

Thank you for allowing the South Unimak and Ikatan Sections to become a July Fishery again.



CAL
OV
OI
ON

AI

PAT
HER

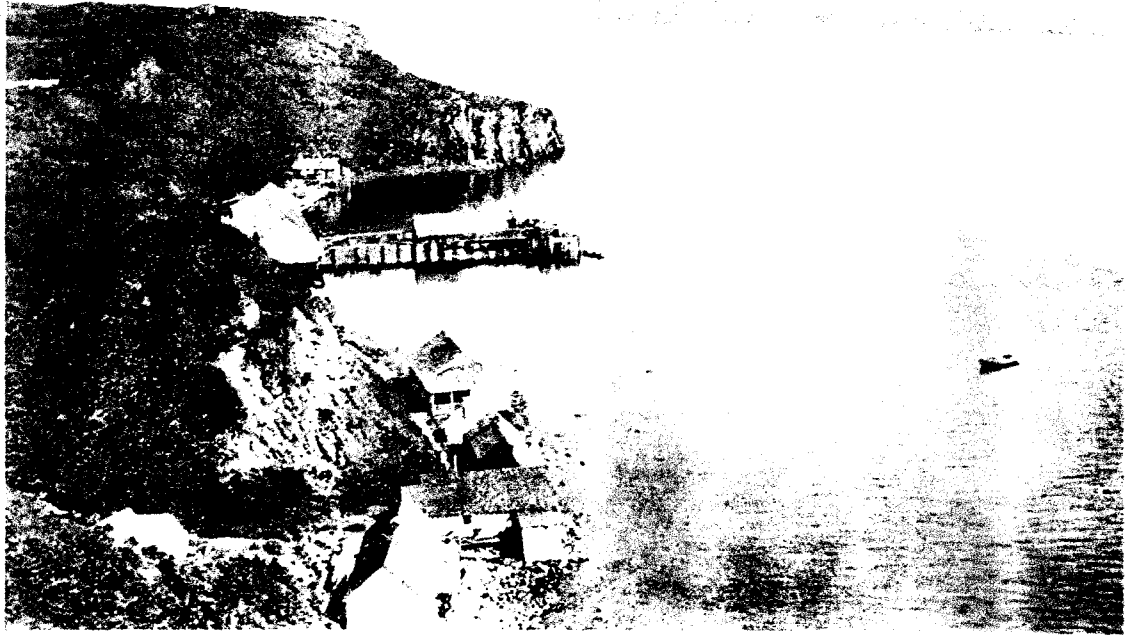


Post June Ikatan

A fishery that needs your
help

Bruce Hendrickson

Baralof Saltery 1907



SHUMIGAN



JOHN MCKAY



A.H. BRADFORD



BYRON MORGAN

SHUMIGAN PACKING COMPANY

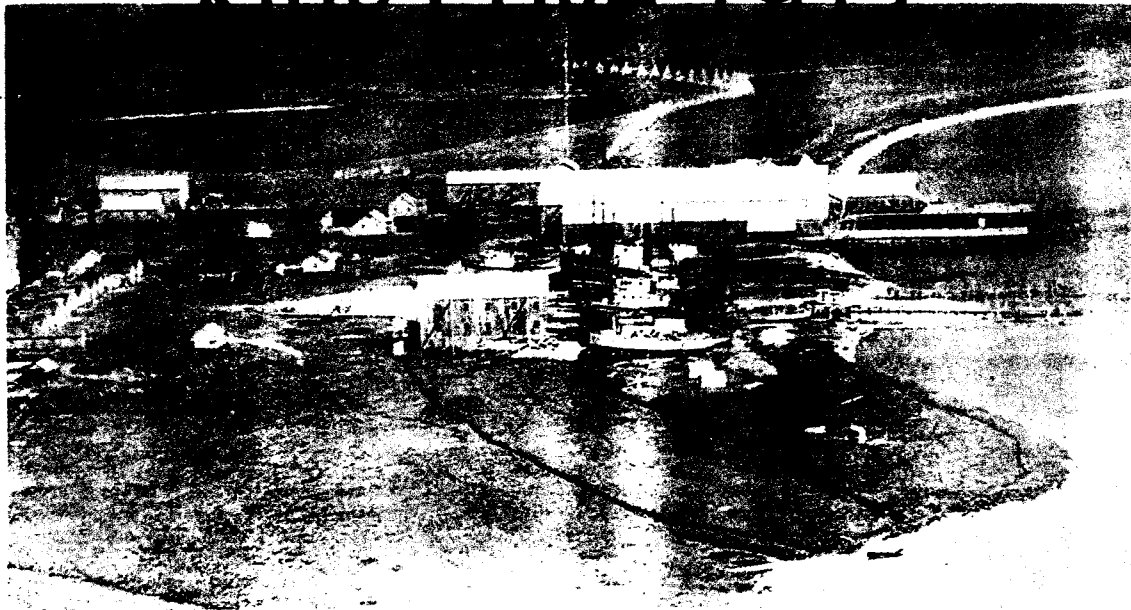
A. H. Bradford is a professional fish processor and a well-known expert on the subject of salmon curing and packing. He has been the president of the Shumigan Packing Company since its organization in 1907. He has also been the manager of the Shumigan Packing Company since its organization in 1907. He has also been the manager of the Shumigan Packing Company since its organization in 1907.

BAROLOF or Squaw Harbor on the east side of Unga Island, Shumigan Island Group, is one of the best known anchorages in Western Alaska. The Shumigan Packing Company succeeded the Seattle Alaska Codfish Company as owners of the fishing location on the north side of the bay, which the latter company had operated with indifferent success. The station was taken over by the present owners early in 1917, who have since demonstrated the feasibility of the

location for salmon operations including the well known codfish facilities. In 1907, 200 tons of cured salmon was put up; in 1918, 200 tons of salmon and 400 tons of cured salmon were packed. It is evident to demonstrate its feasibility of the location.

The officers and directors of the Shumigan Packing Company are E. B. Deming, president, A. H. Bradford, vice president, and D. M. Morgan, secretary. A. H. Bradford is in charge of the

King Cove 1911



KING COVE



L.H. STENVIG



E.B. MORGAN



C.G. INMAN

KING COVE

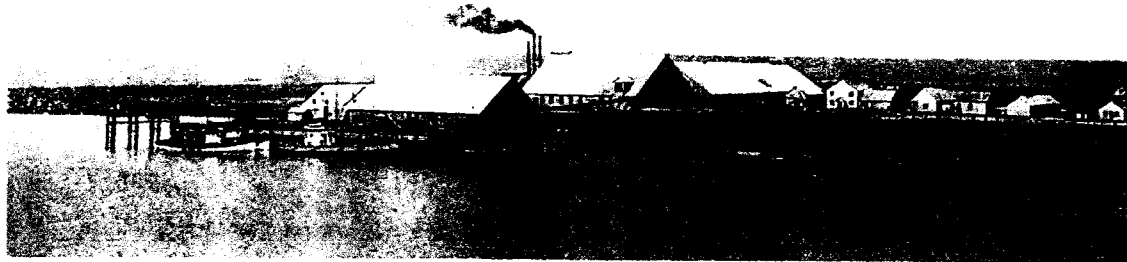
Ebby Morgan, originally bookkeeper at King Cove, on its establishment, went into the superintendency in 1911, while his former position was taken by Chas. Inman, previously employed by one of our local banks. Larry Stenvig, the foreman, has been plying north for many seasons, as has John Thawinson, the outside man.

IN 1910 Capt. John Johnson and Son gained the attention and interest of the Pacific American Fisheries in King Cove as a location for a salmon cannery. In 1911, the Steam Schooner A. G. Lindsay, having been purchased for the purpose, was loaded with lumber and cannery supplies, and set sail from the Bellingham Warehouse Dock on April 15th, this being the second venture in Alaska and the first to the westward. On board were about eighty cannery men, who thirteen days later were given their first sight of King Cove, the A. G. Lindsay being covered with ice and

everybody on board being glad that the arduous voyage was over.

Nine days after landing the China House was completed. This building was used as temporary quarters until the other buildings could be erected. Eventually the cannery and other buildings were completed, machinery installed and canning commenced, the first season netting 26,058 cases of talls on one solder line. Forty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty cases were netted in 1912, 36,667 in 1913, 70,117 in 1914, 65,017 in 1915, 112,958 in 1916, 70,313 in 1917 and 120,798 in 1918.

THE SHIELD
Port Moller 1912



PORT MOLLER CANNERY



WM. WHITFIELD



R. A. AMUNDSON



P. W. YEOMAN

PORT MOLLER

R. A. Amundson, superintendent, has been in charge of the cannery since 1917, and with the company since 1912, started work in the Bellington cannery on the leading line, and worked up to the foremanship, which position he had held three years before coming here. William Whitfield, foreman since 1919, started working for the company in 1914 on the roundabout line, was transferred to the cannery where he was put to work on the line, then on the roll salmon, and on the advent of the vacuum machine, on them, was made vacuum machinist at Moller in 1917, from which position he was advanced to the foremanship. P. W. Yeoman, bookkeeper, came to work for the company in 1913, which position he has filled ever since.

THE Port Moller cannery is located at Entrance Point to Port Moller Bay, 200 miles from Unimak Pass, on the Bering sea side of the Alaskan peninsula.

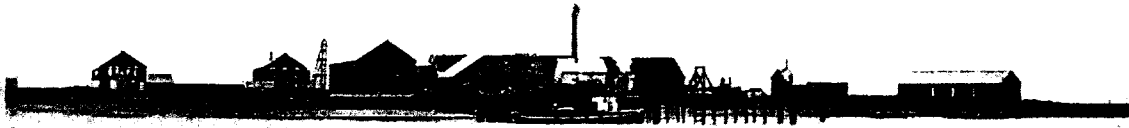
Port Moller and vicinity was first prospected for fish in 1911, the buildings for the plant were built in 1912 and four lines of the old solder system canning machinery installed in 1913, and 45,000 cases of salmon packed; in 1914 two lines of the vacuum canning process were added, and 92,000 cases of salmon packed; 1915 the cannery was enlarged to ten lines of the sanitary vacuum canning machines, and the old solder sys-

tem junked, a new building was added, the dock enlarged and a warehouse built on the same, making this the largest cannery in Alaska. 110,000 cases of salmon were packed; 1916, 110,000 cases of which 716 were cod fish, packed; 1917, 25,129 cases of salmon, 2,536 cases of cod fish, were canned, and 54,402 cod fish were salted; 1918, 66,493 cases salmon, 2,177 cases cod fish were packed and 108,467 cod fish were salted.

Practically all of the fish are caught at the mouth of Bear river, or district, 12 miles up the coast from the cannery, by purse seiners and traps. The company operates nine purse seines and two traps in this district, and one trap in Moller Bay.

THE SHIELD

Nelson Lagoon 1914



Geo. Merry



George Ringstad



L. M. Thompson

NELSON LAGOON PACKING COMPANY

Geo. Ringstad, a product of our P. A. F. school in Bellingham, graduated as a machinist in our local concern and went north as Nelson Lagoon's initial superintendent in 1914. L. M. Thompson became storekeeper in 1917, while Geo. Merry, the foreman, has been at the Lagoon since its foundation.

NELSON Lagoon Packing Company, an ally of the Pacific American Fisheries, organized in 1914, acquired the saltery plant and location of Capt. Johnson in the lagoon from which the company obtains its corporate name. This property is located 30 miles southwest of the P. A. F. Port Moller cannery and is 180 miles northeast of Unimak Pass. The cannery was

first operated in 1915 and with four lines packed over 40,000 cases in the very limited time given salmon packers in that region. This location is a strictly trap affair, the fish obtained being local Nelson Lagoon River fish. Situate on a land-locked bay, this property, used by Capt. Johnson as a saltery for 12 or 14 years, is a very desirable small unit cannery.

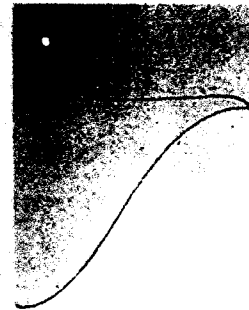
THE SHIELD
Makushin 1916



GEO. TILEY

MAKUSHIN BAY

MAKUSHIN



Geo. Tiley, superintendent of Makushin, has been in the employ of the company since 1906, the last eight years of which have been spent in the Alaska fishing field. Since the temporary shut down of the Makushin plant, Geo. Tiley has been a fish scout for the company in Bering Sea waters.

THIS cannery is located on the westerly shore of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Island group, about twenty miles from the town of Unalaska. The cannery is situated at the head of a small indenture in the bay proper, nearly landlocked and affording perfect shelter at all times for vessels of any draft.

During the year 1913, this island together with the other islands of the Aleutian group, by a Presidential proclamation, was closed to commercial fishing, being designated at that time as the "Aleutian Island Reservation."

In 1916 with the consent and co-operation of the

government, this company was induced to construct a one-line cannery at Makushin Bay. The cannery buildings were constructed in the early spring months of 1916; in ample time to prepare for the first run of fish.

The result of the season's operation was sufficiently encouraging to warrant the enlarging of the canning capacity of the plant and in 1917, two additional lines of machinery were installed. The pack of the 1917 season did not justify the operation of the plant further, and temporarily, at least, it was closed down until more definite information could be obtained about the run of fish in that region.

THE SHIELD
Ikatan 1917



CHAS BURTON



R. C. DeLONG

IKATAN

Art Lindstrom, the super at Ikatan, following the company's policy, is a graduate from King Cove, taking over the new location this building year. His storekeeper is Ray DeLong, who handled the Makuskin books during the previous two seasons. Chas. Burton, an old-timer in the Bellingham plant, went north as Ikatan's first foreman.

IKATAN is the latest addition to the P. A. F. string of Northern canneries. Its active development began with the departure from Bellingham of the construction and operating crews February 15, 1917. With lighters and necessary gear the party reached its destination March 2nd.

A full first season's pack of 40,000 cases, 75% Red fish, was the result, the first time that a similar undertaking showed 100% accomplishment. The cannery site occupies a portion of a flat of about 160 acres on what once was a separate island from Unimak Island, but which by the action of water has been con-

The natives assert that in the times of their forefathers Russian battleships navigated where this land now is. Unimak's active volcano, Shushaldin, is in plain view of this cannery, steam and smoke in varying quantities always issuing from the crater.

The location is most ideal, opposite the southern entrance to Isanoski or False Pass, a narrow body of water connecting the North Pacific and Bering Sea, navigable only to steamers of light draft. Several additions were made to the plant this season, including a by-products plant for the manufacture of fish meal and oil, a cod fish department, and several small buildings and dock extension. A light wireless set is located here

