Maloney was the president of AEL&P from 1905 until his death on June 1, 1919 at Palo Alto, California.

*Gastineau Channel Historical Society, Winter 1986*

**MARGARIE, E.J.**



E. J. Margarie was born in England in 1870 and came to Juneau in the 1880's. For some time he was chief electrician for the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company at Douglas. Afterwards for 20 years he was manager of Alaska Electric Light and Power company and for a considerable time was manager of the Juneau Ferry and Navigation Company, which provided boat service between Juneau and Douglas. He left Juneau with his family in July 1917 to make his home in California. He died in early September 1930 in Oakland, California at the age of 65

*Daily Alaska Empire, September 11, 1930*

**MARKS, Anton**



Anton Marks was born in 1877 in Austria. He immigrated to the United States around 1867. He worked as a miner in Douglas and discovered Ready Bullion Beach.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MARTIN, David**



David Martin was born in England 63 years ago and moved to San Francisco with his parents when a small child. He first came to Alaska in 1869, landing at Wrangell and going to the Cassair country, from there by way of the Stickine River in 1871. He returned to Alaska and lived subsequently at Wrangell, Haines and Sitka, at which place he was interested in business with his father.

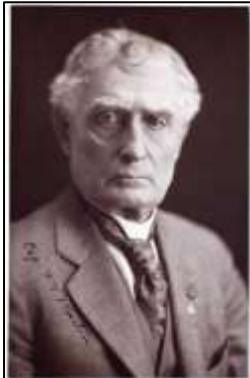
In 1881 he came to Juneau and established a general merchandise store where Winter & Pond are now located. He did a big business for a number of years, but later gave it up. Since that time he has been engaged in the fur business in Juneau. He had lived her continuously since 1881, with the exception of one trip made to Nome where he spent about a year. Before coming to Alaska he and a brother were engaged in the theatrical business in San Francisco.

Martin died April 3, 1916 at St. Ann's Hospital from a complication of organic troubles.

*Daily Empire, April 3, 1916*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 178, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004*

**MARTIN, Jacob T. (Captain)**



Jacob Martin was born in South Bend, Indiana on October 15, 1842. He was married to Miss Sadie M Shepherd in Elko, Nevada on December 6, 1875. They moved to Sitka on April 13, 1885 and to Treadwell from 1885 to 1890 and then to Juneau. He worked as a steamboat pilot, was a Deputy U.S. Marshal in 1896 and Juneau City Marshal from 1911 to 1914. He was the first president of the Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6.

News of the death of Capt. J. T. Martin, Alaskan pioneer and police chief of Juneau reached Charles E. Naghel here through a letter from E. R. Jaeger of Pasadena, California, in which city the former Juneauite was residing.

According to the letter written by Mr. Jaeger, the aged man had shown signs of failing on New Year's Day, at which time Jaeger had visited him.

*Alaska Press, Jan 25, 1935*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 179, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004*  
*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**MCCLOSKY, James**

James McClosky was born in Madison Wisconsin and came to Juneau from Montana in 1896 and remained in Juneau with the exception of two years spent in Atlin country as a miner. He was well known throughout the Territory and was active in civic life in Juneau. He served a term as Chief of Police from 1925 to 1926 and several terms on the city council. He was active in the Pioneers and served as a trustee to the Pioneer Home.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**MCCOY, Joe****MCDONALD, Thomas**

Thomas McDonald was born in Canada in November 1863. He immigrated to the United States in January 1881 and came to Alaska in January of 1894. He lived in Juneau, Ketchikan and Sitka where he worked as a prospector, miner and fisherman. He died in Juneau on April 14, 1930.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, April 15, 1930*

**MCDONALD, James F.**

James McDonald was born in Canada around 1885. He immigrated to the United States in 1901. His occupation listed on the 1920 Juneau Census was a diver.

*1920 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MCKENNA, James Adelbert**

James McKenna was born December 16, 1876, most likely in Fargo, North Dakota although it has also reported to be Miles City, Montana. He attended public school in Juneau from 1886 to 1889 and then he and his brother Emmett attended seminary training in Victoria B.C from 1889-1896.

In March 1897 he and his father departed on the Steamship Rustler bound for the Yukon Gold Fields. His father died in Bennett City in June 1899 while they were on their way out from Dawson and James returned to the gold fields where he had a claim at Hunker Creek. He returned to Juneau in September 1901.

The November 15, 1911 Douglas Island News reported that McKenna would retire as wharfinger and general manager at the Juneau Ferry and Navigation Company's wharf in Douglas on that date. He then moved to

Juneau where he went into the mercantiling business and then real estate.

James McKenna died in Portland Oregon on December 20, 1918 while traveling with his family to Alabama.

*Ancestry.com, Daily Alaska Empire, December 21, 1918*

### **MCKINNON, Lauchlin (Lockie)**

Lauchlin, known all his life as "Lockie" was born in 1866, at Lake Ainslie, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and died in Juneau in 1946. His wife Martha Maline Lokke was born in Norway in 1870,

His parents, Archibald Neil MacKinnon and Mary MacLeod lived on the family farm at Lake Ainslie, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The family had come over from Scotland during the immigration of 1820. Lockie left home when just a teenager and always said he traveled on foot across Canada, through the Cassiar District before arriving at the Stikine River. Lockie traveled down the Stikine and by boat to Juneau. Early in his mining career, he entered into partnership with George Miller and the two mined the Porcupine area in the early 90's

In 1893, Lockie, Jack Horn, John Reed, and another man (probably Miller) formed a party that crossed the Chilkoot Pass from Dyea. They met up with a General Funston who was touring Alaska on behalf of the Smithsonian Institute as a government representative. At the foot of Lake Laberge, they built boats. They sailed down the Yukon River, passed Five Fingers and proceeded down as far as Forty Mile. During the winter of 1895-96, Lockie and Miller erected the Circle City Hotel in Juneau on Third Street between Seward and Franklin. It contained 80 rooms, a bar and dining room and was named for Circle City in the Yukon.

In 1896, Lockie was in Seattle to secure maids for the hotel. Martha Lokke and a Scandinavian friend were hired and came to Juneau. Martha related in later years that "two weeks later I foolishly married the man." Lockie's partner, George Miller, turned to Martha's friend, just before the ceremony and said, "Let's us get married." This may have been one of the first double ring ceremonies in the Territory.

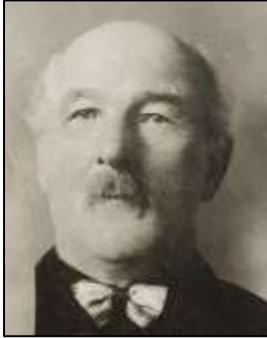
Lockie was one of four discoverers of the Atlin gold fields in 1897. They went in over the snow from Juneau, via the Taku River and Atlin Lake. News of their rich discovery reached the "outside" in August of that year and then the rush for Atlin started. In the winter of '98, Lockie and Fritz Miller, George's brother, drove the first herd of cattle over the Chilkoot Pass to Dawson.

Martha and Lockie welcomed their first child in 1897, James Simpson MacKinnon, named in honor of the well-known doctor of the time, James Kidd Simpson. Earlier, Simpson had saved Lockie's life following an explosion and cave-in at the Ebner Mine. Martha and Lockie welcomed, as legend goes, the "first white twins in the territory" in 1901. John Neil Donald and Thron Rudolph Lokke were born in the family home which was located on a portion of the land on which the MacKinnon Apartments now stands. Rudolph was unable to survive the diphtheria epidemic in 1911. John Neil Donald later changed his name to Donald Lokke MacKinnon.

Following Rudolph's death, Martha and Lockie returned to Juneau and took over the management of the Zynda Hotel (later renamed the Juneau Hotel) on Main Street. In 1926, the MacKinnons built the apartment house located at Third and Franklin. It was billed as "Juneau's first modern apartment house." It was enlarged during the 1960's and is presently being remodeled once again. The MacKinnons resided continuously in Juneau except for four years at Cleary Creek near Fairbanks and two years in Seattle MacKinnon.

The pioneer MacKinnons resided at the MacKinnon Apartments until their deaths. They were both active in the Juneau community, including memberships at Northern Light Presbyterian Church, Pioneers of Alaska, Elks, Eastern Star and Lockie was a trustee of the Pioneers' Home in Sitka for many years.

**MEIER, John**



John Meier was born in Switzerland in 1843 and immigrated to the United States in 1862 and to Alaska in 1885

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MELIN, Charles G.**

Charles Melin came to Juneau in 1887 and worked as a laborer.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MILLER, Joseph**

Joseph Miller was born in October 1866 in Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1881.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MILLER, James M.**

James M. Miller was born in 1855 at Marietta, Ohio, and came to the north in 1898 when he and his wife went to Dawson and from there to Nome where they lived for several years coming out to Juneau seventeen years ago.

Mr. Miller was manager for the Frye-Bruhn meat market in Juneau for over eight years. Three years ago he was appointed deputy United States Marshal for Skagway. Mr. Miller was afterwards appointed as jailer.

Mr. Miller died March 8, 1920 in Skagway. A wife and son James, Jr. survive him. An older son, Raymond, passed away several years ago at Juneau at the age of 14 years. He was the first white child born in Nome.

*Alaska Daily Capital, March 9, 1920*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 1, p222-223, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**MINCKLER, Geo W.**

**MOORE, John Arthur**

John Moore was born in Scotland in September 1849. He immigrated to the United States in 1864 and came to Juneau in May of 1874. He worked as a miner at Treadwell.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MOORE, George B.**

George Moore was born in May 1876 in California. He came to Juneau in May 1894 and worked as a miner.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MOORE, John S.**

John Moore was born in December 1878 in California. He came to Juneau in April 1897 and worked as a laborer.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**MORGAN, James P.**

James Morgan was born in Liverpool, England on December 25, 1859. He came to the United States on March 17, 1887 and came to Alaska in April of that year. He lived for 4 years on Unga Island, in Sitka for 4 years and the remainder in Juneau. He was a miner and while working for George Doll his leg was badly injured and he had a bad leg for years. He died in Juneau on August 9, 1946.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**NAGHEL, Charles Edward.**

Charles Naghel was born in Roseville, Placer County, California on Feb 15, 1880. He came to Juneau October 3, 1900 where he worked as an accountant and in clerical positions... He was a clerk for the US Surveyor Generals Office. He was married to Annetta Theresa Johnson in Juneau on August 6, 1906. They had three children born in Juneau.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**NICORA, Charles**

Charles Nicora was born in Italy in October 1867. He immigrated to the United States in 1888 and came to Alaska in 1892. He lived in Douglas and Juneau where he worked as a miner.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**NORDAHL, Jacob**

Jacob Nordahl was born in Alesund, Norway in 1873 and came to the United States in 1892. He came to Alaska in April 1894 where he settled in Juneau, except for a short time at the Westward. He followed the mining game and in the early days was a machinist in the Treadwell and Mexican Mines and later at the Alaska Juneau Mine. He lived in Douglas and Juneau. He died in Juneau on August 31, 1925.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch, Daily Alaska Empire, August 31, 1925*

### **NORTHRUP, Willard E.**



Willard Northrup was born in 1850 in New York State. He came north to Wrangell in 1877 and went into the Cassiar. In the fall of 1879 he went to Sitka and spent that winter at Sitka Hot Springs with seventeen other Cassiar miners. In the Navy census of April 1880, he is listed as an American citizen, age 30. In the summer of 1880 he was prospecting in Southeastern Alaska and he may have been the man whom George Pilz sent to the Taku River. He was in Juneau in 1881 but did not claim any mining ground in the immediate vicinity. He seems to have made Juneau his headquarters while prospecting at Windham Bay, Berners Bay and the Glacier Bay country. He was also one of the first to work the beach placers between Lituya Bay and Yakutat beginning in 1887. In 1892 Northrop went to the Yukon and in 1895 he was briefly in Juneau enroute back to the Interior.

He was said to have been one of the first to reach Dawson after the Klondike strike and apparently he did fairly well there. He also worked as a steam engineer.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

### **NOWELL, Willis Everett**

Willis Nowell was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in April 1859. He came to Alaska in 1900. He was an internationally known virtuoso violinist when he came to visit his father, Thomas Nowell, in Juneau at age 41. He abruptly switched careers and went into mining operations with his family. Later he entered the steamship business and was agent for the Alaska Steamship Company at Juneau for almost a quarter of a century. It should be noted he continued playing the violin delighting local audiences at special occasions throughout his time in Juneau. He died in Seattle, Washington on November 11, 1942.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch, 1900 U.S. Federal Population Census Alaska Historical Collection, Nowell Family Papers ca. 1883-1950 MS 181*

### **OHMAN John Oscar**

Oscar Ohman was born in Sweden in April of 1859. He immigrated to the United States in 1879 and came to Alaska in 1879. He was a saloon keeper in Douglas

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **OLD JOE (China Joe)**



Chew Chung Thui, (1834 – 1917) known to most as “China Joe” or Joe the Baker” immigrated from China to Victoria, British Columbia in 1864. Later in 1864 he moved to a mining camp in Boise Idaho.

His Chinese name is not known exactly and varies from source to source:

- As Hie in Juneau in 1881
- Chew Chung Thui
- Hi Chung in Juneau newspapers of 1892 and 1894 and upon joining the “87” Pioneers Association
- Lee Hing
- Ting Tu Wee or Chung Thui when registering under Chinese Registration Act of 1893
- Joe Ching Choy when joining the Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6

In 1874, Joe followed the Gold Rush back to British Columbia and set up a bakery and general store around Dease Lake. He was known for fair prices especially around 1875 when the Stikine froze and created a food shortage in the Yukon. Joe possessed the only supply of flour. Rather than use the opportunity to make a profit, he opted to ration his materials to the miners based on their needs, asking only that he be repaid when the shortage ended. In 1879 Joe came to Wrangell and purchased the abandoned steam liner Hope and built a restaurant and bakery in the hull and rented out the staterooms. The business worked well for about a year until Wrangell began to decline. Joe then moved to Sitka where he operated a bakery.

He arrived in Juneau, then named Rockwell in 1881 where he bought half of a town lot at the corner of Third St and Main St for \$60. He opened a bakery and resided there for 36 years.

In May of 1882, the United States government signed the Chinese Exclusion Act into law. The persecution and violence that followed drove many Chinese people from towns and cities across America. Anti-Chinese sentiment reached the boiling point on August 6, 1886. On this date all Chinese were rounded up at gunpoint and loaded aboard two schooners and sent south. When the mob came for Joe, they found his bakery surrounded by men, whose lives he had saved in the Cassiar who were holding loaded guns of their own. China Joe remained to become the only person of Chinese descent in Juneau and one of its leading citizens. He became a charter member of the "87" Alaska Pioneers Association and Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6.

He passed away in 1917 of heart failure and was buried at the Evergreen Cemetery in Juneau, Alaska

*Wikipedia.com, Mark Whitman, 2011, Alaska Digital Archives ASL-P297-118*

### **ORME, Robert**

Robert Orme was born in England in January 1855. He immigrated to the United States in 1868 and came to Alaska in September 1880 where he worked as a seaman and longshoreman.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **OTTERSEN, Charles S.**

Charles Otterson was born in Norway in June of 1862. He immigrated to the United States in 1876 and came to Alaska in 1900 where he worked as a rigger. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery March 29, 1955

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

### **OVERMAN, Evan "Jack"**

Evan Overman, better known as Jack, was born in Iowa in August 1849; He came to Alaska in June of 1884 and came to Juneau in 1887. In 1900 he was in Circle City working as a miner and returned to Juneau where he was a miner for the Alaska Juneau Mining Company. Most recently he had purchased a place at or near Tenakee and had resided there. He died in St Vincent Hospital in Portland, Oregon on February 2, 1931

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, February 3, 1931*

### **PEARCE, G.J.**

**PETERSON, John G.**

John G. Peterson, early Juneau businessman and miner. Born near Hamburg, Germany, October 7, 1861, Peterson was educated in German schools and learned the tinsmith trade. He came to the United States in 1881, worked at his trade in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, then enlisted in the Army where he served for five years, mostly in Indian Territory. Peterson arrived in Juneau in April, 1888, and bought a small shop here. For the next 13 years he operated a tin, stove, and hardware store and devoted his spare time to prospecting. In 1893 he returned to Hamburg and married Miss Marie Jensen

In April 1899, Peterson staked a placer claim on the creek which now bears his name. He called it Cheechako Creek and one of its tributaries Goose Creek, and named the valley Prairie Basin. Later in the same year the lake was called Reservoir Lake in the mining records. By 1905 it had become known as Peterson Lake.

In 1901 Peterson sold his store to devote all of his time to mining. His principal lode claim was half a mile east of the lake and was first reached by trail from Tee Harbor. Later Peterson built his home at Pearl Harbor and hewed out a wagon road from there to the mine, where he installed a three-stamp mill. He operated the mine until shortly before his death which occurred on August 20, 1916. It was afterward operated for several years by Mrs. Peterson and her daughters Irma and Margaret. The present Peterson Lake Trail follows the old wagon road, leaving Glacier Highway at Mile 24. Peterson Lake is located on the mainland 16 miles northwest of Juneau and a mile from tidewater at Tee Harbor

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akcjuneau/index.html>

**POND, Edwin. Percy.**

E. Percy Pond was born in California in May 1872, according to the 1900 Juneau Federal Census, although he may have been born in Portland, Oregon and moved to California at an early age. With his friend Lloyd Winter he operated one of the pioneer businesses of Juneau, Winter and Pond Photographers. Their friendship first began in California where as lads they had met during the pioneer era. The two young men were in Alaska during the gold rush and

established their photography shop in 1893 and the business has operated continuously since that time. Their partnership is considered the oldest in Alaska. The two partners gathered a rich library of photographs of Alaska's early history that are priceless historical documents today. Percy Pond died at St Ann's Hospital on June 1, 1943 at the age of 71.

*Alaska Daily Empire, June 2, 1943*

**POTTS, Joseph**

Joseph Potts, a native of Germany and old timer in Douglas died on May 24, 1916 of consumption. He was about 60 years old and unmarried.

*Daily Alaska Empire, May 25, 1916*

**PULVER, Ernest Lee**

Ernest Pulver was born in New York on February 14, 1870. He was a watchmaker who worked for Emery Valentine. Mr. Pulver was the heir to Emery Valentines estate which included the jewelry store. He was killed in an accident when he fell down the stairs to the furnace room in the Valentine Building on February 23, 1931.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, February 23, 1931*

**RALONDO, Peter****RAYMOND, Harry J.**

Mr. Raymond was born in New York State in 1871 and resided there into young manhood. He was a graduate pharmacist but did not follow that profession after coming west.

He came to San Francisco in 1895. There he met and became associated with Mr. McBride. It was through the latter that he came to Sum Dum in 1897 as storekeeper for the Sum Dum Mining Company. In 1898 he returned to San Francisco and was married, bringing his wife back to Sum Dum. He came to Juneau in 1901, making this his home while he represented Alaska for the largest wholesale hardware firm on the Pacific coast. In 1912 he organized the H.J. Raymond Company which was operated here until 1917. Later he was connected with the Alaskan Hotel.

In 1923 he went to Bell Island Hot Spring near Ketchikan and opened a health resort. Selling out there in 1925, he returned here and went to Baranof where he opened a general merchandise business and hot springs.

In his residence there, Mr. Raymond took an active part in civic as well as business affairs. He was a member of the City Council a number of times. He was also active in the Elks Lodge for many years.

Mr. Raymond passed away in Juneau, Wednesday, December 26<sup>th</sup> from effects of blood poisoning, originating from a slight injury received some two weeks ago. He was 57 years of age, and is survived by a widow.

*Daily Alaska Empire, December 26, 1928*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 1, p 260-261, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**RECK, John**

John Reck was born in Elkador, Claydon County, Iowa on April 12, 1865. At the age of 13 he left home to shift for himself. When he was 18 years of age, he learned the meat business and came west to Tacoma, Washington, in 1886, where he lived until 1897. At that time he was sent to Juneau by the firm he worked for to take over a meat market owned by the company. The butcher had taken off for the Klondike. John expected to stay for only a few months. But the company never sent a replacement. "And I have been here ever since," Reck told a reporter when the business man was interviewed on his 75<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1940.

Mr. Reck married Marie Ann Rieck in Strawberry Point, Iowa on October 3, 1888. She was born June 20, 1867 in Kitchner, Ontario. This union produced four children. Mary Ann Reck died on December 5, 1940 in Juneau, Alaska.

Mr. Reck was prominent in the life of Juneau. He had served four times as councilman on the Municipal Council of Juneau, and in 1914-1915 was mayor of the city. He was also the president of the Juneau Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Reck was head of the Alaska Meat Company in Juneau, which business he had conducted for many years. In 1912 he became interested in the First National Bank of Juneau, and was a director of that institution until 1915, when he was elected president of the bank.

*Daily Alaska Empire, Apr 12; Dec 6, 1940*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2, p 268-269, by Ferrell, Ed (May 1, 2009)*

**RECK, William J.**

William Reck was born in Tacoma, Washington on April 15, 1892 and came to Juneau with his family in April 1898. His father John Reck owned a butcher shop and served as Juneau mayor and was president of First National Bank. William attended school in Juneau and became a butcher and worked a number of Juneau shops. He was married to Minnie May Clifton on October 11, 1916 in Juneau. William Reck died in Decatur, Georgia on February 8, 1984 at the age of 91.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**RICE, George L.**

George Rice was born in October 1861 in Ohio. He was listed in the 1910 Juneau Census and worked as a laborer. H was associated with the Kentucky Liquor Company at some point.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**RIELLY, PATRICK**

Patrick Rielly was a native of Ireland and a Juneau resident for about 25 years. He was a miner and prospector and owned a claim in Silver Bow Basin which he worked for many years. He had few intimate friends and spent most of his time at his mine. He died at St Ann's Hospital in Juneau on September 12, 1921 at the age of 70.

*Daily Alaska Empire, September 12, 1921*

**RIPINSKY, Solomon "Colonel"**



Solomon Ripinski was born on April 15, in Rypin, Poland. He received a good European education and studied at some of the best military schools in Europe. Here he acquired a thorough knowledge of draughting and considerable skill in sketching, drawing and painting.

Mr. Ripinski graduated with the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry and being too young to enter the service, visited many of the principal cities of Europe.

Coming to the United States he made a partial tour of the Eastern and Southern States and located at Shreveport, La., where he engaged in merchandise.

He moved to Sacramento, California and opened a studio where he painted several fine oil paintings. After a short residence in California he located at Salem, Oregon, in 1878, and became identified with the State Militia, rising rapidly to the rank of colonel. In 1878 he received from the Oregon State Fair Association and Mechanics fair, at Portland Oregon the, first prize for the emblematic Masonic chart. Under the administration of Governor W.W. Thayer, Mr. Ripinsky was honored with an appointment on His Excellency's staff as aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He is a High Free Mason and a Sir Past Chancellor Commander K. of P. He is also a member of the Arctic Brotherhood.

Colonel Ripinsky came to Alaska in 1884, with the famous Arctic explorer the late Lieutenant Frederick Swatka. Under Attorney-General Haskett he was appointed clerk and in 1885 commissioned to establish a United States Government school in Western Alaska. Transferred from Unalaska to Chilkat, he became principal of the school at that place, and served one term. He was

owner and founder of the townsite of Haines Mission. From 1887 to 1890 he was connected with the Pyramid Harbor salmon cannery, and during the latter year opened a general merchandise store on his own account at Chilkat, Alaska.

In view of his services to the Government, one of the Chilkat Mountains has been named for him; Mount Ripinsky is 3,680 feet high.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 1, p270-272, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

### **ROBINSON, William. Beverly**

William Robinson was born in Chippewa County Michigan on November 25, 1857. He arrived in Douglas on July 16, 1898 and was a miner and prospector. He prospected in Dawson between 1899 to 1900.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

### **RODENKIRCH, F.G.**

### **RUSSELL, Marcus Ellery**



Marcus Russell was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania on September 11, 1856. He first came to Alaska in 1883 and lived in Juneau and Forty-mile, Circle and Dawson. He was a miner and prospector. He made and saved a large quantity of money in the interior before the City of Dawson was organized, then left and returned to Pennsylvania where he was married in 1894 and came West again to Colorado. He invested his earnings in mining and oil stocks in that state before he returned to Alaska the second time.

He lost nearly everything and invested the remainder in property at 9<sup>th</sup> St and Calhoun St, near the Governor's Mansion and a couple of houses that he rented out. Russell served on the Juneau City Council for three terms and was active in many civic organizations. He died in Bakersfield, California October 20, 1926.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch, Daily Alaska Empire, October 21, 1926*

### **RUSTGARD, John**

John Rustgard was born in Norway in 1867. He later attended school in Red Wing, Minnesota and earned a law degree from the University of Minnesota in 1890. He then worked in Minneapolis as a schoolteacher (1890-1892) and lawyer (1892-1900). Rustgard moved to Nome, Alaska where he practiced law, served as mayor (1902) and served two terms as city attorney (1900-1909). He then moved to Juneau where he served as the U.S. District Attorney in the First Judicial Division (1910-1914), had a private law practice (1914-1920), and served as Alaska Territorial Attorney General (1920-1933). He ran for Alaska delegate to the U.S. Congress in 1930. He retired to Babson Park, Florida in 1934 where he died on February 10, 1950.

*Who's Who in Alaskan Politics: Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884 - 1974. Evangeline Atwood, Robert N. DeArmond p 87*

**RYAN, Edward Willis**

Edward Ryan was born in 1881 in Ireland. He came to Juneau in 1898 and worked as a laborer

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**SCHNABEL, William Frederick**

William Schnabel was born on July 2, 1860 in Germany. His parents had immigrated to America and settled in California in 1847. They made a trip to Germany in 1860 and William was born while in the fatherland. He spent his boyhood and young manhood in Jordan Valley, Oregon where he was a cowboy.

William stamped to Dawson, Alaska in the "early days" and to Fairbanks in 1904 where he was appointed deputy marshal. After leaving Fairbanks, William was again appointed deputy marshal of the First division at Wrangell, and served in that capacity until the term of the marshal, under whom he served, expired in 1909. He supposedly rode for a short time with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, where he met Velma P. (unknown maiden name), and his second wife. (He was first married to Hattie L. Ridenbaugh in 1893).

Following his stint in Alaska, William returned to Idaho, settling at his home in the Rockville area.

He died in Caldwell, Idaho on September 28, 1932.

*The Caldwell News-Tribune, 29 September, 1932*

**SHAWMEYER, George****SHERBORNE, George M.**

George Sherborne was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1879. He came to Alaska in 1885 and lived in Juneau and Treadwell working as a carpenter. He died in 1943.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**SHORTHILL, William Werner**

William Werner Shorthill was born October 6, 1870 in Rockford Illinois to Thomas Andrew Shorthill and Sarah Elizabeth Werner. He operated the Olympic News Company in Dyea, Alaska, on Main Street in Dyea Alaska and was Secretary of the White Pass and Yukon Railway in Skagway; he also served as Secretary to Alaska Governor's Walter E. Clark (1909-1913) and John F.A. Strong (1913-1918). Shorthill died on July 26, 1948.

<http://www.ccl.lib.ak.us/uhtbin/cgisirsi.exe/x/x/0/5?searchdata1=ocm57319050>

### **SHOUP, Arthur Glendeninning**



Arthur Shoup was born in Challis, Idaho territory, November 26, 1880 and came to Alaska in July 1897 with his father, James M. Shoup. Arthur was educated in the common schools of Idaho and graduated from Washington State University in Law.

His residency in the territory has been broken only by occasional visits to the states. His father for three years was United States Marshall for the entire Territory of Alaska, and for nine years served as head of the Federal Policing Department of the First Division, living in Juneau. Representative Shoup was Office Deputy Marshal at Ketchikan from 1902 until 1907 and at Sitka in the same capacity from 1907 to 1910. He is a Republican.

Shoup was elected to the First Alaska Legislature two years ago, on a non-partisan ticket and was an author of the Women's Suffrage Act, the first bill passed by the Assembly. Last October, after he had been chairman of the non-partisan convention here he was re-elected to the legislature and in the pre-legislative caucus was supported by his colleagues from the First Division for the speakership, but failed of election by a short few votes. He was honored by being chosen temporary speaker.

Representative Shoup has served without compensation as superintendent of the Territorial Pioneers Home in Sitka since it opened on July 4.

For his unselfish service to the Territory and to humanity, as superintendent of the Pioneers Home at Sitka, without compensation, Representative Shoup was paid high tribute in a complimentary resolution introduced by Representative Driscoll. It was Representative Shoup who first lobbied for the establishment of an institution where the aged and indigent prospectors and miners of Alaska could spend the autumn of their life in comfort. Before the First Legislature convened he conferred with the Delegate to Congress, and the latter succeeded in getting the government's permission to convert the abandoned United States Marine Barracks at the former capital into buildings suitable for the Home. Shoup moved to San Jose, California in 1927 and practiced law. He died in San Jose, California on April 9, 1942.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p291-292, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009  
Alaska Digital Archives, James Joseph Connors Photograph Collection PCA 457*

### **SHRICK, Irwin J.**

Irwin Shrick was born in 1858. He was initiated into the IOOF West Salem #442 of Salem, Ohio on June 10, 1870 and transferred to IOOF Silver Bow Lodge #2A in Juneau on June 7, 1900. He was a jeweler.

### **SLONE, L.A.**

### **SMITH, Edwin Otis**

Edwin Smith was born in May 1849 in Ohio. He came to Alaska in April 1892. He was Editor of the "Alaskan" Sitka newspaper, in Sitka 1897. He purchased William Millmore's Mining Company in 1897.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**SMITH, A.K.**

Arthur Smith was born in New York in March of 1857. He came to Alaska in 1885 and worked at Treadwell as a foreman at the stamp mill.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**SMITH, Thomas Porter**



Thomas Smith was born in Kansas on August 13, 1876. He first came to Juneau on March 15, 1900. He worked as a mariner, fisherman and miner. He celebrated his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1966 at the New York Tavern. At that time he was working as a desk clerk at the Hotel Juneau where he had been employed for 18 years. Porter died on August 28, 1967.

Page 12

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**SOKOLOFF, Harlampy Simon**



Harlampy Sokolof was born in Sitka, Alaska on February 22, 1863. He graduated from the Russian Seminary, in Sitka. He states that "I was hired in Sitka., Alaska on May 29<sup>th</sup> 1881 as interpreter on U.S. Navy vessel Wachusetts, commanded by Capt. Glass. Cruising over waters of Southeastern Alaska destroying the Hootchinoo or whiskey made by natives of Sitka, Juneau, Hoonah, Killisnoo, Klawock, Shakaw and Wrangell & Chilkoot and to free the slaves of the Indian tribes. To also break up witch craft. To break up the hold of the medicine man. Thirteen medicine men were shamed to break them up. The natives were married according to caste and had three and as high as four wives for each chief or huntsman.

I also had experience in 1878 when the Osprey Canadian Gunboat H.M.S. Osprey came to protect the town of Sitka from the massacre of the Indians. Served at watch with my father in protecting the old and young people.

Also had experience with Brown bear, a document which is on file at the Governor's Office in Juneau. Was surveying quartz claim for A.P. Swineford. The party was composed of Russell, Alex Toles... (sp) and myself. The bear broke my arm and leg. I retain the marks to this day. I have acted as court interpreter at Sitka and Juneau in the following languages; Tlingit, Slovenian and Russian."

Harlampy Sokolof married Mary Danilova Kobochev in Sitka on November 11, 1884. They had two children. He lived in Sitka until 1880, Juneau for 30 years, Dyea for 1 year, Skagway for 6 months and Killisnoo for 6 years. HE worked as a Russian Missionary and interpreter.

He was a member of the 1887 Pioneers.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

## SPICKETT, John T.



John T Spickett was born in Bristol England, January 4, 1858. He came to the United States with his parents in 1870. When he was 6 years old, the family moved to Detroit, Michigan.

Attracted by the theatrical profession in his youth, John was both a performer and manager-producer. He made two trips to England as a member of Haverly's Minstrels and in 1891; he had an amusement concession at the Chicago World's Fair.

In 1896 John Spickett organized a touring company and performed at the Juneau Opera House. Leaving Alaska, he went to California and toured the state for two years.

While in California, he married Josephine Charlotte Clark in Sacramento. He and his wife returned to Juneau in 1898 to make their home.

Spickett's first business venture in Juneau was to purchase the Franklin Hotel in 1899, known now as the "Occidental Annex" on Front and Main streets which he conducted until 1905. He then opened a liquor and cigar stand across the street.

Being a staunch Republican, Mr. Spickett was appointed postmaster of Juneau in 1908 and served in that capacity until 1912. In connection with the post office, Mr. and Mrs. Spickett conducted a newsstand and music house. After his term as postmaster, he sold his newsstand to James Barragar and entered the moving picture business.

He opened the Orpheum Rooms, at Main and Willoughby Avenue, which at that time was the finest theater in Alaska. After securing his pictures and starting his show house, Mr. Spickett secured the agency of the Canadian National Railways which he held for a number of years. After closing the Orpheum, he operated the Dream and the Palace, the former being closed and the latter sold three years ago to Lawrence Kubley. Mr. Spickett retired from active business life, after a long and successful theatrical career.

In politics Mr. Spickett was a Republican and was Chairman of the Republican territorial Committee.

Mr. Spickett was the first member to be initiated in Juneau Lodge No. 420 B.P.O. Elks, of which he was a life member, and always took an active part in lodge work, until his health failed. He was one of the first secretaries and through his efforts in the early days, kept the lodge together. Until recent years he always had charge of the minstrel shows of the Elks and the last minstrel show was dedicated to him.

**He was Grand President of the Grand Igloo of Pioneers of Alaska for two years and was President of the local Igloo in 1924, 1925 and 1926, and again in 1930 he was re-elected to the office.**

John T. Spickett died in Juneau, Alaska on July 31, 1932.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p 302 - 304, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**STARR, Thomas J.**

Thomas Starr was born in July 1865 in New Jersey. He died in Juneau on May 14, 1916

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, May 16, 1916*

**STATTERY, James****STEINBECK, William**

William Steinbeck was born in Germany in 1864 and came to the United States in 1865. He first came to Alaska to Juneau in 1898. He was a prospector, laborer, carpenter and a jail guard. He owned the Steinbeck Apartments on 2<sup>nd</sup> St between Harris St and Gold St. Steinbeck died on December, 11, 1936 in St Ann's Hospital.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch, Daily Alaska Empire, December 11, 1936*

**STEPHENS, John Thomas**

John Stephens, who was known as Tom, came to Juneau first in 1885 from his home in upper New York State. Although he was a carpenter by trade, he prospected most of the time while in the North. He first went to the interior during the gold rush of 1897 and three years later went to Nome where he remained for about four years, prospecting and working his trade. From 1904 to 1920 his home was in Juneau. In 1920 the Juneau Elks Lodge wished to send Mr. Stephens to the Elk's Home in the states but he refused to leave Alaska preferring to spend his last days in the Pioneers Home in Sitka where he died on April 11, 1927. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

*Daily Alaska Empire, April 13, 1927*

**STEPHENS, George Edward**

George Stephens was borne in Luzerne, Pennsylvania on February 1, 1881. He first came to Alaska on December 31, 1898 and lived in Douglas and Treadwell where he worked as a stamp mill man

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**STEWART, Murdock Campbell**

Murdock Stewart was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. He came to the United States in 1878 and resided in San Francisco, California where he was married in 1882. He first came to Alaska in 1898 and resided in Ketchikan and Juneau where he worked as a carpenter.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**STOWELL, George**

George Stowell was born in March 1871 in Massachusetts. He came to Alaska in 1896 and was located at Sum Dum in 1900 where he was a miner. He later served as Chief Clerk in the U.S. Surveyor Generals office. Stowell moved to Portland, Oregon in 1916 where he died on August 10, 1919.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, August 23, 1919*

### **STRONG, John Franklin Alexander (J.F.A.)**



John Strong was born in Salmon Creek, New Brunswick, Canada on October 15, 1856. He graduated from the New Brunswick Normal School in 1874. After graduation he spent the next fourteen years working as a store owner and teacher throughout the province. On December 31, 1879 he married Elizabeth A. Aitkens of Fredericton, New Brunswick. The marriage produced three children.

Major Strong was a newspaper man by profession. He had been identified with newspapers in Spokane, Bellingham, Seattle, and Tacoma for many years. In 1896 he married Miss Anna Hall of Seattle, and the next year, 1897, the couple went north to Skagway, the gateway to the Klondike goldfields. His objective point was the Klondike, but Skagway

Was booming in those days and he was soon engaged in writing editorials for an embryo newspaper that had been started there. "Soapy" Smith and his gang reigned supreme at that time, and the law-abiding citizens were beginning to make a noise like they intended to do something to remedy the evils then rampant. What was needed was editorial support on the part of a newspaper. With Major Strong at the helm, that need was adequately supplied. An emissary of "Soapy" called on the Major and made a proposition. He said that if the Major would "lay off" he was authorized to say that a hundred dollar bill would be found on the Major's editorial desk each and every morning. But nothing doing. The editorial attack on the Smith gang only increased in vigor. The result is well known to all old-timers.

In 1899, Major and Mrs. Strong headed for the Klondike. The Major tried prospecting for a while but had no luck. He was soon in newspaper work again, on the DAWSON NEWS. In 1899, he went to Nome, where in the early spring of 1900, he established the NOME NUGGET which he ran successfully for many years. The NUGGET is now the only newspaper at Nome, the publisher being Geo. Maynard, who went to the camp as a mere youth in 1900.

Leaving Nome, the Major established a newspaper in Iditarod; then went to Katalla and started a newspaper there, and later came outside and established a paper in a mining camp in Arizona. The call of the North soon found him back in Alaska, where he founded the ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE in November 1912. He sold this newspaper when he was appointed governor under the Wilson administration. President Woodrow Wilson nominated Strong to become Governor of Alaska Territory on April 17, 1913. The nomination was in keeping with a 1912 Democratic plank calling for territorial governors to be area residents. The new governor was sworn into office on May 21, 1913.

Soon after becoming governor, Strong was faced with a financial crisis. The territory's salmon canneries, claiming the recently enacted tax on canned salmon was illegal, refused to pay. The tax was a major source of income for the territory and the lack of funds thus created severely limited Strong's ability to implement development projects. This issue continued until after the governor left office. Significant legislation signed into law by Governor Strong included the granting of United States citizenship to members of the indigenous population that gave up tribal life, implementation of workers' compensation and the United States' first old age pension, authorization of a territorial university, and creation of a Board of Education. Additionally, in 1917, the voters in the territory approved a prohibition referendum. Other changes affecting the territory were the authorization for construction of the Alaska Railroad in October 1914, loosening of federal controls on road building and coal mining, and creation of Mount McKinley National Park in 1917.

President Wilson declined to reappoint Strong to a second term as governor and his final day in office came in April 1918. According to U.S. Senator, and Alaskan history expert, Ernest Gruening this was because the President has been given information indicating the Canadian-born Strong had never been naturalized as a United States Citizen.

J.F.A. Strong died in Seattle, Washington, July 27, 1929.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p 309-310, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009*  
*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3 p 282-283, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009*  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Franklin\\_Alexander\\_Strong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Franklin_Alexander_Strong)

### **STUDEBAKER, Gustave**

Gustave Studebaker was born in February 1863 in Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1881 and came to Juneau in 1896 where he worked as a waiter and later was a partner in the Studebaker & Bosch Saloon. He was married in 1902 in Juneau and left the state for San Diego, California in November of 1921.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, May 7, 1924*  
*1909 Alaska Almanac*

### **TANNER, Josias Martin.**



Josias Tanner was born in Oakland County, Michigan on February 22, 1850. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, having enlisted when fifteen years old. A brother of Senator Tanner's grandfather, William Tanner was a member of the bodyguard of President George Washington at the time an attempt was made by the British and Tories, to capture the First President.

"Senator Si," as Alaskans affectionately refer to the Skagway solon, is serving his second term in Alaska's law-making assembly.

Senator Josias Martin Tanner started out in life to be a miner. When he was twenty years of age, he left his home in Michigan and went to Central City, Colorado, then one of the famous mining camps of Gilpin county.

Young Tanner worked in the gold mines and mills of Colorado for four years. In 1871 he was married to Miss Juliette Valentine, sister of Former Mayor Emery Valentine of Juneau. To the union three children were born, two girls, who are now married and living in Tacoma, Wash., and a son, Fred Tanner who is associated in business with his father at Skagway.

The family moved to Tacoma, where Mr. Tanner was engaged in the contracting business. In 1896 he took a position in Emery Valentine's general store located in Juneau. He moved to Skagway in July, 1897, during the Dawson excitement, and has lived in the Gem City ever since. He was in charge of the Vigilantes, organized to preserve the peace and dignity of Skagway. The secret organization disbanded after the reign of terror created by the notorious outlaw, "Soapy Smith. Organized lawlessness at Skagway culminated in Smith's death on July 8, 1898.

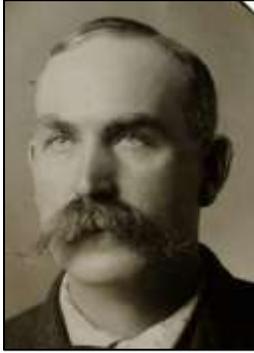
For his executive ability and coolness during the time his men were endeavoring to drive Smith's gang from the city, Mr. Tanner was appointed Deputy United States Marshal by Marshal J. M. Shoup. He served in that capacity for two years. He was for five years a member of the Skagway City Council, and thrice served the city as mayor. He also was municipal magistrate for a term of five years. Senator Tanner is an Elk, Oddfellow, A.B. and Alaskan Pioneer. He is owner of a hardware store, and is interested in the Home Power Co. of Skagway.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 2 p321-322, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009*  
*Alaska Digital Archives, James Joseph Connors Photograph Collection PCA 457*

**TASCHER, Frank H.**

Frank Tascher was born in May 1870 in Indiana. He came to Alaska in August of 1899 and was located at Porcupine City near Haines in 1900 where he was a miner.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**TATUM, M.L.****TEAL, George Coleman**

George Teal was born in The Dalles, Oregon May 26, 1866, son of Colonel Joseph Teal and Mary Elizabeth (Coleman) Teal. He was still in his infancy when his parents established the family home in Portland. He attended the public schools of that city and afterward was a student at Pacific University at Forrest Grove. His business career began in his teens when he worked in a Portland hardware store. Afterward he became a freight clerk and purser on the boats plying the Willamette and Columbia Rivers and somewhat later represented the Portland Merchants' Credit Association in Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho. During this period he resided in Moscow, Idaho, and Spokane.

In 1898, Mr. Teal went to Dyea, Alaska, to manage for a Portland concern the Dyea-Klondike Company, operating an aerial tram for the transportation of freight from Dyea to the river boats, instead of the laborious pack method then employed. This enterprise was abandoned upon the completion of the White Pass Railroad from Skagway and Mr. Teal then went to Juneau, where he was employed as bookkeeper and accountant in the town and in some of the camps and settlements of the area. Mr. Teal returned to the states in 1905 and in 1906 took up residence in Seattle, where he became confidential assistant to J. D. Farrell of the Oregon-Washington Railroad. In this connection his principle responsibilities involved the purchase of the right of way of the company between Seattle and Portland.

In 1912 he resumed his residence in Alaska as manager of the salmon cannery of the Admiralty Trading Company at Gambier Bay. Mr. Teal became a stockholder in this enterprise and his association with its management marked the beginning of his long connection with the salmon canning industry of the Northwest. When the Admiralty Trading Company sold out its interests in 1914, he became interested in the brokerage side of the industry assumed an influential role in the organization of the Pacific Canned Salmon Brokers Association, later the Canned Salmon Distributors Association. Of this association he became Secretary in 1920 and served it as principal administrative official until 1935, when he retired. Mr. Teal was also secretary for some years of the Northwest Salmon Cannery Association. As it was written of him at his death: "He had taken an active and constructive interest in the salmon industry's affairs for almost thirty years,"

Mr. Teal maintained his home in Seattle from 1906 onward, except during those intervals when his duties took him to Alaska. He was a member of the Masons. He married, on June 2, 1913 in Seattle, Alma Delaney, daughter of Arthur K. and Anna (Wallwork) Delaney.

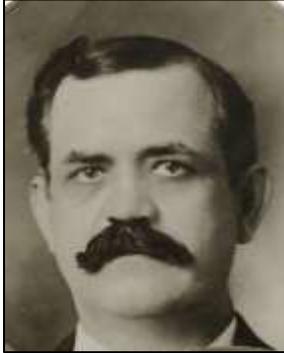
He died in Seattle on February 3, 1940, after a long illness.

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 3 p 296-298, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2009)*

**TOHANSON, Tullius G.A**

**TORVINSON, John**

**TRUDGEON, Joe**



Joseph Trudgeon was born in England in July 1879. He immigrated to the United States in 1882 and came to Alaska in March of 1899. In 1900 he was working as a laborer at the Taku Fish Company Cannery in Snettisham. Imperial Ice Cream Parlor Proprietor

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census  
Polk's Alaska Yukon Gazetteer*

**VALENTINE, Emery**



Emery Valentine was born in Dowagiac, Michigan in 1858. His ancestry dated back on his mother's side to William Bradford who came to American on the first trip of the Mayflower in 1620.

As a boy of ten years, he crossed the plains from Michigan to Colorado, riding a small pony all the way with an old overcoat for a saddle and a rope for stirrups. He became a miner at the age of 10 until he was injured in an accident and lost his leg. He then learned to become a goldsmith and became an apprentice jeweler. He came to own a number of stores throughout Colorado and Montana from 1876 to 1886. He left in 1886 and settled in Juneau.

Almost from the very outset of his residence in Juneau he took a personal interest in civic and political affairs as well as business enterprises. He opened the E Valentine Jeweler store on his arrival.

Valentine organized the Juneau Volunteer Fire Department and was its first chief. He donated a specialized wagon that carried the slogan "You ring the Bell and we'll do the rest".

He is credited with being the father of the Juneau Public Library.

Since the incorporation of Juneau in 1900 Valentine served as its mayor for six terms between 1908 and 1918 and was a member of the city council in 1902. In national and territorial politics he was a Republican but cast his fortunes with the Bull Moose movement. He was one of the leaders in the insurgent movement in Alaska and presided over the Territorial convention that sent delegates to Chicago when Roosevelt was nominated.

He died in Juneau on September 10, 1930.

*Alaska Weekly, September, 19, 1930,*

*Who's Who in Alaskan Politics: Biographical Dictionary of Alaskan Political Personalities, 1884 - 1974.*

*Evangeline Atwood, Robert N. DeArmond p*

**VAN LEHN, John Lewis**

John Lewis Van Lehn, 62 years old, a resident of Alaska since 1896, died suddenly of heart trouble Saturday night on July 25, 1931, in his home on Willoughby Avenue in Juneau.

Mr. Van Lehn was born in Tuacaras, Ohio. Before coming to Alaska, he lived in Port Angeles, Wash. Nearly all the years that he resided in the Territory were spent in this part of it. He was a carpenter by trade and for a long time maintained a shop in this city. His wife died in 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Van Lehn had no children. His only relatives are believed to live in Ohio. They are not known here.

*The Daily Alaska Empire, July 27, 1931*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 279, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004)*

**WAGNER, John**

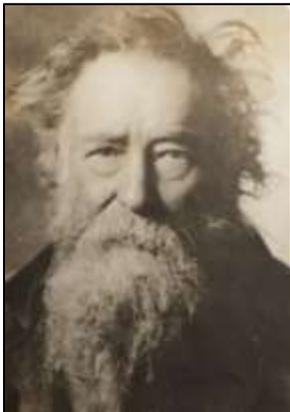
John Wagner mused over the Great Divide at St. Ann's Hospital in Juneau on August 4, 1942 at the ripe old age of 80. He was known as the strong man of Chilkoot Pass. Wagner first showed up in Skagway in 1896 and during the Gold Rush worked as a packer on the famous Chilkoot Trail where he became known as the only packer strong enough to pack a complete cook stove over the trail.

*Alaska Sportsman, January 1943, p19.*

**WALLEN, Oscar**

Oscar Wallen was born in November 1876 in Alaska. His father, Oscar was born in Sweden and was a painter

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

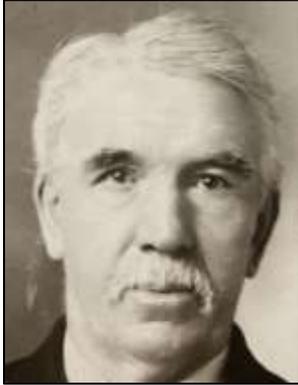
**WAYDELICH, West**

John W. Waydelich was one of the first white settlers in the Auke Bay area. Waydelich's birthplace is not recorded but he was reported to have been a graduate of Yale University. He came west to Montana and then to Caribou and the Dominica and finally into the Cassiar. Waydelich had a farm on one of the islands at the mouth of the Stikine River in 1874 and later moved to Windham Bay and mined on Shuck River. In 1881 he moved to Juneau and in 1892 claimed a homestead of 160 acres "on Auk Bay, about two miles east of Old Auk Town" and on the creek which now bears his name. He cleared a part of the homestead and raised produce which he sold in Juneau. Waydelich was a member of the '87 Pioneers Association and his signature appears on the original charter of the organization in the Territorial Museum. Usually known as "Wes" or "West" he died at Juneau

on August 17, 1914, at which time his age was reported as both 74 and 80. Waydelich Creek - on the mainland, discharging into Auke Bay 11 miles northwest of Juneau. The name is incorrectly spelled "Wadleigh" on some maps. The creek was named for John W. Waydelich.

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akcjuneau/index.html>

**WELLS, Charles W.**



Charles W. Wells was born in Pennsylvania July 17, 1847. He came west to California in 1867, and later moved to Washington Territory. In 1870 he went to the Omineca mining district of British Columbia and then to the Cassiar in 1874. In 1879 he went to Sitka and was hired by George Pilz as a blacksmith and worked on the construction of a stamp mill at Silver Bay. Wells was one of the first to come to Juneau from Sitka in the late fall of 1880. He staked both lode and placer claims along Gold Creek some of which later became part of the Ebner Mine and paid Wells good dividends.

Wells claimed a town lot on Main Street, now partly occupied by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and bought half of another lot at the

corner of Front and Main from George Pilz. He put up one building on the water side of Front Street and was ordered by a town meeting to remove it. It was desired at that time to keep the waterfront open so canoes and rowboats could be pulled up there. Wells also leased a portion of a lot on Front Street from Pierre Erussard, put a blacksmith shop on it and operated there for nine years. In addition he continued to do a good deal of prospecting and staked a number of claims that he later sold. On December 21, 1894, Wells married Miss S.B. Fisher at Juneau. He became active in politics and in 1905 was named a member of the Republican territorial Committee, serving on it until his death which occurred in Seattle on January 12, 1917.

*The Founding of Juneau, R.N. DeArmond, 1980, p 200*

**WELSH, George W.**

George Welsh was born in January 1875 in Iowa. He was a bartender

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**WHEELER, Frank F.**

Frank Wheeler was born in October 1862 in Michigan. In 1900 he was working as a carpenter at the Bartlett Bay Saltery.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census*

**WHITNEY, George, H.**

Captain George H. Whitney was born in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada on October 22, 1859 and went to sea at a young age. He came to the United States in 1875 and to Alaska from San Francisco in 1898 when he was transferred to the Sitka office of the Steamboat Inspection Service. In 1912 the office moved to Juneau and Whitney was placed in charge as Local Inspector of Hulls, from which post he retired in 1928. He was married to Grace LL. T. Walters in Seattle on April 2, 1918.

During his 16 years in Juneau, he was also active with the Scottish Rite Masons and as director of First National Bank there. Captain Whitney also had interests in Ketchikan Power & Light Co., a pulp and paper plant on the Speel River, and chrome mining in south-central Alaska. He died in California on January 5, 1936.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch  
Alaska State Library Historical Collection, PCA 300*

**WILLIAMS, Thomas E.**

Thomas Williams was a Barber at CM Spores

**WILLIAMS, Harry H.**

Harry Williams came to Alaska in 1889 and worked as a miner.

**WILSON, Alex**



Alex Wilson was born in Oulo, Finland on April 25, 1879. He came to the United States in 1895. He arrived in Copper River in 1898 and first came to Juneau in 1902. During his residence in Alaska he has lived in Cordova, Fairbanks, Douglas and Juneau where he worked as a fisherman and miner.

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

**WINKIE, John**



In the passing of John Winkie early this morning at St. Ann's Hospital, Alaska lost another true pioneer. He was a personal friend of many of the pioneers of Juneau, including among others S. Zynda, B.M. Behrends and Charles W. Carter.

John Winkie was born in Scotland in 1865. He left there with his parents and settled in Michigan. In 1883 he went to California, where he was employed on a farm. At the age of 20, Alaska lured him, so he came North in 1886. Since that time he has been employed at various mining camps as a steward and cook, and for the past fifteen years has been working at his occupation at Chichagof.

Last August he came to Juneau, because he was not in the best of health, and made out his will which he turned over to Howard D. Stabler. About a month later he entered St. Ann's Hospital, where he has been confined.

*The Alaska Press, Dec 14, 1934*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 296, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004)*

**WINN, William M. "Colonel"**

William Winn was born in February 1855 in Wiota, Wisconsin. He came to Alaska in 1889 where he was a Druggist. He died on April 5, 1914 at the age of 66.

*1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, April 5, 1934, Douglas Island News, April 8, 1914*

**WINN, Grover C.**

Grover Winn was born Jan. 3, 1886 in Wiota, Wisconsin, the son of William C. and Mary Elizabeth (Melbourn) Winn. Grover came to Alaska with his parents and brothers John and Milt. The record is not clear but at some point Grover's mother died and his father married Sarah Anna Melburn born in Wiota. This union produced a son, Burdette.

Grover attended school in Juneau and was one of the two first high school graduates. As a student at the University of Washington, Winn was a member of the Delta Chi fraternity and of the Fir Tree Society, historic athletic honorary society.

He completed the law course at the University of Washington in 1910 and upon returning to Juneau, served as U.S. Commissioner for several years, first taking office at the youthful age of 25, under Judge Thomas R. Lyons.

On February 17, 1912, Grover Winn and Bessie Louise Anderson were married. Children born to this marriage were William, Suzy and Barbary.

Many offices have been held by Mr. Winn during his years of residence, including service for 22 years as a member of the Juneau School Board. He has served as Speaker of the House and has practiced law in Juneau for more than 30 years. For the last several years he has acted as city magistrate.

Grover Winn died in Sitka, Alaska by accidental drowning in Swan Lake on May 18, 1943.

*Alaska Empire, Jun. 2, 1943*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 4, p 343, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004*

### **WINN, James (Known as "Slim Jim")**



James Winn was born at Cornwall, England in 1840. He came to the United States when still a young man. In 1872 James Winn went to the Cassiar country by way of Wrangell and Telegraph Creek. He arrived in Juneau in 1882 and was the first white man to ever cross the Chilkoot pass. He was accompanied on that trip by John McKenzie. He was also the first white man to ever run the Five Finger Rapids and the other rapids of the upper Yukon River.

During his residence in Juneau he had been engaged in mining and prospecting. He had made his home here continuously, with the exception of a trip to the interior in 1895, at which time he went straight down the Yukon and returned by way of the outside, catching a trading boat south from the mouth of the Yukon. He was interested in much real estate and mining property in Juneau and vicinity.

James Winn died in Juneau August 24, 1916.

*Anchorage Daily Times, August 24, 1949*

*Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 4 by Ferrell, Ed. P 342, (May 1, 2009)*

### **WINTER, Lloyd Valentine**



Alaska history buffs who appreciate outstanding archival photography are familiar with the studio name of Winter & Pond. In a career spanning more than 50 years, Lloyd V. Winter (1866-1945) and Edwin Percy Pond (1872-1943) compiled a vast catalog of photographs depicting the people and places of the North, particularly around Southeast Alaska and into the Klondike.

San Francisco artist Lloyd Valentine Winter was the fourth of five children born to Englishman Robert Winter, an artist and "picture dealer," and his wife, Josephine, of Maryland. The Winters cultivated their children's strengths in art, music, and the trades. Their eldest, Emma, was a music teacher; William worked as a plumber; Charles went to school, as did Lloyd. The youngest child, Henry, was born when Josephine was in her 40s and Robert in his 50s. In the 1880 federal census of San Francisco, when Lloyd was 14, the Winter family was sharing a home with an Edward Gage, a 40-year-old man who worked in a

photograph gallery, which perhaps influenced the youngster in his future career choice.

Winter arrived in Juneau in March 1890, and later was invited to work with photographer George M. Landerkin. Together they established the Landerkin & Winter studio, a partnership that lasted until 1893, when Winter's longtime friend Percy Pond landed in Juneau. In 1894, Pond bought out Landerkin's interests and the Winter & Pond studio eventually expanded to include sales of Alaska curios as well as special-order photography and other commercial assignments.

Unlike other photographers of their time, many of whom traveled only in the summer months, Winter and Pond stayed in Alaska year-round, photographing diverse subjects, such as Tlingit families arriving for a potlatch, miners pausing on the trail with their laden sleds, workmen laying the Juneau-Skagway Telegraph Cable, and Chilkat dancers in their fine regalia. The Winter & Pond photograph collection, held at the Alaska State Library in Juneau, also is rich with early scenes of Juneau, its people, local celebrations, the Klondike Gold Rush, and other mining activity.

Winter's ability to speak a Native language was helpful when the duo surreptitiously observed a Haida dance ceremony in 1894. When the men were discovered, the dancers warned them that it was a secret ceremony for Haida eyes only. In time they were adopted into the tribe, however, and each received a Native name. Winter was given the name Kinda, the word for winter. And Pond was dubbed Kitch-ka, or Crow Man. Their keen interest in photographing Alaska Natives before, during, and after the great Klondike Gold Rush, in both formal and informal settings, made a significant contribution to Alaska Native cultural studies. And through many years of interaction with Tlingit people, the photographers gained knowledge about certain traditional practices and cultural history. They published a handful of books on Alaska Native subjects, and anthropologist Edward L. Keithahn, author of a 1945 book about totem poles titled *Monuments in Cedar*, acknowledged Winter and Pond as a source for information about the early Chilkat people.

Winter followed the Trail of '98 into the Yukon himself in the winter of 1897-98, creating stereographic images for Underwood & Underwood, and providing the nationwide readers of *Leslie's Weekly* with up-to-date images of Gold Rush activity. Winter & Pond also were named the official Alaska photographers for the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition, held in Seattle in 1909.

Community service in Juneau was important to both men. They served as volunteers in the Juneau Fire Department, Hose Company No. 1. In 1915, Winter accepted the post of Patron in the Order of the Eastern Star, Juneau Chapter No. 7. Pond married a woman named Hattie, who appears in several images in the Winter & Pond collection, and they became parents. Between 1915 and 1925, the Winter & Pond Company also owned and operated mining claims near Juneau, and a collection of photographs of their mining activity is included in the Alaska State library archives.

The partnership of Winter & Pond ended with Pond's death at age 71 on June 1, 1943. He was buried four days later in the Pioneer section of Juneau's Evergreen Cemetery. Lloyd V. Winter died in November 1945 at age 79, and was buried on November 13 in the Masonic section of the same cemetery. Earlier that year, Winter had passed the Winter & Pond Company to Francis Harrison, who continued to operate the business until 1956.

Images from the Winter & Pond Studio may be found on the walls of the Alaska State Capitol building in Juneau, as well as in private and public collections all over the country. The Alaska State Library in Juneau holds the bulk of the Winter & Pond Collection, numbering about 3,000 images dating from 1893 to 1943.

*University of Alaska Anchorage, Lite Site Alaska <http://www.litesite.org>, by Tricia Brown*

**WOLLAND, Folquart.**

Folquart Wolland was born on March the 20<sup>th</sup>, 1847, at eleven o'clock in the evening, reared and schooled under the splendid disciplinary of the Lutheran Church at Indereen, Nordre Trondhjem Stift, Norway, Europe. At the age of 22 he left his native county to take up his abode in the United States. On May 1<sup>st</sup> 1869 he boarded an English steamer, at Trondhjem, Norway bound for England and in about three days docked at Shields. He spent one night at New Castle and the next day crossed the country by rail to Glasgow and after spending two days there, boarded the steamer Cambria and steamed off for America, landing at Castle Garden, New York on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of May, where a recess was taken for two days, then by rail to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he made his first stopping place.

While in Milwaukee he began to learn the English language and made fairly good progress, considering, he had to work at low wages. After spending about a year and a half there he went to Mishawaula, Indiana, but stayed there only a few months when he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he obtained his citizen papers. Coming to Chicago in the spring of 1871 he went through and suffered some loss in the great Chicago Fire. In 1876 he started west-ward, and after working in the principal towns and cities in the different States and Territories, he landed in California in the early part of 1883. A year later he went to Tacoma, Washington. There he went into business and made good for a time. He acquired some property there and did well until 1893 when it seemed like the bottom had fell out of the whole Pacific coast.

Mr. Wolland came to Alaska in the summer of 1895, made two trips to the States in the following three years, but since 1898 he has not been out of the Territory. Sitka was his first stopping place. He came to Skagway in 1899 and started a little business there. Being mounted with the helm of citizenship he became interested in politics and in 1902 was elected to the city council and served two terms. He became quite popular there, being instrumental in the building of the City water system and the official street grade.

In 1904 he came to Juneau, and with the high esteem carried with him from Skagway, was elected to the city council and served in that capacity three terms, but without any accomplishment. *Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch*

*Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch  
The Founding of Juneau, R.N. DeArmond, 1980 p 174*

**YO, Will E.D.****YORK, Steven E. "Captain"**

Steven York was born in July 1861 in Michigan. He came to Alaska in 1887 where he worked as a sea captain and was 2<sup>nd</sup> Mate on the Steamship Georgia. He lived in Juneau for about 25 years and owned and operated the vessel Sea Lion which ran between Juneau, William Bay, Kake and way ports. At the time of his death he was employed as 1<sup>st</sup> Mate on the Grand Trunk freighter Tillamook. He was struck on the head by a sling load of fish that was being unloaded at one of the canneries. He was brought to Juneau where he died about two weeks later at St Ann's Hospital on August 14, 1919.

*1900 U.S. Federal Population Census, 1910 U.S. Federal Population Census, Daily Alaska Empire, August 14, 1919,  
Douglas Island News, August 15, 1919*

## ZAVODSKY, Jack

Jack Zavodsky was born in Bohemia on May 16, 1864. He came to the United States in 1889 to join his father on a farm in Kansas. He ran away from home when he was fourteen to Wild Horse, Colorado where he worked as a railroad section hand. He returned to Kansas and from there made his way west to the Pacific Coast where he worked as a cook and bartender. Zavodski arrived in Juneau aboard the Steamer Alki in 1896 and went to work at the Circle City Hotel which was owned by George Miller and Lockie MacKinnon in the dining room and kitchen.

One day a man went into the bar of the hotel and asked for a cocktail. Miller told him to take his drink straight but the patron insisted he would have a cocktail. Jack heard him, stepped behind the bar and asked what kind of cocktail was preferred. "Make it any kind" said the man. "Very well, I'll make you a mild one" replied Jack as he mixed a whiskey cocktail. Others in the place demanded to try the new drink and Zavodsky had introduced the cocktail in Alaska. Miller made him head bartender until Jack Olds, owner of the Occidental Hotel hired him at the wage of \$60 per month plus room and board.

Zavodski spent a number of years engaged by several Juneau businessmen as a business house night patrolman. He left Juneau around 1941 and went south to make his home with a relative in Seattle and later moved to Chicago. He died in St Anthony's Hospital in Chicago, IL on February 17, 1951.

Daily Alaska Empire, February 23, 1951

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Daily Alaska Empire March 24, 1913

## FERRY BOAT AMY ARRIVES



*Photo provided by Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.*

Captain Waldo States is proudly strutting around the ferry float today having just completed the nine hundred mile journey from Seattle to Juneau with the "Amy" the new Gastineau Channel ferry boat.

The boat is certainly a beauty in appearance and Captain States says she is a beauty to handle. Coming through Dixon entrance a storm was encountered but the Amy tripped playfully through without being in the least disturbed. The craft is built not only for speed but for seaworthiness and shows it through every line and timber. The sunken cabin is comfortably upholstered in leather. Toilets and other adjuncts add materially to the equipment of the new boat over the old vessels. Two life boats and a life raft are carried on the cabin deck and life preservers are plentiful. She has a cruising radius of 1,200 miles and carries 1,200 gallons of oil. Nine knots can be made without crowding the engines.

The Amy made the run from Seattle in less than five days, including layovers. This demonstrates her ability to go some. The seating capacity of the craft is 95, but many more can be carried without risk. It is expected to put the new boat on the ferry run just as soon as the electric light system has been installed.