

24445 13th Ave So.  
Kent WA, 98031  
7 June 1979

Dear Bob:

Sorry I have been so slow in getting in touch with you again - believe yours of 9/25/78 was our last communication and you wrote some very good letters just before that date

Enclosed is a copy of my latest "blurb" on charrs - which I am considering sending to anybody that will publish it! As usual <sup>it seems</sup> it is too personalized for Copeia, OFS, Cal F&S, etc and too technical for Alaska Mag - Salmon Front Steelheads - Pacific Discovery etc. and I have no photographs to accompany it. Anyway I'd appreciate your comments or advice on its disposition - Have send a copy to Ted Cavender + Joe Wales - and Jim Morrow for review.

I'll also enclose the last issue of Federal Fish & Fisheries Memoirs. I am working on a first issue of Pacific Fishery Biologists I have known - which is very difficult to complete - too many people and too late!!!

Are you still interested in a copy of my Glacier Natl Park reports? I have a file drawer full of data + correspondence during my studies there - have wondered what to do with it!

What happened to Belor's monograph on charrs? I'd like to include it in my references but no answers to my letter of inquiry thus far. -

We just celebrated our golden wedding yesterday and this week - end our son is entertaining us at Salishan (near Lincoln City, Ore) and on the 23rd we are having about 50 friends + family here at our clubhouse - so I won't be occupying my "fumitory" - or study in my attic - let me hear from you again at your convenience and thanks for all your kind & helpful suggestions in the past. - best wishes

Mark Morlan

Compliments of WMM -  
for comment - 6/4/79

GOODBYE DOLLY

By

Wm. Markham Morton  
Fishery Biologist and  
Naturalist Emeritus  
24445 13th Ave. So.  
Kent, Washington 98031  
1 May 1979

## GOODBYE DOLLY

by

Wm. Markham Morton

As I approach the end of my forty-year search for the truth about the speciation of American charrs in general, and the Dolly Varden "trout" in particular, I have one more objective I would like to try to accomplish in my long crusade to divert the pressure of public opinion from some of the popular concepts of this long-abused native American salmonid fish species. That is to abolish forever in future fishery literature the use of the ridiculous and meaningless common English name of "Dolly Varden" for our native western American brook charr Salvelinus confluentus and our native Pacific brook charr, Salvelinus malma.

The first campaign of my crusade was devoted to trying to remove the popular but unfavorable reputation of this fish as a serious salmon predator. After several futile attempts to publish the results of my examination of several thousand Dolly Varden trout stomach-contents from Karluk Lake on Kodiak Island, Alaska, in 1939-42, I finally got the essence of my thesis published in a popular article in The Alaska Magazine (Morton 1975). My major theme was that our Dolly Varden is innocent of the oft-repeated, yet unproven, villifying insinuations heaped upon it over the past century that it is a more vicious predator of young salmon and trout

than any of its cousins; and that, as such it should be systematically destroyed! It will probably take another century of publicity to obliterate that fallacy!

The most significant result of my spare-time studies of the food and parasites of these fish came about on July 4, 1941 when we accidentally discovered that the resident lake form of our Dolly Varden had from 12-15 gill-rakers on its lower arch, and that our anadromous stream form had only 9-12 gill rakers on its lower arch. This distinct character definitely established the fact that we were dealing with two distinct species of charr (the Arctic lake charr Salvelinus alpinus, and the Pacific brook charr, Salvelinus malma) which up to that date had been considered in Alaska to be the non-migratory and migratory forms, respectively, of the Dolly Varden "trout" - Salvelinus alpinus malma. We published our discovery in The Transactions of the American Fisheries Society (DeLacy and Morton 1943) and in Allan's doctoral (DeLacy 1941) and my Master's (Morton 1942) thesis.

My second campaign has been waged on the premise that the Dolly Varden trout is not a trout, but a charr; and that all of our references and textbooks so far published have been in error - not only in calling it a trout - but in consistently misspelling charr as "char" (Morton 1955). My arguments in support of these contentions were never acceptable to scientific journals because of present rigid rules of nomenclature set forth by a series of members of our revered and respected AFS and ASIH Committee on Common

English Names for American Fishes (Bailey 1970). So once more I finally had to rely on a popular sport-fishing magazine to tell my story (Morton 1978). Another recent victory that cheered this tired old campaigner occurred when editor Eugene K. Balon recently informed me that his forth-coming monograph (Balon 1979) on charrs had adopted my preferred spelling of "charr," and graciously solicited my explanation of its historical origin to be included in the introduction of what I believe will be the first book ever published devoted exclusively to charrs of the genus Salvelinus.

My third, and probably final, campaign (which is the primary thesis of this paper) will be devoted to another almost impossible task--that of trying to prevent the use of the "meaningless and ridiculous" name of Dolly Varden in all future fisheries literature--and of strongly recommending the substitution of the more appropriate, accurate and meaningful common English names of Pacific brook charr, Salvelinus malma (Walbaum 1792), for the anadromous inhabitant of our Pacific coastal streams, and of Western American brook charr for the non-anadromous inhabitant of our inland western waters, Salvelinus confluentus (Suckley 1858). This has been made imperative by the recent great contribution to our knowledge of American charr speciation by Cavender 1978.

#### ON THE HISTORICAL ORIGIN OF THE NAME DOLLY VARDEN

The earliest reference to the name "Dolly Varden" in

our fisheries literature that I know of was made by David Starr Jordan when he wrote almost a hundred years ago (1884-504-5)

Stone 1872

"This species is known in the mountains as 'Lake Trout', 'Bull Trout', 'Speckled Trout', and 'Red-spotted Trout'. In the ocean where it is found in large numbers, it is the 'Salmon Trout'. In the Sacramento the name 'Dolly Varden' was given to it by the landlady of a hotel, and this name it still retains in that region. As none of the other names are distinctive, this one may well be adopted. In Siberia it was formerly known as the 'Malma' or 'Goletz'. The Indian name 'Chewagh' is ascribed to it in British Columbia...." The rest of the description is as true today as it was then. Jordan gives further details on the selection of Dolly Varden in later publications of 1894 and 1907 which are reviewed in Armstrong and Morton 1969:48-52. His comments were summarized in 1922 when he wrote:

"Another fine form with bright crimson spots - Salvelinus malma - had been sent to Washington from the upper Sacramento with the comment that the landlady at Upper Soda Springs declared it looked like a regular Dolly Varden. This likeness to the 'plump coquettish little minx' of Dicken's Barnaby Rudge pleased Baird, and he remarked, 'That's a good name; call it Dolly Varden'. And Dolly Varden it remains to this day!" Goode (1887:476) repeats some of Jordan's 1884 comments but with the following insertion, "In the Sacramento Valley the ridiculous and inappropriate name 'Dolly Varden' is still retained."

The Oxford English Dictionary (1961 Vol. III Sec. D-E:590) states:

"Dolly Varden (from the name of a character in Dickens' Barnaby Rudge) a. A print dress with a large flower pattern worn with the skirt gathered up in loops. b. A large hat, worn by women, with one side bent downwards, and abundantly trimmed with flowers. c. A California species of trout or char"....1877 R.L. Price in Two Americans p. 214 "Large baskets of trout, among whom were many 'Dolly Vardens' p. 215..convinced that the 'Dolly Varden' is a genuine trout...."

Various editions of Webster's International Dictionaries give approximately the same explanation of the origin of this name.. The Encyclopedia Americana (Vol. 9:238-1965 edition) expanded the above descriptions thus: "The impression made by the author's description (Dickens' Barnaby Rudge) of her dress of flower-sprinkled dimity led to the adoption of a style of dress that is known as the Dolly Varden, and was the vogue from about 1865-1870."

During the early years of my intensive studies on this native west coast American salmonoid<sup>1</sup> from 1939-1942, I experienced considerable difficulty associating the color of our Dolly Vardens with the "floral designs" of Dickens' girl's dress. All of the thousands of "Dollies" I had observed at Karluk had crimson, orange, or yellowish dots on a greenish, brownish or black background--nothing even remotely resembling a floral design!

I recall discussing the subject one morning in 1941 at breakfast with Gordon Jones in his private quarters as Supt. of the Alaska Packers Asst. salmon cannery at Larson Bay on Kodiak Island. He brought out an old supply catalogue that had been in the office since before the turn of the century with the comment, "Maybe this will help." He opened it to a page advertising women's veils, which were so popular around the turn of the century.. Sure enough..there alongside the black one with tiny black or gray dots - or vice versa- was a beauty decked out in green webbing with little crimson dots scattered all over it and labelled, "The popular Dolly Varden pattern"!! He also recalled having read a brief statement by Livingston Stone describing the allusion to a bright green cloth with big red polka dots that had been made very popular by a female entertainer of that period. I shall eternally regret that I was not smart enough in those days to offer to buy that catalogue at any price..or even to record a specific reference to it!!

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<sup>1</sup>I have often found it very helpful in my writings to use salvelinoid as a noun and salvelinid as an adjective; a charr is a salvelinoid- and a salvelinid species..

The above experience was the first published demonstration of a positive correlation I ever found, and started me off on a fruitless search that I have so far been unable to complete at this late date! Altho I examined all the fishery reports I could find at Seattle and Stanford fishery libraries, I did not find any references to Stone's remarks until I was transferred to Portland, Oregon. There among some papers he had published from the old Clackamas Fish Hatchery nearby..(he was the builder and first supt. of this pioneer institution before 1890).. I found and recorded his version of the applicability of the name to our fish. Although I have searched diligently, I have been unable to relocate the specific reference to Stone's comments.

Livingston Stone, a very successful New England Fish Hatchery superintendent, had been sent to the McCloud River in northern California in 1872 by Spencer F. Baird, U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to establish a salmon-egg-taking station, and later a salmon-hatchery there. In 1875 he sent specimens of native trouts back to the National Museum in Washington. Among these were samples of bull or calico trout (*Salvelinus spectabilis*). A few years later he was sent to Clackamas, Oregon on a similar assignment. In one of his reports while there he told of a party of trout fishermen returning to their quarters at the Upper Soda Springs Resort (near the present town of Dunsmuir) from a successful trout-fishing trip on the McCloud River - a northern tributary of the Sacramento River. They proudly



displayed their catch of rainbows, and among them were a couple of bull or calico trout - as they were called in California at that time. The proprietor's wife exclaimed, "Why that's a regular Dolly Varden!" Livingston explained that she was referring to a dress goods of green color with large red polka dots that had been made popular by a dance-hall singer of that name who had appeared at many western gatherings in the previous decade.

The only other detailed published report I have ever found in the literature on the origin of the name Dolly Varden for our Salvelinus malma is Joseph H. Wales' excellent review of "Dolly Varden of the McCloud" (1959) in which he actually interviewed the niece of the Soda Springs Resort Proprietor George Campbell:

"Young Elda, then a girl of about 15 was one of the group inspecting the catch; and when someone complained that 'bull trout' was a poor name for such an attractive fish, she suggested Dolly Varden. At that time a popular dress material was called Dolly Varden; and the similarity of the material and the color pattern of the fish was striking. It would take a dull person with no sense of romance to be unmoved by this name. Presumably this was the feeling of a wise cloth manufacturer casting around for an attractive name to be used for his new creation.

"Not long before, Charles Dickens had brought out his novel "Barnaby Rudge" and the heroine was Dolly Varden. One might guess that Dolly had worn a spotted dress, and that Elda, an acknowledged Dickens fan, saw the resemblance in the trout. But I have been through the novel twice and have failed to find mention of a dress or cloth with a spotted pattern. I have been forced to conclude that although the name Dolly Varden is a creation of Charles Dickens, that some cloth manufacturer used the name for his new spotted material, and finally that Elda McCloud saw the likeness in the color of the trout; and thus the chain was wrought..

"Long before the fur brigades came south from the Hudson's Bay Company Post at the mouth of the Columbia, the Wintu Indians of the McCloud called the Dolly Varden Wy-dar-deekit. This meant 'trout of the north', and I am

inclined to believe it referred to the fact that this is a northern species of trout common through eastern Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska...."

I have long been impressed with the much more meaningful names for this fish given it by the Siberians such as Goltra or Goletz (the ugly one) by Krascheninnikov in 1768; or malma (the naked one) from Kamchatka by Walbaum in 1792; or the Japanese name of Hima masou (the little salmon); or the local Indian name mentioned above. The earlier English names of Bull Trout, Calico Trout, or Red-spotted Trout were much more meaningful than Dolly Varden!!

OUR FORMER DOLLY VARDEN TROUT (S. malma)  
IS NOW THE BULL TROUT (S. confluentus)

The greatest and most significant contribution of this century to our knowledge of the comparative systematics of our American charrs, or salvelinoids, in my personal opinion was made recently when Ted Cavender (1978) finally published the results of his many years of detailed study of the comparative osteology and morphology of Salvelinus malma and Salvelinus confluentus of western America. The most impressive feature of his paper to me was the very distinct difference demonstrated by the branchiostegal counts presented in Tables 3 and 4 which indicated from 19 to 26 in S. malma and from 25 to 31 in S. confluentus. Although there were other differences, this distinctive and utilitarian character is especially useful because it can be easily determined at any age, and can be ascertained without killing the fish.

The probable existence of more than one species of Salvelinus in the American northwest has been a controversial issue since the days of the Pacific Railroad surveys in the 1850's. Morton (1970) pointed out that many of our early American fish taxonomists (such as Jordan, Schultz among others) recognized a probable geographical difference in our western American brook charrs. They frequently referred to S. malma as the coastal, Alaskan, or northern species, and to S. spectabilis as the southern or inland representative of the genus. Morton stated further that it certainly seemed logical that we should find some morphological as well as geographical differences between the non-anadromous, drainage-bound races of inland western American waters, and the anadromous races inhabiting the Pacific coastal streams. To that date he had found none, and concluded, "that all subspecific names for S. malma in North America should be suppressed from further descriptive use until, and unless, some worker in the field could demonstrate and describe one peculiar physical attribute by which the subspecific group in question ~~might~~ <sup>may</sup> be distinguished from any other member <sup>or</sup> of group of members of that species." (Morton (1970:586). Cavender (1978) has recently done just that!

Although Cavender's paper was published in July '78, reprints were not available until March of '79. However, the perusal of a carbon of his manuscript sent me by the author in September of '78 stimulated me to go through my old field notebooks of morphometric measurements and meristic

counts of American charrs I had made over the past 40 years. The results of my counts, made independently in the field, are presented in Table 1. They corroborate pretty well the same counts made by Cavender from the museum specimens he had examined for his data. Both of our counts demonstrate the consistently higher counts on the left side of the head in most of the specimens examined. The table also shows that Cavendar's average counts run about 1 ray higher than mine—probably because he could ascertain one more small ray hidden at their anterior junction under the mandibles, or tongue, (sometimes referred to as the isthmus) than I could find in my amateur home laboratory or under field conditions. At any rate this branchiostegal-count differential will positively identify 90 per cent of the specimens examined, and that is a very high degree of expectant accuracy in this day of accelerated hybridization and world-wide mixing of original fish populations or races! There may be some correlation between the distinctly higher branchiostegal counts of both confluentus and namaycush in that, since the last ice age, their ancestors have lived mostly in large lakes; and that neither is known to be anadromous to any degree. However, the Bull "trout" is presently known to be a stream-spawner, and the lake "trout" a lake-spawner.

#### CONCLUSIONS

I shall always be as violently opposed to perpetuating the ridiculously inappropriate feminine name of Dolly Varden

for this lusty western American brook charr as I have been to the continued misspelling of the old English name of charr with a single "r" for the following reasons:

(1) Almost every fisherman, high school or college student I have ever encountered over the past 40 years has invariably associated the name "Dolly Varden" with a serious salmon predator or "scavenger"!! This general concept (along with the introduction of the inappropriate name to our fisheries literature) all stemmed from the early writings of that greatest of all American Ichthyologists--the Father of American Ichthyology for whom I have the deepest respect--Dr. David Starr Jordan. This concept grew in intensity by its repetition over the years, without any biological proof, until the species was finally made the victim of a bounty system in Alaska from 1920 to 1941. Our studies (Morton 1975) finally proved the charges groundless and helped put an end to the systematic destruction of this, our native western American brook charr!

(2) There is absolutely no relationship between the crimson (or paler) dotted color pattern so typical of our western charrs, and that of the flowered-gowns of Charles Dickens' Dolly Varden as originally portrayed by Dr. Jordan. The original reference was actually to a cloth pattern made popular by a dance-hall entertainer whose positive identification has eluded the writer thus far.

(3) As stated before, our "Dolly Varden" is not a trout, but a charr. It is therefore high time that we

American-English writers call a salmon of the genus Oncorhynchus, a salmon; a trout of the genus Salmo a trout; and a charr of the genus Salvelinus, a charr. I am very aware that this also will take another hundred years and a whole new generation of fishermen to accomplish! We are apparently fortunate here in America that our native charrs fall readily into two main groups. (1) In the southern part of their general range in America the lake charr, S. namaycush; the eastern brook charr, S. fontinalis; and the western brook charr, S. confluentus can now easily be distinguished from each other and they are residents of the American continent only. In the northern part of the range of our native charrs, the Pacific brook charr, S. malma, is now rather easily identified from the Pacific coastal waters of Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Korea, Japan, and eastern Siberia. In contrast the circumpolar Arctic Charr, S. alpinus, with its hundreds of distinct populations of lake and stream-inhabiting-often anadromous forms which are scattered throughout the arctic waters of Eurasia, North America, Greenland and Iceland is referred to generally in the present literature as the Arctic charr or "S. alpinus complex" as suggested by McPhail (1961) and more recently by Savvaitova (1976). The latter group seems to be no closer to an intelligent systematic analysis than it was 300 years ago, when British ichthyologists listed 20 species of it in the British Isles alone!

(4) In summary, then, now that Cavender has established S. confluentus (instead of S. spectabilis) as our typically

western non-anadromous American brook charr- which he calls our "bull trout" and which, in turn, can now be easily distinguished from S. malma our typically anadromous Pacific coastal brook charr, it becomes obvious that since S. malma exists in the U.S. only in a few coastal streams of Washington, it can no longer be considered as David Starr Jordan's "Dolly Varden" of the Upper Sacramento River drainage. Therefore, although the name Dolly Varden may have served its original intended purpose for almost a century, it is now obviously obsolete.

In view of the fact that this ambiguous name has no reference whatsoever to any character of the fish or its habits; and because--for this particular fish--the name has become erroneously synonymous with an unusual destruction of salmon eggs and fry in most people's opinion; I would like to solicit the support of my readers by writing to the Committee on Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada c/o The American Fisheries Society, 1040 Washington Bldg., New York Ave. at 15th St. NW Washington D.C. 20005 and suggest that they drop the name of Dolly Varden Trout from their next published list of recommended names and substitute the more ubiquitous and meaningful names of western American brook charr, Salvelinus confluentus (Suckley 1858), and Pacific brook charr, Salvelinus malma (Walbaum 1792) for our two native western American charrs. Inspired by the wellknown and popular musical opera entitled "Hello Dolly" I dedicate this thesis to "Goodbye Dolly" with the sincere hope that its theme may find acceptance somewhere in this frenetic world.

Table 1 FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF BRANCHIOSTEGAL RAYS IN AMERICAN CHARRS\*  
Counts on left - and right side of head and totals

	<u>1/</u> <u>S. fontinalis</u>	<u>2/</u> <u>alpinus</u>	<u>**</u> <u>malma</u>	<u>3/</u> <u>confluentus</u>	<u>5/</u> <u>confluentus</u>	<u>7/</u> <u>namaycush</u>
	L-R	L-R	L-R	L-R	L-R	L-R
8		1-3	1			
9	2-7	18-9	1-5	1		
10	27-21	94-22	6-10	8-20		1
11	49-21	83-13	17-1	28-49	3-4	2-19
12	32-21	29-2	9	42-18	10-21	24-22
13	1-4			10	3-9	12-10
14				33-16	38-51	14-4
15				15-3	49-53	4
16				3	29-7	
					1	
N	111-53	225-49	33-17	88-88	64-44	120-120
Ave.	11.0-10.4	10.5-10.1	11.0-10.0	11.6-11.0	13.0-12.4	13.1-12.0
17		2			13.9-13.5	
18	1	3				
19	1	6	2	1		
20	5	10	7	5		
21	8	14	10	16		
22	8	7	4	12		2
23	9	6	4	38	2	14
24	1	2		7	3	13
25				9	16	7
26					11	7
27					8	8
28					1	4
29					2	1
30						
31					3	
					1	
N	33	50	27	88	43	120
Ave.	21.6	20.7	21.0	22.6	25.7	27.4
						56
						25.0

\*From a table in an unpublished MS entitled, "On the Utility of Fin-ray Counts in Salmonid Systematics" by Morton with additional counts made by the author and other known investigators since that date. (1950).

\*\*Includes S. aureolus, oquassa, stagnalis, marstoni etc., as probable subspecies of the so-called Salvelinus alpinus complex.

1/ from VA., MT., WA., OR. Quebec (Vladikov '54) & ME. (Kendall '16).

2/ " Quebec & Labr., ME; " " : Alaska lakes; and from W.R. Martin '38-'39 orig. data from Baffin Land, Labrador, Quebec and New England.

3/ from Karluk L. and Little Port Walter, in Alaska.

4/ " Cavender 1978. 5/ from CA., ID., MT., NV., OR., WA., B.C. & Alberta; and Jacques L. and Athabasca R. by Bajkov '27. 6/ from Cavender 1978. 7/ from OR., WI., MI., & Castle L. CA., & L. Michigan.



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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF RETIRED FISH HATCHERY PERSONNEL FROM REGION I  
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICEEdited and Compiled by  
Wm. Markham Morton

## THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF OUR HATCHERY DIVISION AT PORTLAND, OREGON, DEC. 1960



Front Row L.to R.: Leo Laythe, Ann Bohrer, Vi Hibbard, Tom Barnaby, Bob Mc-Elrath, Ted Loof, Jerry Martin, Loyd Justus, Irv Mahone, George Carlson, Elenden Cook and Al Gastineau.

Second Row: Ned Tuttle, Bruce Cannady, John Parvin, B. Stevens, Harold Kronholm, Bob Combs, Ade Bernier, Walt Nielson, Homer Kelly, Sid Campbell, Perry Dodson, John Pelnar and Pete Nielson.

Third Row: Ed Horn, Bob Brock, Harry Baer, Bill Baker, Cliff Dickeson, Benny Cox, Harlan Johnson, Jack Kinchloe, Jack Jessie and Bob Rucker.

Back Row: Clyde Adams, Mark Morton, Bruno Von Limbach, Zell Parkhurst, Don Cairns, Ed Douglass, Fred Bittle, Roger Burrows and John Halver.

## PUBLICATION STATEMENT

Our purpose and policies in publishing this little journal were set forth clearly in Vol.1 No.1:2-4; and so far we have adhered pretty well to our schedule proposed therein. However, as Fran and I begin preparations for leaving our winter quarters in Arizona,<sup>1/</sup> we realize it will be impossible for us to put out another issue of Federal Fish Hatchery Memoirs until August of '79 for several reasons, viz.: we are running out of finished biographies and photographs -- as well as money to publish them; I want to spend more time on several "char-r" papers that I have neglected this winter; I also want more time to work, thru the Fisheries Center Museum at the University of Washington, with contemporary charr-persons in the USA and the USSR; I am also anxious to find an outlet for my rapidly expanding collection of biographies of retired Pacific Fishery Biol-

<sup>1/</sup> Remember - after March 15 our mailing address is Huntington Park 24445  
13th Ave. So. Kent, WA., 98031 tele. 878-3739..WMM

ogists. We have enjoyed putting you all down on paper in words and photographs, and hope that those of you who have not been documented thus far will double your efforts to share your past and pictures with the rest of us at your earliest convenience.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY TO DATE

Receipts and Expenditures from Nov 15, 1978 to Feb. 15, 1979

RECEIPTS:		EXPENDITURES:	
November		November	
14 Paul Zimmer	\$10.00	15 Bal. Brot Ford.	\$234.10
December		19 Postage	6.05
7 Al Kemmerich	10.	Xerox	1.20
11 Harlan Johnson	5.	December	
Clyde Adams	5.	12 Postage	1.25
15 Cliff Dickeson	15.	January	
23 Eric Kuhl	5.	25 "	2.10
Tom Barnaby	10.	February	
Elenden Cook	10.	15 Printing 50 copies 2(1)m	96.75
January		Velox prints 2(1)	7.80
25 Mark Meyer	<u>25.</u>	Collating & Stapling	11.25
Total Receipts	\$95.00	Postage 2(1) Estimated	<u>21.20</u>
Typing of 1st 20 pp	18.50	Total Expenditures	381.70
Manila envelopes	4.	Less Total Receipts	<u>95.</u>
Additional costs	<u>22.50</u>	Cost to us to date	\$286.70

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We have promises of manuscripts from Les Dunn,, John Parvin, Jerry Mattin, Roger Burrows, Dick Foster, Alice Hoofnagle, Elsie Gentry and Paul Zimmer for our next issue. Just heard from Vera Branum 1016 N. Montana Ave. Miles City MT. 59301 and a few others, including Mrs. Fuqua.

Can anybody help us get further information on Bob Russel, Bill Dunn, Ted Loof, Homer Kelly, Harold Kronholm, Sid Campbell, Stan Conn, Irv Mahone, Chas Wrangham, P.B. Hawley, C.H. Van Atta, Floyd Ross, Hubert Topal, Cal Ryan, Henry O'Malley, Walt Allen, Geo. Mapes, Bill Baker, Ken Doolittle, Bob Brock, Lillie Anderson, Vi Hibbard, Lew Garlick, Geo. Carlson, and any others who have been mentioned in this or previous issues?

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## DOWN MEMORY LANE 1/

The following is one of the best rosters of former Region I federal hatchery employees we have received to date. It is also so well-written in such an interesting style--as are several of the succeeding biographies--that we are reproducing them here verbatim. Hope you enjoy them as much as we have! -- W.M.M.

"BAER, HARRY D. of Rt. 2 Box 720 Shingletown, Cal. 96088 b. 21 May '04 in Big Lake, Minn., son of Herbert W. and Louise (Damm) Baer, guess that makes me a dam Baer. My father was a farmer on 220-acre farm about forty miles west of Minneapolis. Met my wife - Dorothy E. Moore- in Hagerman, Idaho where we were married Sept. 1933. We have a daughter Dorothy Marie (Baer) Black who lives in Redding, Cal. where her husband and she have a photographic studio. They have two married daughters, one married son, and three grandchildren. We have a son, Harry Daniel Baer, married with two sons and one daughter, who lives in San Jose, Cal. and teaches high school in Santa Clara. So we have 6 grandchildren and three great grandchildren!

"I completed my schooling in the little town of Big Lake, Minnesota, graduating from High School in 1923. I spent my years up to then, living at home; assisting with farm work; and hunting, fishing and trapping in what little spare time there was.

"My father and mother quit the farm and moved to Seattle, Wash. in the early spring of '23. My older brother and I liked the home-state and stayed in Minnesota working for a construction company for a while and later drove to Seattle.

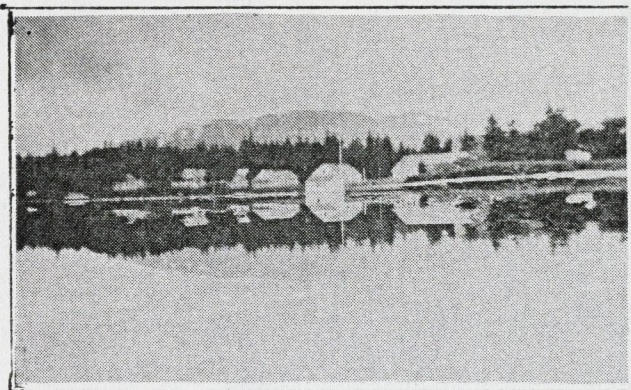
"I worked at various jobs in Seattle; construction, ship yard, tire shop, drove bakery truck; a little of everything.

"In 1926 I saw a notice of an Apprentice Fish-Culturist exam to be held in the Seattle Post Office. I took and passed the exam and specified that I was only interested in a position in Alaska. I more or less forgot about it until I received a letter in the fall of 1927 asking if I would accept an appointment at the Afognak Alaska hatchery. I decided to try it and was appointed Nov. 20, 1927. Things didn't move so fast in those days, it took 12 days on the steamship from Seattle to Kodiak, Alaska, and it cost more than I was going to get for a month's work; wondered some if it would be worth it! At that time a boat from Seattle made the trip once a month to Kodiak with mail and freight. With mail once a month, it was the following February before I got my first paychecks! The hatchery boat always made the monthly trip to Kodiak for out-going and incoming mail and freight.

"When I started at Afognak, Frank Snipes was Supt. He was a southern man and transferred back to Mississippi in 1929. He was replaced by Harry Johnston; Ray Woods was foreman (he stayed in Alaska when the station closed in 1933); Vincent Boucher and Alfred Nelson were Fish culturists. Boucher was transferred to Yes Bay about 1931 and Nelson stayed at Afognak when the station closed. Al Green was cook at the mess house, Wm. Stiles Jr. and Melvin (Dutch) Brock completed the

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1/ Al and Pauline Kemmerich's suggested name for our little journal.WMM



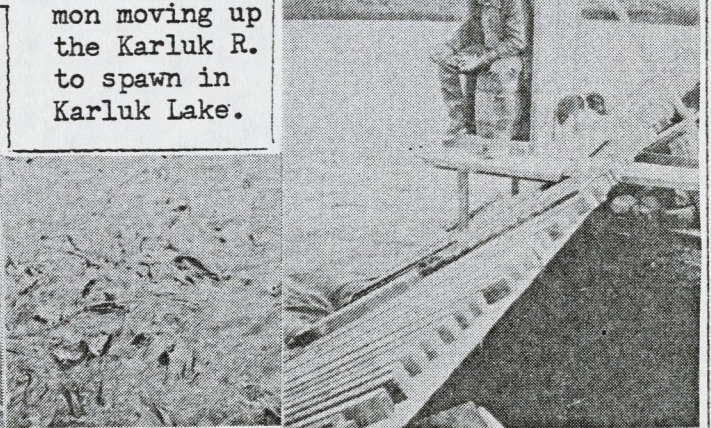
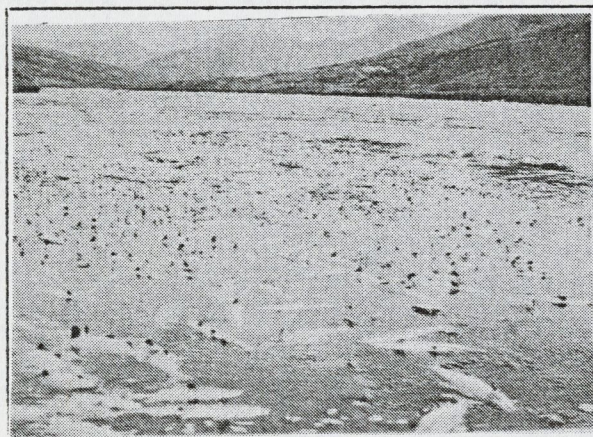
SHOTS FROM AFOGNAK

Upper Left - USBF Hatchery 1930  
 " Right- Ray Wood and Ralph Young at Afognak  
 Lower Left - Wm. Stiles , B.J. Boucher and Harry Baer putting up ice in the winter of 1928. Supt. Snipe's son Larry supervises the job!



SHOTS FROM KARLUK

Upper Left - \_\_\_\_\_ Lundberg, "Doc " Rich and Tom Barnaby Karluk R. 1930  
 Lower Left - "Humpies"(Pink Salmon) after spawning in the Karluk River above the counting weir in 1930.  
 Lower right - Harry Baer counting Red (Sockeye) Salmon moving up the Karluk R. to spawn in Karluk Lake.



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regular crew when I arrived. Brock quit and went out to the States in 28. Stiles was transferred to the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Station when Afognak was closed. Later Ralph Young, Tex Taylor, and Eddie Fentress came to Afognak.

"During the five years I was stationed at Afognak, I was detailed with two temporary employees to install a stop weir on the Karluk River on Kodiak Island to collect and eye-up five million steelhead trout eggs, (in open air troughs) for shipment to the States during the springs of 1929, 30, 31 and 32. In the summer of 1932 I had charge of the counting weir at the mouth of the Karluk River, to assure that at least one million adult Sockeye Salmon were let up stream for spawning!

"By the fall of 1932 I had accumulated three years of annual leave, (90 working days). My leave had been approved, and I had made many plans, but before it occurred the Washington Office canceled all annual leave,--guess it was supposed to be a donation for the depression. I didn't mind losing 1 year of leave, as most everyone lost it, but didn't see the fairness of me donating three years of leave!

"The Regional Office in Seattle figured that I should at least get out to the States, so it was arranged that I come to Seattle on the Patrol boat Eider in the fall of '32, and be detailed to Hagerman, Idaho, to do the truck and truck-work, during the construction of the Hagerman Hatchery. So I arrived at Hagerman the latter part of Sept. '32.

"While on detail to Hagerman, the Afognak Hatchery was closed. Due to a change in politics, Bob Russell lost his appointive position as Regional Director and became the first Supt. of the Hagerman Hatchery in 1933. Van A. Heffner was foreman (he had previously operated the Chinook salmon hatchery at Salmon Idaho) and Eddie Fentress, down from Alaska, joined me on the work-crew. I was detailed to Yellowstone Park to assist with the collection of trout eggs during the summers of 1933 and 1934. In the fall of 1934 I was transferred to the Ennis, Montana, Station to replace Josh Pullum who was transferred to Saratoga, Wyoming.

"At that time the Ennis Station had not been completed. No telephone, electricity and no water system to feed a series of new ponds which had never been used, due to the fact that the Regional Office insisted that the open-ditch against the hillside from the spring to above the ponds would work. Both Pullum and I had tried using the ditch and wrote numerous letters of what was wrong, but they didn't seem to register. Decided a demonstration might be more convincing so the day before the Regional Director made his next visit we turned the water in the ditch. After sinking up to his ankles in mud all around the hatchery and water all over the hatchery floor, he decided we did need a pipeline to replace the ditch. Ennis had one other permanent employee at that time, H.P. Alexander, and one at Meadow Creek Substation, Floyd Ross. Meadow Creek was closed in 1937. Ennis at that time had four rack and track locations for egg-collections and we collected twenty-eight million brown trout eggs the first fall I was there.

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"Harry Johnston who transferred as Supt. of Afognak, Alaska to Bozeman, Montana in 1932 died on duty from a brain hemorrhage in the winter of 1936-37 and was replaced by Charles Fuqua. I had been requesting a transfer back to the Pacific Coast, and in the fall of '37 I had a temporary transfer to Bozeman, pending an opening on the coast. The Bozeman personnel consisted of Charles Fuqua, Supt.; Buckmaster, Foreman; Hubert Topel, Lloyd Justus and Floyd Rose.

"In April 1938 I was transferred to Quinault, Wash. hatchery to replace Clarence Rowland, who went back to Bozeman. The other personnel at Quinault, were, A.T. Looff, Supt. and Chas. Wrangham. Wrangham transferred out in 1939 and was replaced by Marcus Meyers, Jr. who later transferred to Leavenworth and was replaced by Marvin Curtis who transferred to Hagerman when Quinault closed in 1945.

"In the fall of 1941 I was transferred to Quilcene, Wash. Station to replace John Pelnar, who was transferred to Creston, Montana. The crew at Quilcene consisted of Einar Evenson and Emory Orr, and Sid Gorton at the Duckabush Sub-station. Evenson later transferred, I believe, to Entiat, Wn. The Duckabush sub-station was closed in 1942 and Gorton moved back to Quilcene. About 1943 Orr and Gorton both left to get jobs with more money at ship yards, etc. and they did not come back into the Service at the end of the war. I had the station all to myself for a while as all the eligibles on the Civil Service list were either in the Armed Service or were making big money at shipyards, etc. and were not interested in our low entrance-salary. I finally located two local boys who had taken the exam, and accepted the appointments, of Bruce Evenson and Irving Mahone.

"In Feb. 1944 I was transferred to the Coleman Fish Hatchery out of Anderson, Calif. to assist the moving and production of Chinook salmon, who had lost their spawning area in the upper Sacramento, Pit and Mc-Cloud Rivers, after the construction of the Shasta and Keswick Dams on the Sacramento River. John Pelnar was manager at Coleman, and Dan Slater Biologist. Other regular personnel during my stay there were: Thad Blake, Homer Kelly, Bruce Cannady, (Harlan Johnson, Biologist) Marian Greenhalgh, Einar Evenson, Al Gastineau, Stan Conn, Bob Brock, Walt Nielson, Percy Dodson (Elmo Barney, Biologist) Walt Grimes, John Pavin, Bob McElrath, Eric Kuehl, Ray Kern, Melvin Hogland, John Marsh, Leland Hollinshead, Bill Lambert, Dan Mills, Sid Campbell, Floyd Hoffman and Everett Whealdon.

"I retired in Dec. 1966 after 30+ years of Service. Since retirement we have spent our time visiting friends and relatives and done some gardening. We belong to a local Historical Society for which I have been treasurer for a number of years, also treasurer of a local group that gets rides for persons on Shingletown Ridge who can no longer drive and need to get to the doctor, dentist or other necessary trips. The gals make the money by making quilts and other goodies which are raffled off. So we seem to find enough to keep ourselves occupied.

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"I enjoyed all the years I worked for the Service and the many fine people I met or worked with. I would have to give my wife credit for being the most help to me and staying with me during some earlier lean years. Ennis, Montana, was pretty isolated when we first went there; no telephone or electricity. Harry Johnston was a big help to me during my early years; but I always figured I gained something from all of those I worked for or with.

"I don't know that I made any exceptional contribution to the Service other than doing the various jobs assigned to me to the best of my ability.

"Marcus Meyers Jr. and Alice dropped in on us for a short time today, Nov. 6th and we reminisced about some of the early times.

Good memories to all.

Harry D. Baer

P.S. In regard to some of the old personnel that you asked for information on:

Marvin Curtis died at Hagerman, Idaho, a number of years ago, his wife is also deceased now.

Einer Evenson retired and had a home in Anderson, Cal., both he and his wife are now deceased. They have a daughter Viola (Evenson) Shepard who lives in Anderson and has recently retired as a postal clerk from the Anderson Post Office.

Irving Mahone died of a heart attack several years ago.

Chas. Wrangham retired and died about 1972, lived at 1044 Nevada St., Oroville, Cal. 95965 and his wife Marie Wrangham may still live there.

Melvin Hoglund quit our Service and went to work for Montana State Fisheries the last I heard from him.

Barney Johnson went to work for Washington State Fisheries and has been deceased for a number of years.

Harry Johnston as I mentioned previously died from a brain hemorrhage on duty as Supt. of the Bozeman, Montana hatchery the winter of 1937-38. His wife did live in Bozeman but am not sure if she is still alive.

The last I knew of Wm. Stiles about 1934 he was at La Cross, Wis. Station, he would either be retired or deceased or both by this time.

Ralph Young has been out of our Service for approximately 20 years and was, or is, a guide in Ketchikan, Alaska.



Vincent Boucher resigned when the Yes Bay, Alaska, Station closed in 1932 or 33, and the last I knew he still lived around Ketchikan.

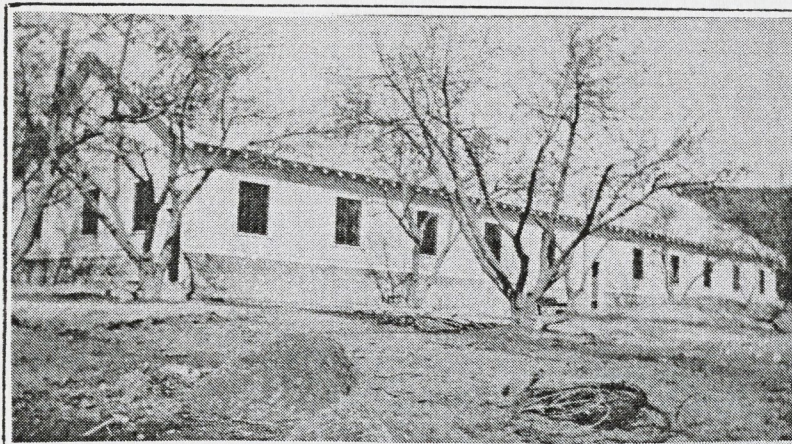
Bruce Evenson who started to work for our Service, later quit and now works for the Calif. State Parks.

I believe Al Gastineau must be in error when he stated that Bob Russel and Marvin Curtis were both sent to Hagerman, Idaho for some mis-doing. If so, they were sent there 12 years apart as Bob Russell was transferred to Hagerman in 1933 and Marvin Curtis in 1945.

Hope you have a good winter in Arizona. We had a real dry and warm October, but has cooled off the past few days and have had some rain and snow today."

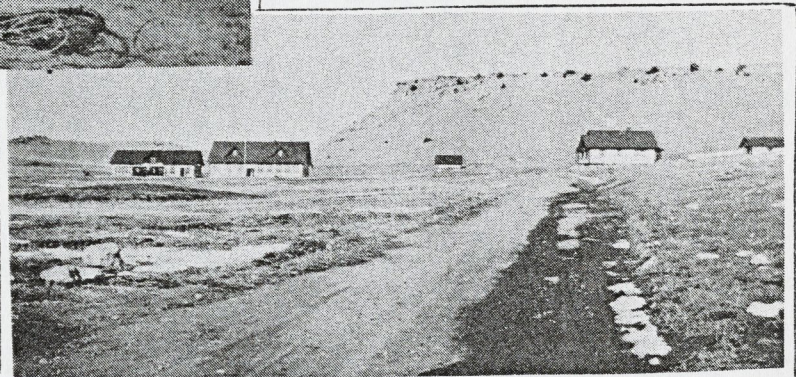
Best regards,  
Harry D. Baer (Nov. 12, 1978)

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Hagerman, Idaho, USEF fish hatchery shortly after completion in 1933..Harry Baer

Ennis, Montana, USEF fish hatchery...1934



Left to Right: Chas. Fuqua, Buckmaster, H. Baer, Floyd Ross and Hubert Topel in front of the Bozeman, Montana federal fish hatchery winter '37-'38.

BARNABY, JOSEPH THOMAS (Tom) of 117 Travelodge Lane, Rancho Mirage CA 92270 (714-328-5672) was b. 12 Nov '03 in H6ylake, England son of Joseph Robert and Maude (Webster) Barnaby. Tom was named for his grandfather Joseph Thomas Barnaby. His father, being in the import-export business, had made several trips to America, and in July of 1906 he brought his family out to Columbia City in Rainier Valley near Seattle, WA. Tom recalls a local grocer W.W. Falon, who was also mayor and well-known locally as "Wild Bill" Falon. Both J.R. Barnaby and Falon are mentioned in the early histories of King County. The family moved to Hilman City where J.R. built a large house in 1914. Tom had a brother, Roland Francis Barnaby, a navy carrer man, and two sisters, Queenie- Amelia Gladys who m. Geo. Lambert, and Maude who m. Ray Daughters. During WWII days Tom met Lydia Jean Stephen (b. in Toronto Canada) who was visting her brother Steve, then on Naval assignment in Seattle. They were married on 24 Aug. '46 in Seattle.

During his boyhood days Tom helped his Dad a lot and became especially interested in the frozen salmon he shipped to Europe. WWI put an end to this business about the same time Tom graduated from Franklin High Scool in Seattle in 1917. He worked at odd jobs for a few years until the end of the war in 1919. When his father began exporting salmon again, they both became very interested in the new College of Fisheries that Dean John Cobb was initiating at the University of Washington. Within a few years Tom was enrolled in the new school and got a job as a stream guard in Southeastern Alaska for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries under Dennis Winn from 1926 to 1929. Upon earning his B.S. degree at Washington in 1929, he went to work as a field assistant to Dr. Willis H. Rich at Karluk Lake on Kodiak Island, Alaska. During the ensuing winters he worked at the Stanford University Fish Museum with Dr. George Meyers, and finally earned his M.A. at Stanford in 1932. He continued to work at Karluk with Alan Taft of Stanford until placed in charge of the Karluk Investigations from 1934-38. He was then placed in charge of the Bristol Bay Marine Investigations of the new US Fish & Wildlife Service until WWII broke out. He was then appointed Chief of all Alaska Fisheries Investigations from 1942-44, and of The North Pacific Fishery Investigations at the Montlake Laboratory in Seattle from 1944-51.

Following in the footsteps of most of his contemporaries in the "old Seattle Crowd" Tom was transferred from Seattle to the Regional Office in Portland, OR., where he served as Regional Staff Biologist from 1951-54; as Asst. Regional Director from 1954-57; and as Chief of the Division of Sport Fisheries from 1957 until he retired from active duty in Dec. of 1964. It was in this capacity working closely with Al Kemmerich, that he became known to our federal hatchery field personnel as a promoter of the regional training program, and in implementing the raising of funds for the development of the USF&WS hatchery programs in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada.

Tom was one of the founders of Pacific Fishery Biologists in Vancouver, B.C. in 1938; a member of The American Fisheries Society; American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists; and a lecturer at U. of W. from 1934-1950. We need a list of your publications and some pictures, Tom. For the past forty years our lives have been especially closely interwoven with those of the Barnaby's, Kemmerich's and Parkhurst's among the hatchery clan. Thanks to the annual hatchery personnel reunions at the home of Harlan and Helen Johnson, we feel a real closeness to many other hatchery families, and consider them all as close and loyal friends. When Tom retired, he and Jean bought a travel trailer and explored the entire perimeter of the U.S. with the Kemmerichs. Tom and Al also served as consultants to the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission. In 1968 they sold their Portland home and moved to their present attractive mobile home residence in Rancho Mirage..near Desert Hot Springs, CA.

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BITLE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (Fred) of 2902 So. 84th St. #12A Tacoma, WA. 98409 was b. 24 Feb. 15 at The Dalles, OR., son of Frederick William and Pearle (Christman) Bitle. His father was a carpenter in Miles City, Montana. On 25 June 1944 at Cashmere WA. Fred m. Harriett Horey Parkins who had 2 children and they now have four. Fred first met Harriett on Apr. 11 and a week later he attended a dance in Leavenworth WA. and there she was! They were married the following June, and altho, as a beautician in Cashmere, she earned more money in a month than he did in a year, that didn't hinder her decision!

After graduating from Miles City H.S. in 1933 Fred took a course in business machines at a local college for two years. Meanwhile he had met Herbert Topal, who was messenger on a fish car (later Supt. at Miles City) and was introducing N.Y.A. (National Youth Administration) work to temporary employees in the local federal fish hatchery. Fred spent the summer of '35 at Yellowstone, and conducted the N.Y.A. program at the Miles City Hatchery in 1935-36 with a few breaks here and there due to his temporary status. He finally took the apprentice fish culturist exam in 1937. He spent 18 mos. working in the Miles City Hatchery under George Chartan before he enlisted in the Army on 6 Feb. 1941. Shortly thereafter he learned he had passed the exam for fish culturist. He had retention rights after his military service, so when Al Day wanted him to accept a temporary appointment taking water temperatures at Leavenworth, Fred held out for a permanent appointment, and got a G.S.-3 position at Leavenworth under Joe Kemmerich on 8 Apr. 1944 right after he was discharged from the service.

He spent the next 2 years and 7 months at Leavenworth before being transferred to Entiat under Hack Whiteman. When Hack died in October, John Parvin moved in from Leavenworth as Superintendent of Entiat with Fred as his assistant. The 1948 flood washed out the bridge across the Entiat River and isolated 9 families for several weeks. Fred recalls Harriett's surprise when she ordered 9 loaves of bread and he brought home 25 lbs. of flour and some yeast cakes instead. They learned to do many things over again!

In Sept. '49 Fred was transferred to the Washington D.C. office as Assistant Superintendent of Fish Distribution under Lee M. Duncan and Lloyd Meehan, and was appointed Chief in 1949-50. Fred did not enjoy the desk work, and was glad to return to Leavenworth in 1951 under Al Gastineau. In 1953 he moved to Alaska to help build a federal hatchery at the U.S. Naval Station on Black Canyon Creek outside of Kodiak. He was there from April to October before returning to Leavenworth. He returned to Kodiak to help install redwood troughs in the hatchery there from Apr. to Oct. 1954. In 1954-55 he worked under Al Gentry and Ned Tuttle at Leavenworth and with Cliff Dickeyson, Roy and Mary Hammerlin, George Sihola, Mart McMahon, D.W. Huffaher, Dale Wilcox, Wally Bradshaw, and Allen Pace.

Fred ran the Winthrop station in 1956 while Ade Bernier was at Cortland for a year; and continued as Superintendent until 1963 when he returned to Leavenworth where he retired in 1971. While at Winthrop Irving Mahone was his Asst. Mgr. and Don Zyack (a prodigal son-- presently a GS-12 in the Boston office), Hatch, Ross Jr., Casey,

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Hoffman, Bunton and Ankney were on his staff. Fred finally left Leavenworth on June '71 to act as Asst. Mgr. of Village Green Mobile Home Park in Tacoma, but gave it up after one year as too confining and bought the home they now live in.

An interesting comment, "Under Topel at Miles City I once said that I would one day be in charge of Leavenworth NFH. It took 19 years and 1 week of work--being at Leavenworth 3 different times 1944, 1951, and 1963 and finally as manager for 8 years! Although Harriet graduated from Leavenworth WA. High School (incidentally on the same date--May 20, 1933 - that I graduated from Custer County High School in Miles City MT), and we moved all over the country--our four children also all graduated from Leavenworth High!"

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CAIRNS, DONALD FRAZIER (Don) of 432 Curtis Hill Road, Chehalis, Wa. 98532. Born May 27, 1916 at Adna, Wash. the son of Ralph and Hazel Cairns. His father was a farmer and Don grew up on the farm where they raised strawberries, chickens and grain. His father custom-harvested and Don was doing a man's work at eleven, pulling wires on a hay baler ten hours a day, seven days a week for the four-month season. He didn't mind all the work on the farm, mainly because he didn't know any better. The food was the world's best with home-made ice cream every Sunday. Hunting, fishing and trapping used up the spare time. Don attended the Pleasant Hill one-room school for six years. The only sport was fighting. This introduction to sports stood him in good stead when the school consolidated with Adna where those students quickly learned to be nice to the "hill" kids. He was an honor student and became an avid reader. Among the first books he read were "Dr. Fu Manchu" and "Leather Stocking Tales". These were read under a kerosene lamp.

He loved High School athletics. Football was rather primitive as there was almost no protection built into the uniforms. Good players got either, or both, a bloody-nose and a black-eye every game with an occasional sprain or broken bone thrown in as a bonus. The team averaged over 180 pounds and every one spent his summers on the farm or in the woods pulling chokers; a bucking saw, or a misery whip. Most chewed snoose and the panty waists chewed tobacco. He remembers swallowing his tobacco on the kick-off and another time when he played a game with 13 boils. Everyone got boils probably because the uniforms were washed only once a year. Don graduated in 1934.

Having to leave Centralia College after completing one year, due to his father's illness, Don worked in construction and on the farm until he received a position as biological aid after having taken the Civil Service exam. He worked for Dr. Rucker at the Montlake Lab for three months; then was transferred as a Fish Culturist to the Leavenworth Hatchery. On August 8, 1942 in Seattle he married Mary E. Goring. They have a daughter and a son. Their daughter Susan Noeldner lives in Seattle and is busy taking care of two small sons while her husband Jim works for KING radio in sales. Their son, Douglas and his wife Linda live in Yakima where both are teachers. They are active in youth work and music.

In October 1942 he enlisted in the Air Force serving in Arizona (Kingman and Yucca) and at a crash-boat base at what is now Havasu City before being sent to Texas; then overseas for his final winter in the service. After his honorable discharge April 1946 he spent four months at the Montlake Lab; then returned to the Leavenworth Hatchery under Joe Kemmerich and Elmer Woods. 1948 found the family transferred to Tyee (now Carson) Hatchery on Wind River under Bruce Cannady. He helped with the building of the new hatchery, ponds, roads and living facilities in 1950-56. Transferred to Leavenworth in 1956 then back to Carson 1957 as Manager. In the summer of 1958-left for Cortland, New York for a years' study on Fish Nutrition. Upon completion of the course went to Willard Hatchery as Manager in 1959. Transferred to Carson in 1968 and retired in 1971.

### Accomplishments and Activities

Designed a settling basin for the Willard Hatchery. This enabled the hatchery to extract some water from the goop coming down the Little White Salmon River in winter. Pressure on the Forest Service to change destructive logging practices, and the lumber mill above to drag-line their mill pond instead of flushing into the river, also helped to create a water source the crew could sleep with.

Don invented and built a portable mechanized fish-brain and anesthetizing unit for spawning salmon. Received an incentive award for this. Designed a moist pellet "Variation 4". This diet was formulated and fed with a high degree of success. The diet corrected amino-acid and energy-source deficiencies on the standard Oregon moist pellet. Worked as practical consultant to the Corps. of Engineers during the design period of the Dworshak Fish Hatchery. This in-put was mainly in the areas of fish-spawning facilities and also he suggested the computerizing feeding of fish and helped with the programming.

He assisted in teaching an adult education class in fish culture; Designed and taught college class in advanced fish husbandry for the Mt. Hood Community College. Studied for, and received, a degree as a Graduate Gemologist.

### Memories

Don remembers his first poker game at Leavenworth in 1946. An inspection party including Bill Hagen and Al Kemmerich arrived and they somehow insinuated that peons would find the going very rough at the Log Cabin that night. This aroused Don's competitive spirit and he went home to break the piggy-banks to get a stake of \$2.10. It was a case of ante and hope very quickly. He bluffed Hagan out of a hand and Kemmerich "no- no'd" by looking at Don's discards. There it was, a natural straight-flush on the next hand of draw. Kemmerich's disbelief helped to add up to a very pleasant evening for Don. While cleaning ponds the next day Don observed a big fist shaking on the end of a long arm as the big black sedan departed. The many games that followed over the years are remembered as good honest competition with great people. Time evolved the stakes to sometimes "size-of-the-pot"

betting; and introduction of "Up and Down" and "Old Rugged Cross" games; but the great competitors remained the same.

He remembers building fish-racks on the Wenatchee, White, Little Wenatchee, Little White, Wind, and Big White Rivers and spawning fish. The memory of the under-water nailing-guns used to put in kegs of 20-penny nails plus learning to swim in waders is still a vivid one. His first endeavor was in seining of bluebacks for spawning on the Little Wenatchee River under the watchful eyes of Joe Kemmerich. He was told to take the pole attached to one end of the seine across the river to a certain stump; along the bank upriver to another stump; and back across the river to the starting side. Having been around a lot of water while fishing and trapping, he knew he was really going to get wet and might have trouble breathing - but - as Joe Kemmerich had a reputation for getting jobs done, he did it without a word and guessed he passed the test as the only comment was to give him hell for not holding the lead-line down as he crawled onto the shore.

Watched steelhead and sturgeon fishing in the Columbia River deteriorate from excellent to very poor due to Dam construction and Indian net fishing.

Don and his wife Mary built their retirement home on 1 1/2 acres of the old family farm. It took several years to get things going. They now have a large garden, berry patch, too much lawn and 800 Christmas trees growing. Their other activities include Mary's sewing and hand work; Don's jewelry and stone work, church, travel in the U.S. and living a low-key simple life-and hunting and fishing.

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DICKESON, CLIFFORD W. (Cliff) of 129 W. Whitman - Apt. #1 - Leavenworth, Wa., 98826 was born 29 Aug. 1918 in Leavenworth, Wa. Son of Ira and Ada (Crispin) Dickeson. Married Lorna Frances (Putnam) Dickeson 24 Dec. 1945. Has one son, Darrell, born 10 Apr. 1948 and one daughter Dena, born 1 Aug. 1950. Cliff completed all 12 yrs. of school at Leavenworth holding offices of Student Body Pres. & Senior Class Pres. his last two yrs. of High School, and worked at odd jobs while attending school, such as orchard work and landscape gardening for local residents. After graduation from high school he worked in sawmills, and the U.S. Forest Service-where he helped build a trail to Snow Lakes so that a tunnel could be drilled under the lake, and a valve installed to provide an emergency water supply to the salmon hatchery being constructed at the foot of the mountains. He enlisted for 6 mo. in the C.C.C.'s due to scarcity of work during depression times.

He applied for work at the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery upon its completion in 1940 and worked under Elmer Wood, Al Gentry, and Mark Myers, who had all recently transferred from Birdsview Hatchery at that time. He also worked a very short time for Mark Myers when he was transferred to Alaska. Joe Kemmerick was District Supervisor over Leavenworth, Entiat, and Winthrop hatcheries as well as the Rock Island

Dam fish ladders and adult fish hauling facilities. Joe Potoski was clerk at that time, so Kemmerick was known as "Big Joe" & Potoski as "Little Joe".

"I started as a temporary employee, along with several others, and after a short time, Big Joe asked if I would like to stay with hatchery work. I readily accepted so he got me a 6 mo. appointment as "Hatcheryman Helper" which was renewable. Until 1942, when I left the hatchery for a period (due to the war), I worked with and for Bill Hagen, Dr. Arthur Phillips, Dr. Frederick F. Fish, Dr. Robert (Bob) Rucker, Fred Foster, & Al Kemmerick, to name only a few.

"I recall the following rather amusing incidents with the two Kemmericks: Bill Hagen was in charge of fish diet. He elected me to grind and mix the different foods such as: horse meat, tripe, beef lungs, liver, spleen, salmon viscera, seal meal, etc. I opened a box of beef liver and it was all green. I immediately went to the front office and reported to Joe that the liver was spoiled. He had his day's chuckle, due to my ignorance, then explained that the liver had flukes in it and the packing company died it green so that it could not be sold for human consumption. A few days later a tall, dark-complected fellow came into the grinding-room from the cold-storage rooms. His glasses were fogged so that it took a bit for him to see. He looked over the room and equipment thoroughly but didn't say a thing. I was starting to get uneasy, thinking he was a visitor who had become lost. Yet with the interest he was showing, I also thought he might be a butcher, or something. To ease the tension I asked, 'Did you ever work at a fish hatchery?' At that, he gruffly answered, 'Only 22 yrs.' and left. I learned later that his name was Al Kemmerick, Joe's younger brother, and that he was Ass't. Regional Supervisor of hatcheries. Joe got a real chuckle out of that, when I told him what I had said. To top things off - after I learned who Al Kemmerick was - I went out to the ponds to test the consistency of the fish food. Al was still inspecting the facilities, so I was watching him, rather than where I was going, and walked right into a pond. I crawled out of the pond, looked around to see if anyone had seen me, and sure enough - Dr. Art Phillips had been looking out his window and was bent over laughing!

"In 1942, after war had been declared with Germany and Japan, it was certain I would be drafted into military service. Since I was the sole-supporter of my mother, I wasn't anxious to go into the service. I left the hatchery and worked at a local lumber mill and was deferred for two years, as lumber was considered essential to the war effort. I was drafted into the army in April, 1944. After completing Infantry Basic Training I was assigned to the 97th Infantry Division. We were shipped to France to help defeat the Germans; but, as we were one of the last divisions to enter the fighting, we were sent back to the states for a short furlough; then re-assembled to fight the Japanese. While we were in the states, the Atomic Bombs were dropped on Japan and they surrendered. As a result we were shipped to Japan for nine months as an "Army of Occupation." I feel that I was very lucky in my two years of service, as I did a lot of traveling, and saw places I would never have been able to see otherwise.

"As to when and how I met my wife: I first saw her in 1943 when she and her family moved here from South Dakota. She was a teenager, so I paid little attention to her at that time. When I returned from the service in 1946, we met on the street and I couldn't believe my eyes! That young girl I remembered had become a young lady and I was impressed! We were members of the same church, so needless to say, it wasn't too difficult to become better acquainted. We were married Christmas Eve 1946.

Our son, Darrell, who with his wife, Linda, have brightened our lives with a grand-daughter, Sarah; and a grand-son, Mark. Darrell is Resident Life and Personnel Administrator at Lakeland Village (a school and home for retarded people) in Medical Lake, Wa. and his wife Linda, teaches "Special Education Classes" at the Medical Lake High School.

Daughter, Dona, and her husband, Don own their Advertising Agency in San Diego, Ca. where they live.

"I came back to work at the Leavenworth hatchery in July 1946. Joe Kemmerick had retired while I was in the service, and he and his wife lived in Sedro Wooley, Wa. Al Gentry had taken his place as District Supervisor and Ned Tuttle had transferred from Yellowstone Park and was Supervisor. Gentry was in charge of stream survey and worked out of Wenatchee. From 1946 to 1950 I worked under a temporary appointment, as no fish culture exams had been given since before the war. I took the exam in 1950, and received my permanent appointment. I stayed at Leavenworth until 1951 and during that time worked with Don Cairns, Ed Horn, Bennie Cox, Elmer Wood, Fred Bittle, Stan Conn, Irving Mahone, Bob McElrath, Jack Shannon, Gerry (Glow Boy) Martin, and Roy Hammerlin, to name a few, and under Roger Burrows. Since Roger was in charge of Fishery Research, and thought the hatcherymen should be specialized in certain jobs, I wound up in charge of fish-food preparation for 3 1/2 yrs. You might say "I went back to the same old grind day after day!" Leavenworth, Wa. (not Kansas) seemed to be a training grounds in those early years. The fellows would be transferred in for a year or so, then on to another station. Roger Burrows and his staff conducted a six month's course on fish culture which was very helpful to the many of us.

"In April 1951, I received a transfer and promotion to Little White Salmon Hatchery as Bennie Cox's Assistant and worked there until 1958. During this time the Willard hatchery came into existence, along with John Halvor's Willard Nutrition Laboratory. Also, Spring Creek, Carson, and Little White were enlarged. I enjoyed meeting, talking, and renewing acquaintances with the fellows from other hatcheries at the Regional and Fish Cultural Conferences. In 1953, upon completion of the five new houses at Little White Salmon Hatchery, Harlan & Helen Johnson and their children became our next door neighbors. Our children and theirs enjoyed playing together and we enjoyed having them as neighbors. We also were happy to have had the Jack Mannings, Eric Kuehls, Jim Johnsons, and Bennie Cox's living there. The houses are built on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River with all the activity surrounding it. We never felt



isolated as there was always the busy highways and railroad on both sides the river along with the boat traffic up and down the river itself. (Especially the tugboats with their huge loads being pushed or in tow). We called it "Our million-dollar view."

"In 1958, I was selected to attend Dr. Robt. Rucker's school of fish husbandry at the University of Washington in Seattle for one year. This was a pleasant and educational time for the whole family. Our children enjoyed attending the elementary school in the University District, where they met children of many nationalities. (A good lesson in integration.) The wife loved living in the city, with its shopping opportunities, and worked for awhile for Dr. Lauren Donaldson at the "U". I enjoyed becoming acquainted with Dr. Donaldson and learning of his "First Love," Fish!

"In 1959 I reported back to Little White Salmon Hatchery for 2 weeks; then transferred back to Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery as Ass't. Mgr. under Al Gastineau. Al had come from Coleman National Fish Hatchery about the same time I had gone to Little White. He replaced Ned Tuttle who had gone into the Portland Regional Office.

"I was not too happy about returning to the Leavenworth Hatchery as I had become accustomed to the newer, more modern fish cultural facilities of the lower Columbia. The Leavenworth hatchery was on the decline and the town of Leavenworth was dying. The population was much less than it had been in 1951 when we left. The High School building was falling apart and had been condemned, the hospital didn't meet state requirements and would be closed, and half of the store-buildings were empty. The hatchery crew numbered 7 or 8 whereas there had been 33 employees in the beginning.

"I am happy to say that both the hatchery and the town have been revived and I feel proud to have been a small part of both. A self-study by the people of the community, with help from the University of Washington has made Leavenworth a prospering town, and a great tourist attraction, known throughout the country. For many years the hatchery had tried to re-establish a Chinook and Silver salmon run into the Wenatchee River system without success. This was mainly due to fish being released into the river during the first year of their life. The water temperature of the Icicle River would drop below 40 degrees from Oct. to April each year, so there was no feeding or growth. There was only enough 44-degree well-water to supply the hatchery troughs for egg-incubation, and starting the young fish, until the Icicle Creek water temperature equaled that of the well-water. A research project with Sockeye-salmon fingerlings in the late 1960s enabled us to install a pump in the outlet of the hatchery drains, and to re-use the well-water in a row of outside ponds during the winter. The Sockeye fingerlings grew well and were transported and released into the Snake River near Nampa, Idaho in the spring of the year.

"Our program changed from rearing Sockeye to Silver Salmon. Eyed-Silver-eggs were hauled in from other hatcheries and part of the resulting fingerlings were held in the row of outside ponds in the warmer water. These fish grew very well and were released at about 18

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months. The following year about 3,000 "Jack" Salmon returned to the hatchery. The next year adult salmon appeared. This was the first time in 40 years that any great number of silver salmon had returned to this area. In the past few years the same thing has happened with spring Chinook. At this writing the hatchery is undergoing another re-construction project. New wells have been drilled; old ponds have been torn out; and new raceway-type ponds are being constructed so that the well-water may be reused by stairstepping to the lower banks of ponds. A fish-ladder from the river to 2 large adult holding-ponds is also being constructed.

"Since retiring in June of 1976 my wife Lorna and I have enjoyed traveling to Southern California for a month or so during the winter. We have stayed in Leavenworth for the time being. Lorna was working on the desk of the newest motel here in town before I retired. When I mentioned to the owner that I liked to do a little landscape gardening in my spare time, she put me in charge of maintaining the grounds and the swim pool. We live in a nice apartment next to the motel, which makes it very convenient for us.

"I have a few quarters to go before qualifying for social security when I reach the proper age, so I am happy to have this type job as it does not interfere with my more important activities. Hank Hosking, Manager of the Leavenworth station in the early 1970s, got me started golfing. We have a nice 18-hole golf course only 1 1/2 miles from town, and I play several days a week along with other retirees like myself. I have a collection of 2 to 3 hundred golf balls so don't think that I shall run out for awhile. I ride my bicycle to and from the course as well as about town for a bit more exercise. I like to fish and hunt and am hoping to get in a little skiing again this year. My fishing is mostly for winter steelhead as summer fishing interferes with golfing.

"As I look back on the 33 years of Federal Service, I can't help but think I was certainly lucky to be in the right place at the right time. I really enjoyed my work in fish culture as it was not only my work but also a big part of my hobby. I met some very nice people down through the years. Some, sad to say are no longer with us, and others we see only on occasion.

"I think this is a great thing you are doing, Mark. Hope you are able to stay well and can complete many more volumes on our co-workers.

Cliff Dickeson

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(Dear Reader: Les Dunn's story would normally have followed here, but I decided to hold it for the next issue in hopes that Les would loan me some of his interesting photos, such as his dunking in chilly Alaskan waters; awards at his retirement, etc that would help "dress up" his biography...W.M.M.)

HAGEN, WILLIAM, JR. (Bill) of 1020 Poplar Drive, Falls Church, Va. 22046 was b. 26 Oct. '07 at Minneapolis Minn., the second of 4 sons to William and Belle (Solberg) Hagen. His father came from Norway as a youth and served in the Railway Mail Service. In 1910 the family moved to Seattle where he eventually was in charge of the U.S. Govt. Printing Office. His mother was a second generation from Norway. While on duty in Washington D.C. Bill met Charlotte Marice, b. 22 Sept. '12 at Naples ID of several Scotch-French Canadian generations. They were m. in Ithaca N.Y. in 1938 and had four children: William M. m. and an assoc. prof. at Oklahoma Baptist University; Lynn m. and a stock broker has 3 children; Grant m. & manager of a large sporting-goods store in Falls Church; and Gregg (his twin brother) m. and a nuclear operations analyst for Potomac Electric. "Where did I go wrong? Not one of them sucking on the public teat!"

Formal Education: John Muir Grade School and graduated 1925 from Franklin High in Seattle; American Institute of Banking '25-'28; Washington State University 28-29; B.S. in Fisheries from Univ. of Wash.



THE HAGENS - AS OF NOV. 1978

Left to Right Standing: Grant, Bill, Lynn and Gregg  
Seated: Charlotte and Bill

1933; grad. school Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. '37-38. "After which I soon found out how little I really knew!"

Pre-Gov't work experience ("really education"); paper boy; Outdoor Store pt.; delivered Xmas mail, messenger to bookkeeper - to incoming desk at the Federal Reserve Bank in Seattle '25-28; Alaska salmon fishery floating cannery 5 summers 28-32. "I missed 1 quarter of

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school each year and worked up from warehouseman to machine operator, to retort operator, 3rd. engineer, w/o license, and AB seaman. In those days this summer work often enabled one to save enough to pay school expenses. During this same period I also set up and 'trouble-shot' voting machines during elections in King County - a real gravy train!"

- Temporary status USBF '34-'37: Chicago Worlds Fair Exhibit '34 under "Reg." Fiedler of Fishery Industries. "After closing I bought the Florida mounted-fish exhibit and sent it to U. of W."; various assignments in Washington office of Fish. Ind.; loaned to Dept. of State for Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland; on Great Lakes fishery statistics survey; Washington office of Hatcheries under Glen Leach; was acting director of the aquarium under Bell; Wytheville VA. hatchery under Scott and construction of Harrison Lake Va. hatchery. The oyster drill assignment at Chincoteague Va. and Beaufort N.C. in Fishery Research under Prytherich and Gattsoff was quite a memorable experience!

Permanent status USF & WS '37-'71. In the Washington office under Milt James; Eastern Fish Disease Lab. at Leetown W.Va. under Surber; Cornell Univ. 37-38 (on the record as at Cortland N.Y. Nutritional Lab.); Seattle office of hatcheries under Fred Foster '38; biologist at Leavenworth under Joe Kemmerich '40; Supervisor of Hatcheries at Portland under Al Kemmerich '48; back to Washington Office as Chief of salmon section under Lloyd Meehan '50; ass't. chief and finally Chief of Hatcheries in '57 under Abe Tunison; Ass't Director of Nat'l Fisheries Center and Aquarium in '63 and served under Janzen, Gottschalk, Pautzke, and Wisby in that order until retirement on 29 May '71.

"Since retirement I have served as (1) a "legislative watchdog" for the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums for 3 years for which I received a special award and honorary life membership, (2) driver and phone-answerer for Charlotte in her social work; (3) in-house review of operational plans for 2 foreign proposed aquaria; and have written a series of critical and/or supportive letters to newspapers and our representatives (?) in Congress.

"How did I get into Fisheries? That's a long story and I will add a few comments on it--as memory serves--after I have a beer! Well--altho U. of W. had good forestry and fisheries colleges, because of my early love for the water and boats (inherited from a long line of Viking ancestors no doubt.W.M.M.) I sent in for fisheries. However, since going with the old Bureau I haven't been aboard anything much bigger than an oyster scow! Getting aboard the Bureau packet wasn't easy. No federal exams were coming up when I graduated from U.W. in '33 as I sent the usual application letter with photo to the Bureau, and they sent back the usual form to be completed--including endorsements -- obviously by Democrats. Being on record as a Republican, I knew this was going to be a challenge; but I had guts in those days and decided to start at the top and try No. 1, the local Democratic National Committeeman, Drumheller. I put on my best suit, slicked down my hair and went to his office. Secretary informed me he was not available. I girded my loins, sucked in my gut, and charged thru the first door past No. 2 secretary and into the office of the Great One. Surprise! he was very nice, but no, he could not endorse me. 'Sorry, son, I have

in these files the names of all the Democrats in the county, and by your own statement you are not included.' Next I charged into the office of the Seattle postmaster and got the same answer. Then the new Commissioner of Fisheries, Frank T. Bell, came to town. So I joined the long line of hangers-on at the Office of Alaska Fisheries in the Coleman Bldg., and brushing past Dennis Winn, got into his office and an interview with Bell to no apparent avail. Like many others I was pretty dejected! All of my efforts in 1933 were futile.

"However, soon after the first of the year '34 I received a wire from Bell offering me a job in charge of the Bureau's exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago? a \$100 per month if I'd pay my own expenses. I grabbed it! Then Flossie White, Bell's administrative assistant, visiting the exhibit suggested that, as there would be no fisheries exams in the near future, I should take any and every exam that came along. First one was by Dept. of Agric. for biologist, Injurious Mammals. I boned up, on the subject, passed the exam, and wound up, after a terrible mix-up in eligibility lists, as a 'rodent control biologist for hatchery ponds.' Milt James asked me to write up my injurious mammal activities for the record - (even though there were none)! I was later transferred to Fisheries as a Jr. Aquat. Biologist - and finally<sup>I</sup> was aboard!

Who helped me? Everybody did. I can't recall anybody hindering my progress - unless it was me and my personal problems. First and foremost I would recognize the unending encouragement and tolerance Charlotte provided down thru the years as a constant-participant in my Bureau life. During those earliest years with the Bureau in Chicago and in D.C., Flossie White and John Gardner, legal counsel to Frank Bell, plus Milt James, then Asst. Chief of Fish Culture were all especially encouraging to this young temporary at the seat of the Great White Fathers. Later in Seattle, hatchery personnel were always ready to cooperate. To those supervisors especially who forgave me my mistakes and continued to have faith, I am especially grateful - Fred Foster, Al Kemmerich, Leo Laythe. In fact the most enjoyable moments of my Bureau career were those spent visiting hatcheries while stationed in Seattle and Portland. In later years, when attending regional meetings, I was almost invariably in the constant company of hatchery managers. I just always felt more comfortable with them.

On the other hand, the most satisfying of times were those in D.C. Satisfying-because these activities, with help, translated into positive gains - usually appropriations for our service. Such abilities as I was able to demonstrate were not developed overnite. Examples set by Milt James, Lloyd Meehan, and Abe Tunison were my keys. I'll never forget my first appearance before the Bureau of the Budget with Milt James. In many subsequent similar appearances before Budget as well as "on the Hill" with Milt, Lloyd, the Director or Asst. Secy., I continued to learn "how to."

Was I any help? Yes - I like to believe I was moderately successful in making some significant contributions to the activities of the Bureau; but only after receiving one hell of a lot of help from hatchery managers on-up-the-line to heads of the Bureau. However, in my later years when I was actively wheeling and dealing in promoting

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the National Fisheries Center and Aquariums, I felt like I was "the bastard of the family picnic" in the eyes of our Bureau Brass. However it gives me pleasure to recall I assisted in a minor way in presenting Jack Chipman the award for his cutter and in a major way for securing the largest civilian award up to that time for two of our Bureau and one Reclamation man for the louvre development in California.

Low Points. Two come to mind: The first I call 'the early Leavenworth disaster.' I was told that the food and feeding would be entirely up to me, but that, "we have ordered 2 carloads of horse meat." The young salmon were in good condition when put in the ponds, but with horse meat-deficient in vitamin A and decaying in the pond making water cloudy-the fish got pretty thin. A state-man ordered the food doubled over my protest. This, plus the development of a dozen diseases and parasites spelled disaster! Blame, recriminations, and consequences are better left unsaid. The other memorable low point came when our extensive plans for a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium finally folded!

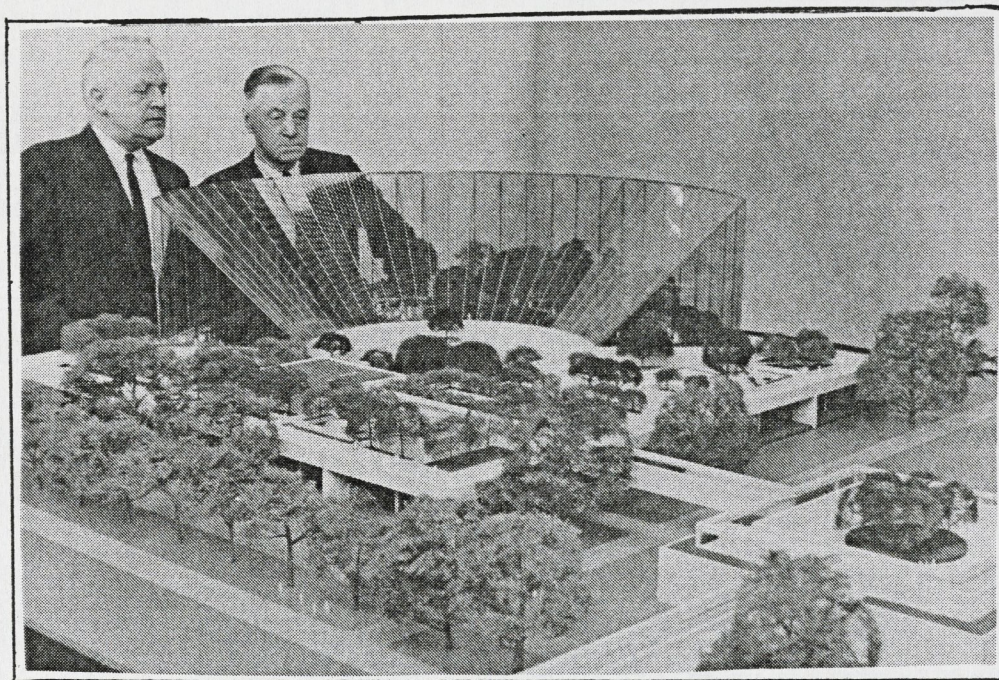
THE NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER & AQUARIUM. It is impossible to relate this story in a few words. Some years ago I published a 100-page resumé of the wheeling and dealing followed by several copies of a 150-page bound legislative history of the project.

The key to the NFC&A was Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D-), Chm. of House Democratic Campaign Comm. (and able to dispense or withhold funds) and Chm. House Public Works (Civil Functions) Comm. Through others I became well acquainted with Kirwan. I wrote the bill authorizing the NFC&A in which it was specified that the project would be under the jurisdiction of that agency within Interior "that has as its principal function the holding of living fishes." Kirwan introduced which passed but not without a lot of fuss. Kirwan knocked out some of Sen. Morse's Oregon projects because of his outspoken opposition. At Pres. Kennedy's urging Kirwan restored these. Subsequently Kirwan put thru the 10-million construction funds plus annual appropriations totaling 3.5 million. Plans and specs. were completed; site was approved by two commissions and the Hill; exhibit plans were largely completed, including water systems, etc. Then Kirwan entered into a lengthy illness and passed away. We had lost our angel, and the project-funds were transferred to other FWS projects.

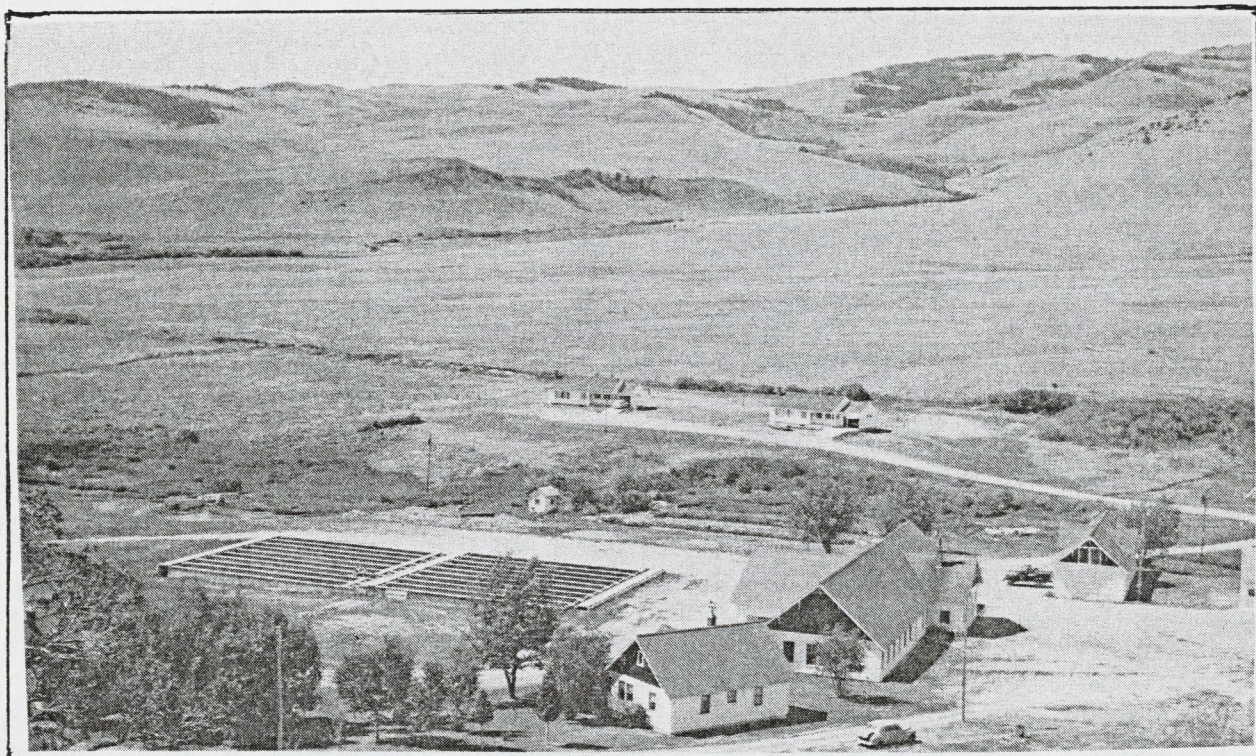
Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, as well as Interior Secretary Stuart Udall, were giving only lip-service to the project from the beginning, purely because of Kirwan's power on the Hill. Frankly, my mistake, in hindsight, was in failing to ask Kirwan to hold up all appropriations for Interior until a construction contract was awarded. At one point in all of the dealing, Secy. Udall called me, "Bill, you are either working for me or for someone on the Hill, make up your mind." Me;- "But, but, ---."

"So the NFC&A went down the drain, and probably will never be revived unless some powerful angel on the Hill wants to take it up, and that would only occur should there be a recession. The authorization for the project continues valid."

"Mark, I admire and appreciate your undertaking this task. If I can do anything further to help, please let me know. Personal regards, Bill. "



On 31 January 1967 Bill Hagen and Rep. Michael Kirwin (D.-Ohio) reviewed their model of the proposed National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in Washington, D.C.



An aerial view of Ennis MT. Station in August 1954 contributed by Bill Hagen.

KERN, RAY J \_\_\_\_\_ OF Box 409 Cottonwood, CA., 96022 was b. 21 Jan. '06 in Winchester, WY., the son of Charles F. and Edith C. (Rawlings) Kern. His parents owned and operated The Kern Mercantile Co. of Bayard, NE., His father later worked on the Shasta Dam near Redding, CA. On the 27 July 1938, at Ger- ing,, NE., Ray married Esther Marie Buhrle, a native of Bayard, in fact her par- ents were next-door neighbors of the Kern family. They had five children: Edward, Wanda, Barbara Jean, Donald and Richard...all of whom are married and making their own way in this tumultuous world!

His father left Winchester WY. when Ray was an infant, to move onto a farm near Masonville, CO. About 1913 he sold the farm and went into business at Loveland, CO. He sold this business and joined his father in business enter- prises at Chadron and Scottsbluff, NE. Ray recalls that he and his sister attended school at Scottsbluff for about two years about 1917 or 18, before his father sold out again and finally settled in Bayard where he owned and operated The Kern Mercantile Co. for 19 years before selling out and moving to California. Ray received most of his schooling there and graduated from the Bayard High School in 1925.

Ray's first real job was as Sample Boy in the laboratory of Great Western Sugar Co. in Bayard. During the 16 ensuing years he worked up to Chief Asst. Chemist. During the "off" season he worked for the local Farmers Irrigation District on construction and maintenance.

In 1940 Ray, his father and brother-in-law, upon the urging of an uncle, decided to go to Redding, CA., and work on Shasta Dam. He started as a laborer and worked up to Carpenter Labor-Foreman. Bruce Cannady, who had worked with Ray in the Sugar Mill at Bayard, and who was presently employed at the Cole- man Federal Fish Hatchery, sold Ray on the idea of applying for work with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. So he quit the dam and on 20 Nov 1944 started in as Fish Culturist GS-2 at Coleman National Fish Hatchery at Anderson, CA. On 26 Aug '52 he was transferred to Willard NFH at Cook, WA. as a GS-3. On 16 Mar '54 as a "trainee" he was raised to a GS-5, and on 27 Mar '55 was appoint- ed Asst. Supt. GS-6, at Ennis; on 23 Feb '58 to Asst Mgr. GS-7, at Bozeman MT; and on 14 July '67 to Fish Hatchery Manager (General), GS-7, at Coleman. On 14 July '69 he transferred to Lahontan Natl. Fish Hatchery at Gardnerville, NV. as Asst. Fish Hatchery Mgr, GS-9, from which he retired on 31 May 1971 as a GS-9 @ \$14,400 (just about 10x what he started for?-WMM)//??

"The people who influenced me most in my career were Bruce Cannady, Stanley G. Conn and Charles Messier. My most unforgettable experience was probably when Loyd Justus, Mgr. at Bozeman, took sick leave just as con- struction of the new hatchery building; 16 raceways; and a complete new water system (including pumping for recirculation to raceways); was started, leaving me in charge as acting manager! Loyd retired after about a year's sick-leave, and I placed the plant in operation. During this time the Inspector had to enter the hospital so I took over his duties also as best I could until he was able to get back on the job.

"Incentive Awards: Certificate of Honorable Mention, Coleman '47; \$50 awards at Ennis '57 and Bozeman '65; and a \$250 award at Bozeman in 1966. I was a Sunday School Supt. at Ennis; enjoy developing and printing photo- graphs; have good 8-mm movies of moving blggs at Bozeman & spawning La- hontan cuts in NV. We spend a lot of time collecting rocks..ardent rock-hounds; Get hold of the old log books at Bozeman and read about the burial of some- body's horse in a cellar!! Best Wishes from Eshter and Ray.."



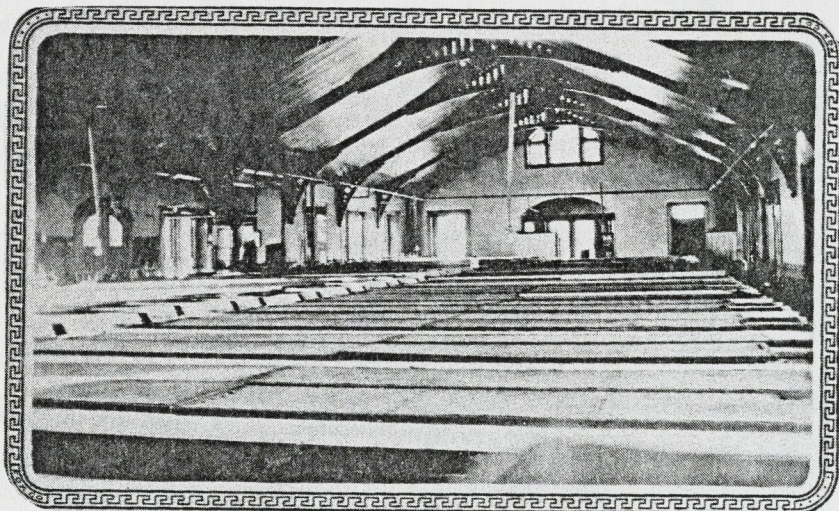


and ice  
Remember when we used to load our fish/in milk cans and take off? L. to R.:  
wrsngle 55 - Jimmy Johnston and Harlan Johnson take off from Eagle Nest, New Mexico  
in 1935.



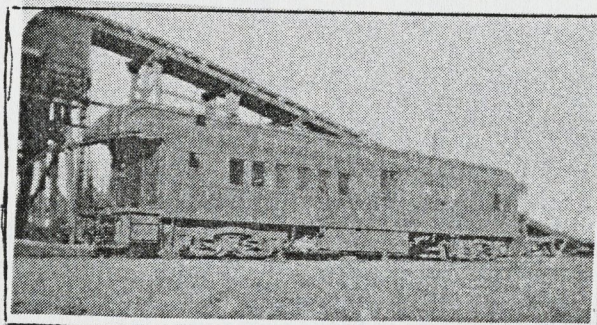
From Spearfish S.D. about 1936 here are Bill Dunn, Bill Bowling (from car #7), Chas. Fuqua, Harlan Johnson, Ralph Young, and Leonard Hunt. Look at these hats!!

Contributed by Harlan Johnson.



No! This is not the interior of a cathedral!

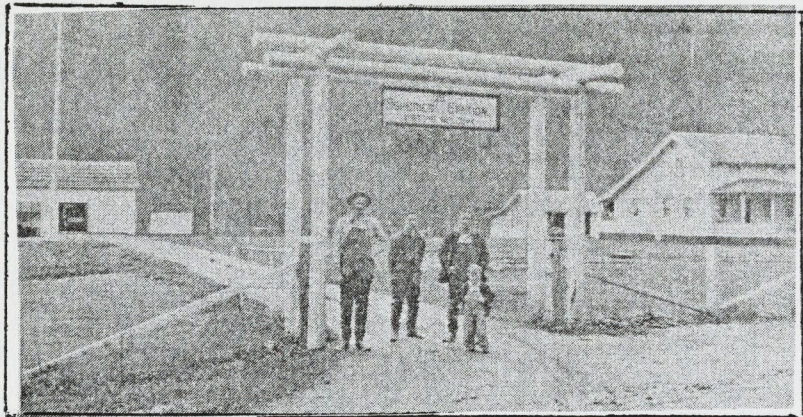
It is the inside of the old USBF fish hatchery at Leadville, Colorado ca 1932.



USBF Fish Car #7 on siding at Crawford, NE in 1937.

It's crew L. to R.: Benny Cox, Alsid Paul; and Bill Bowling.

Contributed by Harlan Johnson



Einar Evenson, Al Gastineau, and Elmer Wood (Dick Wood in the foreground).. 1926-27.

Quilcene Washington Federal Fish Hatchery.

Photos contributed by Al Gastineau.



Ray Ward, Elmer Wood, Al Gastineau, & Einar Evenson (Barbara Gastineau in foreground) at Quilcene ca 1930.

MEYER, MARCUS SEREPHIN (deceased) was born 19 June 1878 in Canton, Ohio, and d. 19 July 1969 in Vancouver WA., the son of Marcus Tullius and Lucinda Elizabeth ( ) Meyer. On 27 Sept. 1905 at Port Townsend WA., he m. Alice P. Meyer. She was born 25 May 1888 on a sailing vessel enroute from New York to Brussels. Her father was a sea-faring gentleman. They raised two boys: Marcus W. b. 20 Feb 1907 and Robert Leslie b. 18 June 1911.

"Dad attended Westinghouse Electric Technical School and worked several years in the hydro-electric plant at Niagra Falls. He moved west and worked at Montesano, WA., as powerhouse operator for several years. He quit the powerhouse work and moved to Quilcene about 1911, where he worked in a country store for a number of years.

"He was appointed Apprentice Fish Culturist at the Quilcene federal fish hatchery in the spring of 1917. While at Quilcene he was promoted to Fish Culturist, then Foreman, and finally to Superintendent. He transferred to the Quinnault station in the spring of 1926. In 1933 he was sent to Springville, Utah, where he remained until the spring of 1935, when he was transferred to the Baird, CA., station. In 1937 he was transferred to the Carson WA., station where he remained until his retirement on 30 June 1948."

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MEYER, MARCUS WILLIAM of 4108 S.E. Hans Nag<sup>16</sup> Rd., Washougal, WA., 98671 was b. 20 Feb. 1907 at Quilcene, WA., the oldest son of Marcus S. and Alice P. ( ) Meyer. While working at Little White Salmon station, he met Alice Attwell who was teaching at Mill A then at the Cooks WA., school. They were married at Gig Harbor 23 April 1933. "Alice has put up with a lot during our married life. During our early years in Alaska, she had to ride herd on the kids as I was away from home most of the time. However, it mellowed her a lot, and she isn't too hard to live with now!" They have four children: Marcus F. (Monty) b. in Provo, Utah, 30 Dec '34; Carol Lynn Anderson b. in Bremerton WA., 16 Oct 1936. "The next two are real sourdoughs: Merrill R. b. 25 Nov 1942 at Wrangell, Alaska, and Alice Elaine Patterson b. 27 Nov 1943. All are alive and going strong!"

"I graduated from Quilcene High School in 1924 and enrolled at Washington State College in forestry for one year 1925-26. I had been a temporary employee of the USBF during the summers of 1922 & 3; at Quilcene from June '24 to Sept '25; and at Little White Salmon station Sept. '26 to Jan 30 '27; before being finally appointed apprentice fish culturist at Little White in Feb 1927 @ \$75 per month.

"In April of 1930 I was detailed to the Alaska Fisheries Division under Dennis Winn and his assistants Fred Lucas and Ted Loof and assigned to the Port Moller and Aleutian Island Districts. I would work until the middle of July at Port Moller, then spend until Sept 15 in the Aleutians. In the fall of 1931 I made a survey of the sea-otter population in the Aleutians which was a very interesting project. In January of 1934 I was assigned to the Baird, CA., station, but resigned from the Service on July 1 of that year to accept a position as Superintendent of the Boca de Quadra hatchery in S.E Alaska operated by Pacific American Fisheries. I remained there until they closed down the station in July of 1936. In August 1936 I returned to the Bureau of Fisheries as an apprentice fish culturist at the Duckabush WA., station where I remained until August '38 when I was transferred to the Quinnault WA., station where I remained until July 1940. While at Duckabush and Quinnault I was detailed to the

Yellowstone National Park station during the spring and summers of 1937,8,9 and 40 where I worked on the grayling hatchery project.

"About July 1,1940 I was promoted to Fish Culturist and assigned to the Leavenworth WA., station under Joe Kemmerich. During all the years I knew Joe, he only bawled me out once. It was a dandy lasting from eight in the morning to quitting time at five o'clock. I forget now what the session was about; he never mentioned it again, and I sure as hell didn't! Anyone bawled out by Joe always received a first-class one! Joe's voice had a range of at least a half- a mile against a strong head wind, and if he had a fair wind he had a much greater range!"

In the spring of 1941 Seton Thompson talked him into returning to Alaska and accordingly he was transferred back to the Alaska Fisheries Division; and promoted to Fishery Management Agent; and assigned to the Wrangell district in S.E. Alaska. During the winter of 1941-2 he made a trout survey of the Ketchikan area looking for a future hatchery site with an adjacent population of trout for an egg supply. In June of 1944 he was transferred to the Kodiak district where he worked both salmon and herring. In June of 1949 he was transferred to Juneau as Construction Superintendent of the Stream Improvement Project of the USF&WS in SE Alaska. This was to be the practical application of the 2000+ streams that had been surveyed and mapped by Sam Hutchinson's Stream Survey crews since 1945 to locate streams in southeastern Alaska with impassable falls or other obstacles that might be "improved" to permit more salmon (especially pinks and chums) to reach (utilize) the spawning areas above such obstructions. One large fish-ladder was constructed at Petersburg, and channels were cut in others to allow the fish to pass over the obstacles. Portions of beaver dams that were blocking the ascent of salmon were removed. Some log jams were opened up, etc. This work finally spread to Central Alaska also.

"During the spring months of 1952-55 I was assigned to the Kodiak Naval Base to head up a joint fish-cultural project operated by the Navy and the US Fish & Wildlife Service. During the first three years, Fred Bittle was assigned to the project, and did one heck of a great job training green hands and making the operation a great success. We re-activated the old spawn-collecting station on the Karluk River. The steelhead eggs so collected were taken to the hatchery constructed on the Kodiak Base, and the resulting fry were planted in lakes and streams in the Kodiak and Anchorage areas. In 1955 Les Dunn replaced Fred on the project. So far as I know, Les is the only one I have ever heard of who tried to plant himself in an Alaskan lake. While planting fry from a helicopter, the 'copter lost power and the whole works wound up in the drink. Les and 'copter-crew swam ashore!" (I deleted Les's biography from this issue as he has indicated that he has some photos of this typical. [at least to me]. ~~Alaskan~~ adventure..which are priceless!!) www

"In July 1955 I was assigned to the Bristol Bay District as Construction Supervisor, the job consisting of weir installations, base construction and supervision of their operation. In Jan. '56 I was promoted to Fishery Management Biologist in charge of the Bristol Bay District. In '58 I shifted positions, assisting in Bristol Bay, Chignak, and Alaska Peninsula District Operations. With Alaska obtaining Statehood, my work was shifted to Fishery Biology - working at various research projects.

Feb. 15, 1979

"I retired from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in January of 1961, and in April of the same year I started working with the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game as a Fishery Biologist. At first I headed up the salmon enumeration program in S.E. Alaska; then I was assigned to the Kitoi Bay Research Station where I remained until I resigned in December of 1964. The exasperating problem of rebuilding the facilities after the 1964 earthquake caused me to rethink my position, and I decided to call it quits, so resigned and returned to the states.

"As my Dad and I were both named Marcus, and both were employed in NW fish hatcheries for years, Henry O'Malley once stated emphatically that in all future operations I was to be known as Mark; and it remained that way until I retired from the Service. I only worked on one publication: Harry Rietz and I put out a paper entitled, "Migration Rate of Bristol Bay Salmon"

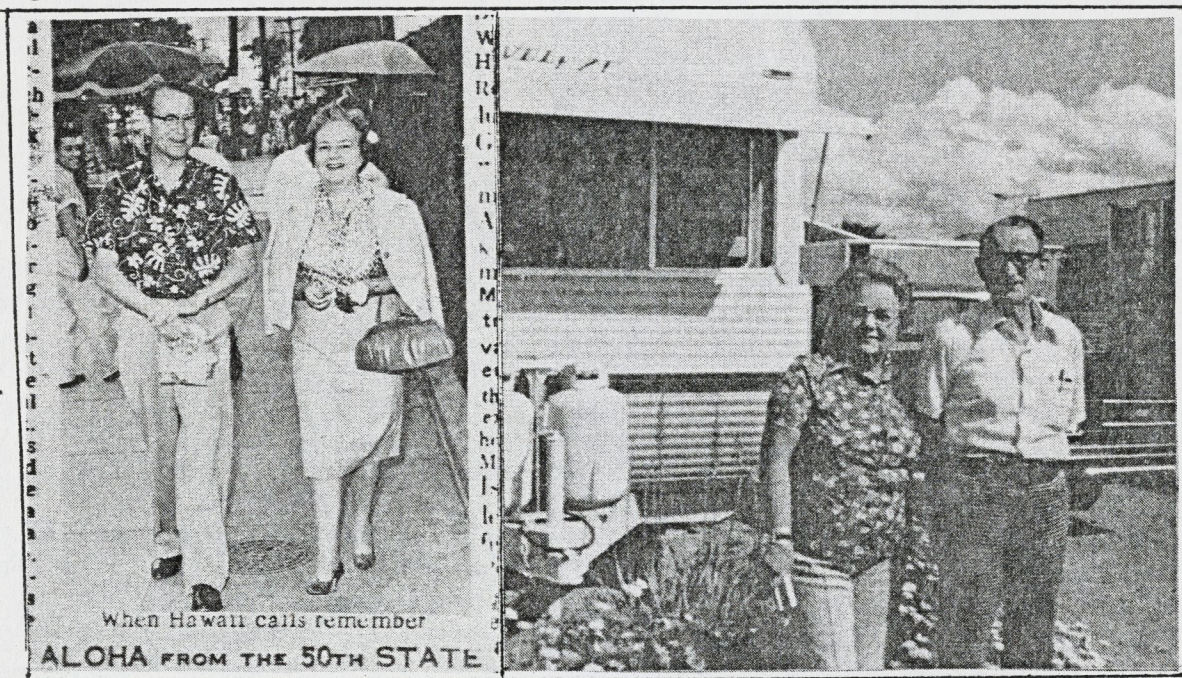
"After a pretty rough winter, things are back to normal now, and I guess we are happy. The big squabble up here now seems to be over who will get the last fish and the last drop of water from the Columbia River. The way things look now, there will be no spring or summer fishing..either sport or commercial! I think you are doing a wonderful job compiling all these data on the Old-Timers. Keep up the good work. Enclosed my check to help pay back the money you are out to date..Best regards..Mark Meyer"

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MORTON, WILLIAM MARKHAM (Mark) of 24445 13th Ave. So. in Kent, WA., 17 98031 (Apr. to Oct.) and 3020 E. Main St. #F-119 in Mesa, AZ. (Oct.-Apr.), 85203 was b. 24 Nov '05 at Ellsworth, WI., oldest son of Roy Dewayne and Pauline Markham(Sanderson) Morton. His father was a telegraph operator and depot agent for the C.St.P. M.&O and Chicago & NW R.R. Cos. in NW WI 1904-15; a "boomer" on N.P and G.N RRs in the west from 1915-18; in U.S. Signal Corps in France 1918-20; a relief operator out of Ellsworth until '32 when he was elected Clerk of Circuit Court in Pierce County for 2 terms before retiring on a service-connected disability for the rest of his life. On June 6 '29 at Hastings, Minn., Mark m. Frances Susan Squires (b. 14 Mar '07 at Afton, MI.) . They have one son Robert Dewayne Squires Morton (b. 6 May '30 at Eau Claire, WI.) who is presently a professor in the Art Department of Portland State University in Portland, Oregon; and two lovely granddaughters, Megan and Molly Morton presently attending the U. of Or. at Eugene.

By 1915 the family had moved from house to house and town to town (Bayfield, Mondovi, Ashland & Fairchild) in NW. WI. eleven times! So Mark's mother gathered up her 5 children; sent Roy out west to "settle down"; and returned to Ellsworth to live with her parents until they built her a home on Piety Hill where she spent the rest of her life. During his youth at Ellsworth Mark drove cows to pasture for 50¢/wk.; washed all the blackboards and cleaned all the erasers in the 3-story high school Bldg. for 2 yrs. @ \$1 each Saturday! He also worked on farms (\$15/mo+board & room); drove a grocery wagon, and became a professional ditch-digger for a sewer construction co. 2 summers. After his Dad returned from France, he got frequent employment at railroad stations which he wanted to follow as a career; but he always got "bumped" with his dad's prophetic advice that, "railroad-

ing holds no future for your generation, Mark." Since his earliest days Mark has been a Nature-boy, and during this period at Ellsworth he developed an intense interest in birds which led to quite a local reputation as a taxidermist and public entertainer with his bird talks and imitations before he graduated from Ellsworth High School in 1923. He represented his school in debating, football and track; was expelled, and elected president of his class; 3 of those years; and was given a special examination in Chemistry so he could graduate with his class!



When Hawaii calls remember  
ALOHA FROM THE 50TH STATE

In 1960

MARK & FRAN

In 1978

He enrolled at River Falls Normal School in the fall of 1923 simply because he could commute the 15 miles between Ellsworth and River Falls on his father's railroad annual pass. Besides absorbing some of the indomitable spirit aggressively demonstrated by faculty members and student body alike of this tiny teacher's college (enrollment less than 300), Mark's greatest benefit from attending River Falls Normal was eventually derived from meeting Frances in a psychology class (which he had flunked twice, but <sup>which</sup> was required for graduation) in May of 1925. She very effectively changed his entire life pattern and outlook for the future! Upon graduation from the 3-year high-school-training course in 1926 the college, by special dispensation, granted him a license to teach (if he could find an employer); but refused to dign his diploma until he had raised his grade-point average to a "C" by attending 2 summer sessions!

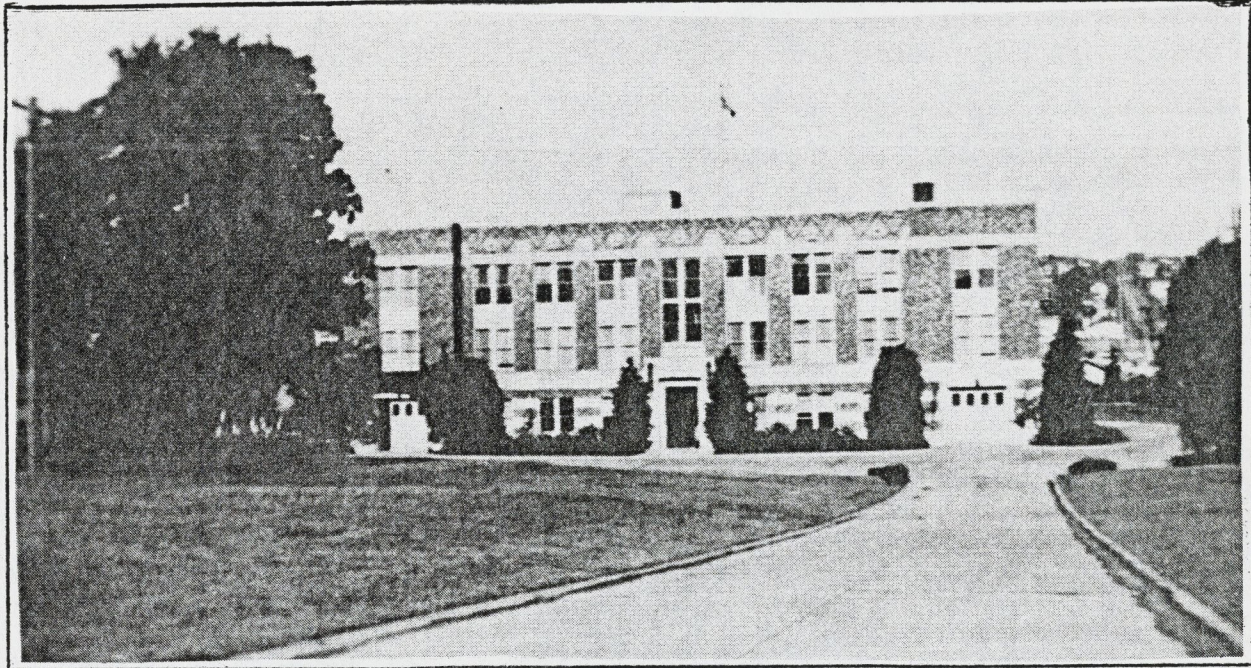
So Mark bought his first teaching job through the S.J. Race Teacher's Agency of Mnpls (they collected his first pay check) thanks to some political support from his maternal grandfather..a very active Episcopalian! He thus began his (Fran paid for his first bus-fare!) teaching career with two years of grade-school experience at St. James School for Little Boys, a private Episcopal military academy formerly known as Lower Shattuck, in Faribault, MI. During the summers of 1928 thru 1931 he was employed as the Camp Naturalist at Camp Minnesota for Boys near Grand Rapids, MI. Meanwhile Frances graduated cum laude from what today is known as the Univ. of Wis. River Falls (enrollment 4000+) in 1927 and taught English at Melrose Wis. H.S. until they were married in 1929.

They started housekeeping at Fairchild, WI., where Mark taught all of the science subjects and coached basketball and track until released from his duties in 1932, when his Principal (and hunting & Fishing buddy for 3 years)-in depression desperation-decided to take over his teaching, and coaching duties to avoid cutting salaries of the faculty in '32! Altho it was a hard pill for Mark to swallow, it actually turned out to be one of the best things that ever happened to him! Fran's father had just retired from 30 years as a rural federal mail-carrier, so her parents offered to make a home and care for their young son at any college they might choose to attend. Iowa University at Iowa City offered Mark an assistantship in their Natural<sup>History</sup> Museum under Director Homer Dill. So off they all went to Iowa City where they both sang in the University Choral groups; Mark played 1st Trombone in the Univ. Band; and they earned their B.A. degrees in the spring of '33. One month after school started Walter Thietje returned to Iowa after losing his new job in Dakota, and "bumped" Mark from his assistantship in the Museum.. In desperation Mrk called on Dr. W.E. Bodine, head of the Zoology dept., who advised him to forget his museum ambitions and take up scientific reasearch in zoology as a career..which course he has, and will, pursue to his dying day!

Times were really tough, as many of you have already indicated. He wrote over 200 letters of inquiry about possible teaching jobs, and was lucky enough to sign up for one of the only two openings he learned of. In the spring of 1933 he was hired to teach all the high school sciences and organize and direct a band at the new Union Free High School in Toulon, Ill. for \$900 a year! Unable to obtain any state or federal employment as a biologist, and wishing to get back to his beloved north country, Mark applied for, and was hired, as Principal of a small grade and high school at Oakfield (near Fond du Lac) WI in the spring of 1935. They needed a disciplinarian! During the next three summers he majored in parasitology under Dr. Wm. L. Riley on the "farm" of the Univ. of Minn. while he and his young family spent every spare minute fishing in Lake St. Croix from Fran's parents' home in Afton, Minn.

Like so many of you did in those days (1930-35), Mark applied for every civil service job he learned of in his major field of interest. Finally in the spring of 1938 he received one of those form-letters, "would you accept if offered" a temporary position as a field man in the USEF Montlake Lab. at Seattle, WA., salary \$1350 per annum....the final result of passing a day-long exam for Jr. Aquatic Biologist in St. Paul MI during the summer of 1935! As he was earning \$1850 as Prin., he ignored the first notice; but Fran finally persuaded him to take a shot at it. Leaving what was undoubtedly the most dramatic experience of his entire life-time, Mark closed his 12-year career as a pedagogue and took a train for Seattle. Fran and Bob drove out with her parents later in the summer to establish their new home in the evergreen state.

Following a rather chilly initial reception by the late Dr. Fred A Davidson, Director of the Montlake Lab., Mark was much relieved by the warm cooperation shown by Samuel J. Hutchinson, who took him to Sears to buy his first field gear; to George Kelez who led him to his first quarters at the College Inn in the University Dist.; and to Joseph A. Craig, his new boss on The Columbia River Survey Team, who put him on the train to Eugene, OR., where he would begin one of the most unforgettable summers with Zell Parkhurst and Dr. Jim Wilding, under the field supervision of Mitchel Hanavan; walking up the North, Middle, and Coast Forks of the Willamette River, and the McKenzie..and most of their tributaries..recording all sorts of information about them. Later in the summer they covered the Yakima and Klickitat Rivers in Washington, and the entire Payette River System in Idaho. It was really a paid dream-vacation for this tired old school teacher and ardent trout fisherman!



THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES MONTLAKE LABORATORY SEATTLE IN 1938

The following spring Mark was promoted to Jr. Aquat. Biol. grade and assigned to Tom Barnaby's Western Alaskan Investigations under Alan C. DeLacy to carry on a tagging-and marking-program on Dolly Varden trout as one phase of a federal study to try to determine the causes for the extreme annual fluctuations in abundance of the red salmon at Karluk Lake on Kodiak Island. Under Alan's patient and always cheerful encouragement and assistance, Mark finally found an outlet for his life-long need for a research project of his own, and started making internal studies of the thousands of trout that had to be sacrificed in the marking program.

On the morning of July 4, 1939 he made the most significant discovery of his entire 30-year career as a fishery biologist when he was able to demonstrate for the first time in ichthyological history that the Dolly Varden "trout" of Alaska was not a trout, but was actually two species of "charr". Further studies on thousands of charr stomachs indicated that the Arctic Lake Charr (Salvelinus alpinus) was the principal predator on red salmon, while the Pacific Brook Charr (S. malma), which was being systematically eliminated by the bounty and eradication program, was no more predaceous than any of the true trouts or young silver salmon in the watershed. Alan wrote his doctoral thesis in '41, and Mark his master's thesis in '42 on this general subject, and both published the results of their studies jointly



One morning's catch of Dolly Vardens from the Karluk River weir-trap in 1939..W.M.M.



and briefly in the Transactions of the American Fisheries Society in 1942 - thanks to the insistence of Dr. Paul R. Needham who was at Stanford and AFS editor at that time. Pearl Harbor wrote finis to any further charr studies at Karluk; but not before Dr. Ita Gabrielson, in one of his first moves as the first Director of the new US Fish & Wildlife Service, had used these studies as justification for putting an end to the 20- year old bounty system on trout as salmon predators in Alaska.

With the general break-up of state and federal fish and wildlife agencies after Pearl Harbor - and "for the duration" - Mark was transferred in 1942 to Elton O. Sette's Sardine Investigations at Stanford University. Most of the staff was soon assigned to the War Office of Fishery Coordination, and Mark spent two seasons at Monterey and one at San Pedro as the Port Supervisor and Dispatcher of over 100 purse-seiners and a dozen canneries trying to get them to put the fish into cans (instead of reduction) for the US Armed Forces. These were the last few years of the remarkable halcyon days of the once great California Sardine Fishery before it collapsed (as Dr. Bert Walford predicted it would) and disappeared forever shortly after Mark's request for a transfer back to his beloved salmon studies in the Pacific N.W. This trying experience was what brought on Mark's ulcers that resulted in his gastroectomy 15 years later! However, he has always been grateful for the wonderful opportunity to become personally acquainted with so many of the best of California's fishery biologists and fishing industry people.

Mark was much relieved when the combined efforts of Tom Barnaby and Ralph Silliman got him transferred back to Seattle on the new Columbia River Silver Salmon Investigation with John Hodges and Harlan Johnson in the spring of 1945. However, this assignment lasted only about 3 mos. as it promptly ran out of funds, and Mark was "rified" (released for insufficient funds) again! Thanks to Sam Hutchinson again, he soon found himself involved for the next 4 years in a Salmon-stream Improvement Program out of Little Port Walter examining some 2,000 potential salmon-producing streams in S.E. Alaska; and surveying a dozen or so in greater detail for future fish ladders, stream clearance etc. As you have just read Mark Meyer put the finishing touches, or practical application, to this project. The survey crew was made up of Sam Hutchinson in charge; Scott Bair, Charles Wagner, and Winifred Farr, engineers; and Kenneth Stanton, John Hodges, Harlan (Red) Johnson, Will Brewington, and Bob Halverson, biologists. When Sam went to Portland as Asst. Dir. of the Regional USF&WS office in Aug. '48, Mark was in charge until the project folded in Feb. of '49.

or Seattle

In line with the general migration of the old Montlake crowd, Mark and Bill Peck flew down to Portland in May of 1949 to begin their new careers in River Basin Studies. About the time they arrived, Al Kemmerich, Ted Perry and Paul Zimmer - who had initiated the RBS office in 1945 - had moved into the new Lower Columbia River Fisheries Development Program, so Mark and Bill started under Doren (Bud) Woodward and Stanley G. Jewett Jr. Among the hundreds of proposed water projects studied and reported on, he recalls as especially fascinating the Rosa dam on the Yakima R.; the Albeni Falls and Cabinet Gorge dams at Lake Pend Orielle; and the several dams proposed for the Rogue River. Incidentally, he was "rified" 2 or 3 times during his years in River Basins!

By 1955 Mark was glad to get out of BBS and into the newly-organized - and much more interesting Branch of Fishery Management Services with Zell Parkhurst and Marvin Smith under the inspiring leadership of Lou Garlick. Purpose of the new division was to see that the best use was being made of our hatchery product.

## fishery

They initiated and supervised/management programs on all federal lands in Region I such as Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, Military and Indian Reservations etc., and assisted the states in distributing trout and salmon effectively from all federal hatcheries in the Region. Next to Karluk, this was Mark's most enjoyable period and satisfying work in his 30-year career. He has often said that when they changed his title from Fishery Research to Management Biologist, he really graduated from the white-collared "ivory-towered" dreamers who watched one big commercial fishery after another go "down the drain" through the years; - to a blue-collared "hairy-legged" doer, who watched (and helped create) one big sport fishery after another develop where none had existed before!

These were the years when Mark became intimately acquainted with so many of our Region I fish hatchery personnel. His first assignment in 1955 was to assist Lou Garlick carry out his unforgettable huge carp control program at Malheur Natl. Wildl. Refuge where they dumped 50,000 gal. of rotenone on the 10,000-acre Lake Malheur and its tributaries to kill over a million carp which had almost completely eradicated the natural food for migrating ducks. Result more than quadrupled the duck-use in the next 5 years! Next he was sent out to survey the needs of all the USAF bases in Region I that had any water on them ..in a C-47 piloted by Col. Vern Acker. What a trip! Then came that long series of extensive surveys of lakes and streams in Glacier, Olympic, Mount Rainier and Crater Lake Natl. Parks and the stocking programs that followed.

"I am writing this in AZ, and my boxes of records are in Huntington Park, WA! So I can only include some quick reminiscences here: Fred Bittle will recall hauling trout from Winthrop clear down to the Yakima Ind. Res. Bruce Cannady, Don Cairns and others - many others - helped haul young trout to Yakima, Umatilla, and Warm Springs Ind. Res. waters from Carson. Jack Chipman collected most of the per diem himself on those long trips from Hagerman to Pyramid, Walker Indian and Hawthorne Naval Reservations in Nevada! I'll never forget the popular trout fishery we built up from scratch on the Duck Valley Ind. Res. near Owyhee, Idaho. Percy Dodson and crew delivered fish to Ft. Lewis and Olympia N.P. for years, and Chas. Messier got his picture published in The Natl. Geographic Mag. holding a plastic bag full of cutthroat fingerlings we had hauled all night from Leavenworth to be planted by air next morning in a Mt. Rainier N.P. lake!...



Shots from Warm Springs, OR.: Left- Mark is selling Tribal council and BIA personnel from D.C. on a future hatchery and management program. Right- Earl Miller Tribal Game Warden holding Creel Census Box he devised to check on the efficiency of our stocking program. Photos by Joe Warner Tribal Conservation Officer 1956.

B.I.A.

Blenden Cok's boys and Walt Allen helped so much with the Glacier N.P. and the Rocky Boy Ind. Res. programs in Montana...to mention only a few of the hundreds of pleasant field trips that come to mind as I punch these keys under pressure of an imminent deadline! Paul Zimmer and Benny Cox helped install the hatchery troughs in the open, and install the original counting weirs in the Warm Springs River..and so it goes.. Probably the most spectacular, from a permanent or continuing operation standpoint, would be the fishery management programs developed by the Quinnault and Warm Springs Tribal Councils who now operate their own hatcheries and stocking programs staffed entirely by native Americans!!"



Eddie Mesplie, late Yakima tribal Game Warden dumps a few "legals" in a trib. to Satus Creek..Ca. 1958



Mark lugs his sampling gear up the 5-mile trail to Kintla Lake in Glacier N.P..by Ortheho Wallace

This "dream-work" all ended about 1965 when Dell Rasmussen was put in charge of the program with Jim Heckman and Braden (joe) Pillow as assistants. Mark was "promoted" to Regional Pesticide Manager in charge of a pesticide surveillance project (with no assistants and practically no funds) under Crosswell (Brudge) Henderson of Fort Collins, Colo. He collected fish from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Bakersfield, CA. to test their tissues and brains for pesticide residues. He became very unpopular with the Washington office when he was unable to find any evidence of any fish losses- especially DDT- except in California-- anywhere along the Pacific coast. The only evidence we ever had of any chlorinated hydrocarbon killing fish or birds in the west was from Toxaphene, whose extreme toxicity had long been recognized by our Service, and its use prohibited shortly after its introduction in the west.

So Mark was very happy to retire in 1968. He and Fran had taken recent trips to Hawaii and Europe, and they took a lesson from the Barnabys, Kemmerichs and Tuttlés; bot a Kencraft Travel Trailer, and toured the perimeter of the country for a couple of years; before settling down for the winters at Trailer Village in Mesa, AZ. "Wally" Wallace arranged for Mark to spend a year writing up the Glacier Park history of fishery Mgt.; Vernon Jackson hired him as a consultant to the Warm Springs Tribal; and Leon Verhoeven appointed him editor of The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission reports; before they sold their acre-woodlot home in Portland in Aug. 1977 and moved to their present address in Kent so Mark could work on his beloved charrs at the University of Washington Fisheries Center Museum.

"(My apologies to you, dear reader, for this long maundering harangue! no time to cut it!!)"

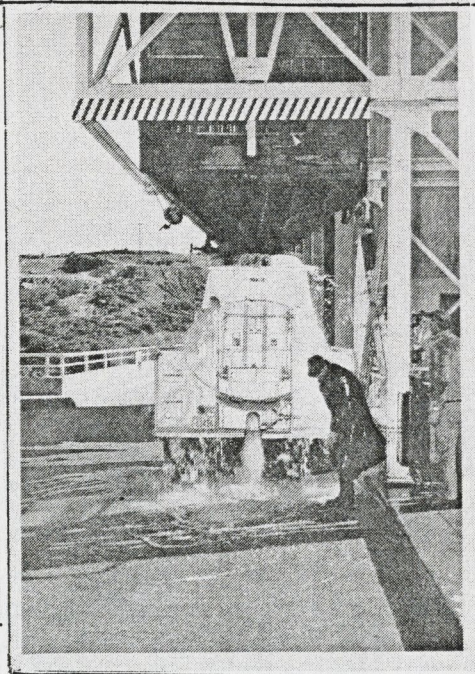
1/

PELNAR, JOHN of 100 Sherman Ave., Red Bluff, CA., 96080 was b. 3 Sept. '06 in South Omaha, NE, son of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) Pelnar. His father was a Colonel in the Imperial Guard, and, like many of our German ancestors, left the homeland because of the rigid military demands of "der Vaterland". His mother followed soon after, and they settled in Omaha where they raised nine children, all of whom finished high school; two were killed in action in WWI; one died aboard a submarine at sea; and another became Master aboard an Army Transport. The rest were girls all of whom married well. Money was never a problem in their family. On \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ he m. Helen \_\_\_\_\_. They had two children: Nancy, who lives in Seattle, and Mike, a U.S. Army Sergeant 1st Class NOC Battalion tank Commander. On \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ John m. Edith \_\_\_\_\_ with whom he has lived happily for 27 years.

1/I tried twice to get John to follow the format that everybody else thus far seems willing to share about old friends, family, and employment background and realize it just can't be done; so I will quote verbatim from what John has written me. I know that all of his old cronies will recognize and accept it as our one and only John Pelnar! As a friend and follower of his career since 1939 I must admit that John - the "stormy petrel" of our western US Fish & Wildlife Service (one of several) - has never put anything or anybody above (or on a plane with) John Pelnar. We all know him as a non-conformist who, while being absolutely intolerant of personal criticism, is never hesitant about "pouring it on" any or all of his contemporaries; yet his motto of "Pelnar über alles" is not all bad! Although we all run for cover when he gets on his warhorse, yet we all admire him as a great doer and builder of good things for hunters and fishermen especially. He is a lot of fun if you like to do what John likes to do! So---as long as I can't put a halter (or petticoats) on John, I'll not try to suppress his natural gusto and bluster - but write it <sup>almost</sup> as he wrote it to me! Here is John's story in his own words...Ye editor - WY

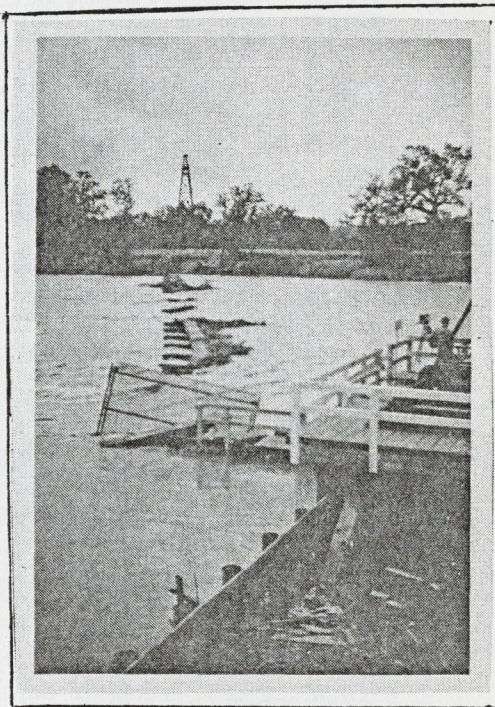
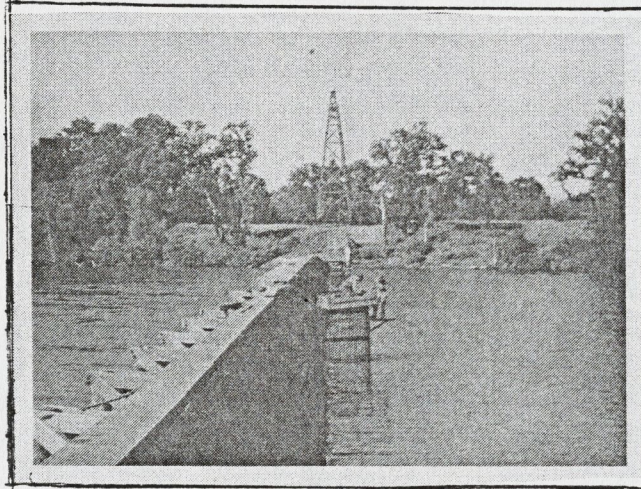
1/7/30/79 "Hello Mark; I was somewhat surprised to hear from you, but will try to provide the info you request except for those questions that smack too much of Bureacracy; and these I do not answer for anybody unless threatened with legal action. Too many places ask "who was your mother" or "what did she do?" etc...just what the hell has this to do with me? So I give this a big snear and advise you ask them not of me, In the same vein I also refuse to pledge allegiance at meetings etc. Why should I continually confirm my oaths? I am an American and do not need to shout it out amongst a group of know-nothings! But enough of my sarcasm. I will try to provide you with what you need, and that is a lot!

"I was born 9/3/06 in So. Omaha of staunch German-American parents at a cost to them of some \$25 hospital and \$15 doctor fees. I have only a registration of birth from the State of Neb., as my formal birth record went up in smoke when the Douglas County Courthouse burned while my elder friends and neighbors were busily engaged in hanging a couple of rope-charged niggers.. Thus my life started out in violence and has continued so for the past 70 odd years. I live in a pleasant home in Red Bluff with my 2nd wife Edith. We have been married for 27 years.



Edith  
and Mike receiving the Silver Star in Vietnam

Loading one of the 20-Ton  
fish-tank-trucks at Kes-  
wick Dam.



Balls Ferry Rack & Fish Trap on the Sacramento  
River. Took 3 mos. to install; counted over 55,000  
salmon thru before it was demolished.

The same rack after 3 hrs.  
of ponding by 60,000 cfs  
of flood waters.

-I have 2 kids:Mike and Nancy. Mike, a veteran of Korea and Vietnam, is a good boy with a family of his own. Nancy is like her mother; lives in Seattle. We seldom write or see each other. My health you can say is good enough. I had a cardiac-asthma seizure last spring, a result of not paying enough attention to an erratic heart beat, and went to early congestive failure. So now I have to take Lanoxin and Quinidine the rest of my life. It has left me short-winded, and slowed me down considerably.

"My education: high school graduate with 2 years of pre-medics at U. of Neb. at Omaha. I quit because of lack of cash and because I wanted to find out just what else there was in this world besides Omaha. I worked at many jobs mostly of short duration. I wanted higher pay and generally got it in logging camps on the west coast, slaughter-houses, and R.R. machine-shops. One day as a clerk in an office settled my future desires for desk jobs. Logging camps and slaughter plants appealed to me because of the rough and tumble feeling - and the blood and guts! I once worked aboard a salvage ship as an apprentice diver until I got stuck in mud up to my neck and had to be blown out.

"About that time I was appointed to the USEF fish hatchery at Yes Bay, Alaska, as an apprentice @ \$1140 a year. I get more than that each month now! My time was spent at the hatchery in the winter, and during the fishing season aboard a patrol boat where I learned ship-handling and astral navigation from the Coast Guard. Upon my transfer back to the states under Joe Kemmerich I fell in with hatchery construction and supervised the building of Mount Rainier hatchery; then to the Columbia River where I worked under the Army Engineers at Bonneville; then with WPA crews at Big White; to Creston Mt. to complete the job there, and finally to Coleman Hatchery as supervisor while it was being built. All of these jobs were done under the old-time construction methods - work 'em, beat 'em, anything to get the job done or you were done! I earned a hard name among most of the tip-toeing characters you have on your list; and most of them shook in their shoes when they found they would have to work under me. Well a lot of them did, and all those who eventually became managers ended up being damn good ones! I managed Coleman from 1942 to 1965, and finally gave it up as a bad job because too many "bosses" were trying to tell me how to run it.

"Your list contains a lot of names that I would confine to the waste-basket as far as doing anything for fish-life is concerned. It was just a soft job for them! However, here are a few that I think you might add: Lillie Anderson of the Seattle Office; Herbert Meyers Highway 99E Los Molinos, CA., Einar Evenson used to live in Anderson, CA.; Gervis Hoofnagle is dead, but his wife Alice Hoofnagle Box 977 Big Timber MT, 59011 has many photos etc. of federal hatcheries. Write to her; Sid Campbell worked under me is dead but has relatives in S. Dakota; Dan Slater is somewhere in Oregon or so I hear.

"Any major accomplishments, awards, publications, etc?---While at Coleman I was an associate Game Mgt. Agent and represented the Regional Director in many affairs for the Service and made many friends in the <sup>California</sup> State Dept of Fish & Game, and amongst the sport and commercial fishermen of the state. I initiated the John Pelnar Commercial Fisherman Award, a beautiful plaque that so far has been awarded 6 times to commercial men for their work in salmon conservation. This plaque costs me \$75 a year! I believe I also am the only living Serviceman who has his name in bronze on a U.S. Govt dedication memorial such as you can still find at Coleman. That is the marker that those tried to have my name removed, but the USBureau of Reclamation put it up, and after over 25 years it still remains intact as you enter the grounds!



"In case you can't read the inscription, it says: Coleman Fishery Station Part of the Central Valley Project Constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Ralph Lowry, Supervising Engineer. Supervised and Operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. John Pelnar, District Supervisor.

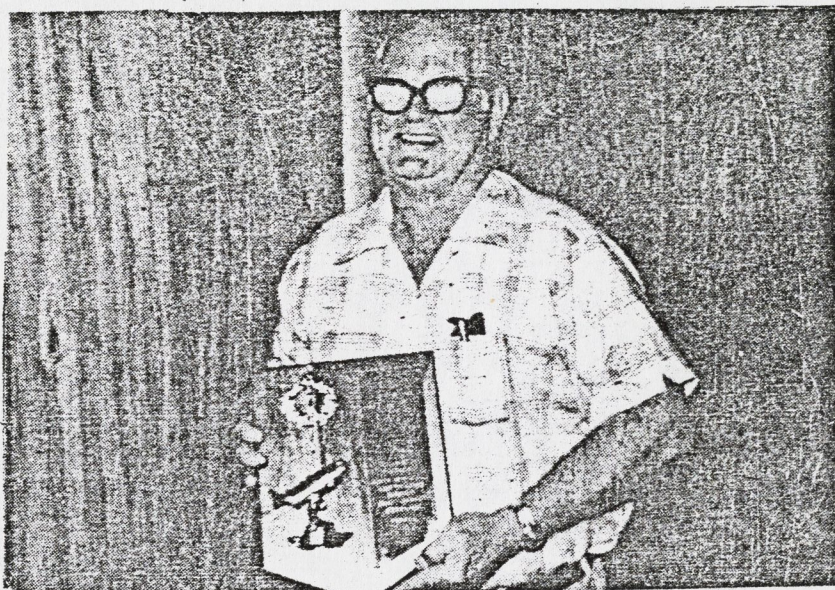
"I am a member of many organizations, most of them honorary. The S.F. Tyee Club presented me with a gold-plate membership card, and voted me outstanding conservationist of the year; I have a plaque from California Kamloops for my kamloop & steelhead work as their president one year; Starkist awarded me a three-month trip on their thousand-ton Tuna Seiner, Pacific Islander..lived like a lord! I frequently go out with west coast fishing vessels for salmon and albacore. I really enjoy this! As a member of the State of California DF&G Salmon & Steelhead Advisory Committee I have written many reports

which ended up in their annual reports. As an advisor to Congressman H.T. Johnson on fisheries I have been able to assist the Congressman on sponsoring legislation for extra money for Coleman. They now have 1 3/4 million of a proposed 4-million modernization project. I have hunted and fished all over the west. My prize weapon is a 300 Browning automatic mag rifle- cost me over \$600- a real beauty! Fishing I have averaged from 150 to 250 steelheads a year 5 lb. and bigger (Hold her, John, that's one ironhead every other day..what do you do with that many? no limit in CA? or are you strong for releases? just curious - WMM) I love my life and the people I am involved with!

"My future? Hope to live a few more years; kill one more buck, and a few more steelheads; see Coleman built up to the biggest and best; make one more trip out to sea fishing; donate a few more bucks to those groups that are really doing some good; attend to this everlasting home-work; and ~~and~~ lastly to play with our big overgrown Manx Tom Cat. He is a 15-lb. beauty, and I certainly enjoy him...

"My life having been on the violent side most ~~of~~ of the time, I often wonder how I made it this far. My good wife says its just plain meanmess and the fact that I seem to feel I was put here to keep others in line. Maybe so, but I do not feel any meanness or hatred; all I ever wanted was to do something worthwhile in this world, and leave it just a little better than I found it. I ~~do~~ have a lot of letters to write, but they can wait as I ~~do~~ want to answer yours<sup>first</sup> and let you know that maybe I'm not as rough as many believe. Like old Abe Tunnison once told one of the D.C. hearing committees..that as far as he could see, all I was trying to do was get the job done, and see to it that the taxpayers got their money's worth! To-day's bureaucrats sure wouldn't agree..today everybody has to have a high-sounding title and salary. There are no more fish culturist~~s~~ or just plain workers. It's a strange world to me, Mark, but I'll just have to live with it. Well this is getting to be a book!! My best wishes to you and the Mrs. and anytime you need any more help just write. John.."

### BILL GRADER receives JOHN PELNAR Commercial Fishermens Award



At its regular meeting held in Red Bluff, California, SALMON UNLIMITED awarded the John Pelnar Commercial Fishermens award to Mr. William F. Grader, better known as "Bill" for his efforts over many years working to improve conditions for salmon and steelhead. Bill has been involved in a great deal of legislative affairs dealing with the salmon. His most outstanding effort was getting the California Salmon and Steelhead Advisory Committee

authorized by the legislature and he chaired this committee ever since. This committee assisted the Director of Fish and Game Departments programs and produced several reports that are of outstanding value to the Department. He is actively involved in the salmon pond and rearing programs around Fort Bragg. Bill is the owner-operator of the Grader Fish Company at Fort Bragg and through his efforts of carrying on a number of fund raising efforts a

great deal of money has been raised to purchase fish food and other needs for the fish rearing work. Salmon Unlimiteds Board of Directors selected him for the award and at the meeting of October 7 this was presented to Bill by John Pelnar the originator of the award. The award is presented to an individual involved in commercial fishing who has done outstanding work in salmon conservation. Awarded at Red Bluff Oct. 8, 1978.



RUCKER, ROBERT RAYMOND (Bob) of 7728 Fairway Dr. N.E., Seattle, WA., 98115 was b. 23 Jan '12 in Goodhue, MN., son of Charles Edward and Elizabeth (Olson) Rucker. His father, a merchant, moved his family to Red Wing MN., in 1914; to Bellingham, WA., in early 1921; and finally to Seattle in the fall of 1921 so that his children would have ready access to the University.. On 8 Oct '38 Bob m. Harriet Ruth Smith, a classmate at the University of Washington. She was born in Madison, WI.; came to the U. of Wash. in 1932 as a junior, and taught in the Dept. of Physiology. They have three children: Richard R. b.1940 now with Puget Sound Power & Light in Bellevue, WA., in computer work; Frederic D. b.1942 is a librarian at Fort Lewis, WA.; and Martha J. b. 1948 is a secretary in the Applied Physics Laboratory on the U. of W. campus.

Bob attended Stevens Grade School and graduated from Broadway H.S. in Seattle in 1931. He enrolled at Washington University that fall and earned his B.S. degree in 1935; his M.S. in 1937; and his Ph.D. in 1944 with a major in fisheries and minors in zoology and chemistry. During his senior year ('36-37) he worked as a graduate student assistant for Roger Harrison in the Fish Technology Laboratory, running fat extractions on fish meals to determine the best solvent. Bob says he "really lucked out" when Fred Foster offered him employment at Yellowstone Park in the summer of 1937, where Ned Tuttle had him building weirs and traps, spawning cutthroats and grayling, picking dead eggs etc. @\$2.50/day until they learned he could type and put him in the office. He helped spawn salmon at Little White Salmon Station near Cook, Wa., that fall and was going places as is indicated by the following quote from the Station log; "Mon. 9/20/37 Brock & Rucker hung seines. Rucker employed @\$4 per day." He spent the summer of 1938 at Yellowstone helping Al Kemmerich in the office and the crews on accassion. After another spell at the University he finally went to work for the USBF under Frederick A. Davidson in 1939-40 working on water chemistry, stream survey work, and making observations on relocated salmon in the Columbia River system.. Because of his developing interest in the diseases of fish,, he joined Dr. Frederic F. Fish's staff at the Montlake Lab. of USBF in 1940 as an Asst. Biol. Aid to begin his life work on fish disease diagnostics.

The ensuing years were spent at different hatcheries, assisting with the determination of the causes of diseases and the development of preventive measures. All of this research depended on the marvelous cooperation of the hatchery personnel. Many hatcherymen worked and studied at the Western Fish Disease Laboratory. Names of some in the chronological order in which they appear in some of the publications are: Ned Tuttle on the nitrogen gas problem; Harlan Johnson on the breakdown of Roccac; Bill Whipple on bactericides and fry; Ade Bernier and Rog Burrows on sulfadiazine for kidney disease; John Parvin on the sockeye virus; Walt Nielson and John Mazuranich on White Spot; John Pelnar on the Chinook virus; Cliff Dickeson on ovarian fluid; Gib Taylor and Don Toney on formalin; Jack Jessie on Octomitus; and Vern Bressler on Vibrio. Bob also appreciates Jack Chipman having Redmouth disease in the rainbow trout at Hagerman, because the organism is now known as Yersinia ruckeri !

To continue following Bob's spectacular and extremely helpful career: Upon receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1944, he transferred to the Fish Technological Lab. at College Park, MD., to work on Clostridium botulinum and Escherichia coli as a bacteriologist. He returned to Seattle in 1945 to work with Fred Fish as an Aquatic Biologist on fish diseases.. In 1948 the laboratory was transferred to Corvallis OR., where a sanitary survey of the Willamette River system was conducted (with classic results-WMM). In 1950 he transferred back to Seattle where, as a professor lecturing on fish diseases at the University of Washington, he was able to establish the Western Fish Disease Laboratory with a staff of specialists and their assistants in the fields of parasitology, bacteriology, virology, pathology, immuno-

pathology. In 1958 the laboratory was moved to the Sand Point Naval Air Station on Lake Washington, where space, facilities, equipment, and the staff of 16 increased. Bob was a member of Sigma Xi; Am. Fish. Soc.; Am. Institute of Fish. Res. Biologist, Pacific Fishery Biologists; the NW Fish Cultural Conference, and started the Western Fish Disease Conference which meets annually.

Since retiring in Dec. 1973 Bob and Harriet travel a little (they are in New Zealand as I type this); we have had several reunions down here when they visited Harriet's sister Aletha in Tucson. Bob plays golf wherever he goes... they live on a golf course in Seattle and he enjoys keeping up their Seattle yard and home. Among his other little-known talents, he plays a mean clarinet! And I'll never forget how he terminated all our gambling at PFB meeting at Harrison Hot Springs in British Columbia about 1948 when he made 11 straight passes in the first crap game to clean out even our most ardent participants! The only reason he didn't make 12 was that nobody had any change left!

Incidentally Robert was the first correspondent to send me a list of his publications, which I have requested from everyone so far. For the same reason I did not publish my own (shortage of time and space), I am not going to include them all here.; but I would like to say he had his monicker on 10 of the 50 put out by his staff at U. of W.; and on 30+ on the over 200 papers published by his boys after they moved to Sandpoint. In case some of you dear readers might refer to our late revered leader, Dr. James Lynch's trite comments about "cluttering the literature"; let me remind you that "Doc" Rucker was the first person to isolate the myxobacterium Chondrococcus columnaris (Ordal & Rucker) whose infections were followed by the fungal infections that plagued both our hatchery-reared and wild salmon and trout "in the old days"! You remember the excitement when he first demonstrated the presence of the highly infectious, yet filterable, virus known as "hematopoietic necrosis" that was killing our sock-eye fingerlings at Leavenworth? A similar agent was also found to be killing chinooks in CA., Rainbows in Canada and Cuts in MT. in later years. These are just the "tip of the iceberg". All those years of intensive study not only identified the causes of mortalities among our fish populations, but they developed many successful methods for controlling or preventing their destruction.. We will terminate this biography, in haste, with a quotation of this long-time loyal, lovable and very intelligent old buddy: "After five years, I find it interesting to think of yesterday, my work, and the many wonderful associations with hatcherymen and scientists all over the world!"

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SMITH, MARVIN ANDREW (Smitty) of 9465 Ridgecrest Crt., Portland, OR., 97236 (761-7140) was b. 25 Dec '16 in Seattle, WA., son of Fred R. and Bertha M. (Krieger) Smith. His father was an electrician. He met Barbara Smith (also her maiden name!) in San Francisco in 1945 while he was an NROTC instructor at the Univ. of California at Berkeley. They were married in S.F. on 14 Apr '46 and have five children: Richard F. (m. and two children lives in Hartford Conn.); Holly (Mrs Barry Bell) has 3 children and lives in Salt Lake City; Mark E. lives in Seattle; and Paul E. and Kenneth E. live at home. Barbara was b. in California, dau. of a Forest Supervisor, and raised in Placerville; attended Univ. of Cal., and later worked for N.B.C.

Marv grew up at 3629 Burke St., near Lake Union in Seattle; graduated from Queen Ann H.S. in the middle of the depression - 1934. He enrolled in the Univ.

of Washington in Sept. of 1935 and earned his B.S. degree in March of 1940, and went to work immediately for the USBF at Yellowstone until Labor Day when he returned to Seattle to start work on his Master's. In March of 1941 he dropped out of school; returned to Yellowstone, and in July was back in Seattle to take on a job with Dr. W.F. Thompson's Alaska Sockeye Salmon Commission only to be informed by his draft board that his number was up. Cliff Millenbach introduced him to the Director of the Washington Dept. of Game who got him a six-month deferment. He applied for, and was accepted, in the US Naval Reserve; quit WDG in Feb and was called into active duty in March of 1942 and served 4 years in the U.S. Navy.

Upon being discharged from the Navy in Feb '46, he rejoined the State of Washington Dept. of Game as a district fish biologist stationed in Longview, WA. He applied for, and was accepted, as a GS-9 fishery management biologist under Zell Parkhurst in the newly-created Fisheries Service (that replaced the old Game-Fish and Hatcheries Division) at Portland, OR in Apr '52. In 1955 he applied for, and was promoted to, a GS-11 as a Fishery Management Biologist in the Regional Office at Atlanta, GA. In 1960 he was promoted to Asst. Supervisor of Hatcheries GS-12 in the Regional Office. In '65 he applied for, and was promoted to, Supervisor of Hatcheries in Region I at Portland as a GS-13. In the reorganization of the US Fish & Wildlife Service in 1975 he was converted to a Senior Staff Specialist in Fishery Resources in which capacity he continued until his retirement in Dec of 1978.

"Al Kemmerich gave me my first job at Yellowstone Park where Ned Tuttle was still foreman. There I met Harlan Johnson, Bill Baker, Marc Meyer, Benny Cox, and Roy Hammerlin for the first time. My first nine months in the Wash. Game Dept. before the War were spent primarily in Hatcheris. I went to work with Clarence Pautzke after the war, and I honestly believe, Mark, that to have been privileged to work for - and be a friend of - that great guy was the high point of my career. As you know, we worked for him in both the Game Dept. and later in the US Fish & Wildlife Service. And that's about it before we retire in Dec. '78. Keep up the good work, Mark, and quit asking for an assistant! I predict that you will be dancing a jig when you are 90 at one of Harlan's parties"

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THOMPSON, JOHN ARNET of 3220 Michael Way, Las Vegas NV., 89108 was b. 4 July 1898 at Asoria, OR., the son of August and Mary (Matheison) Thompson. His father was a carpenter in Vancouver B.C. and Asoria, OR. On 23 Apr '32 in Leadville, CO., he m. Angela Perme. She was of Austrian descent. They had three children: John, Diana, and Kenneth. Son John called me at Huntington Park on 20 Aug '78 to offer any info I might need. He worked with his Dad for 20 yrs. at Leadville and Creed CO. His present address 25630 Lake Fenwick Rd. Kent, WA. 98031 (854-9978). I regret that I did not collect more info on him and his Dad before we came south.WMM..

John apparently grew up in Astoria and graduated from H.S. there. His later formal education included Business College, and a stint at BYU besides federal training at Cortland NY and Auburn AL. He was in the US Naval Reserve and saw active duty from 16 July '17 to 14 Feb '19. He worked in logging camps, operated a portable sawmill and did finish carpenter work until he took the civil service exam in 1929.

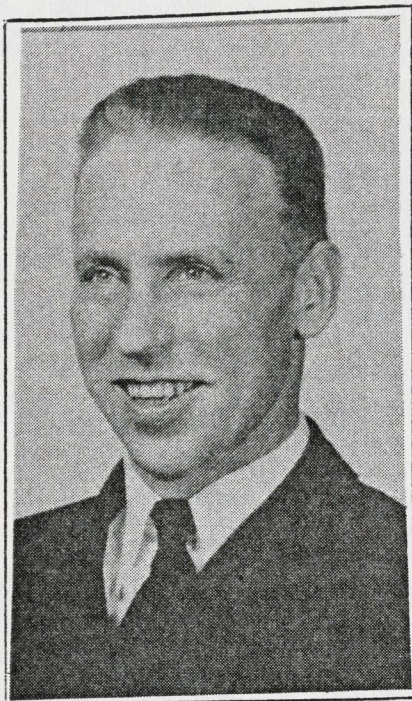
He entered federal service as an apprentice fish culturist at Leadville CO., on 20 May '30 @\$1020 / yr. under C.H. Van Atta and worked with Roy Wagner, Jack Chipman, Hack Whiteman, Loren Wilson, Buckshot Hasse, Red Jenkins, Harlan Johnson, John Herrinton, Robert Goris, Gervis Hoofnagle, Bruce Cannady, Glen Adams, Tom Nelson and Tom French. Although he collected brook trout eggs from Turquoise Lake in 1933-38, most of the time was spent logging, operating a tractor etc as described in 1(1):12-13 and shown in photos in 1(2):24. He was placed in charge of the Eagle Nest, NM., field station where Harlan Johnson assisted him in operating it from March thru Sept. from 1933-38. He was promoted to Fish Culturist and placed in charge of the Creede, CO., station from 1938-1940 where he worked with Ivan Weaver, Frank Potts, and Sam Wecksler collecting brook trout eggs from nearby waters. On 1 Nov '40 he was appointed Foreman at Leadville @\$1680 / yr, until Nov. 43 when he went to Creede again and on that date was promoted to Superintendent of Leadville, Creede, Eagle Nest, and all egg-collecting stations in Colorado @\$2000.. From 15 June '46 to 20 May '67 he was in charge of the combination trout and warm water species station where he worked with Harvey Willoughby, Fred Cox, William Whitney, Ross Kientz, Harold Mailman, Howard Kunish, Robert Work, Robert Azevedo, Vernon Bressler, and Ken Grieb. with a year off at Corlant NY within Service Training School from 23 July '47 to 26 Aug '48.

Somewhere along the line he received a Superior Performance Award, and writes: "Chas. Fuqua should be on your list. He passed away on July 14th. His wife's address is 2706 Washlan Ave. Lot 326, Fresno, CA., 93705 (I was glad to get this WMM)..If you need any more specific information, let me know. Sincerely J.A.T."

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This "space-filler" is an enlargement of a 1"x2" snapshot of the Yellowstone crowd. It came out so poor I can only identify Norma and Ned holding Merritt at far left, and Dick Foster kneeling at lower far right. Who took this picture? WHEN? WHERE? Can anybody identify anybody else? Ned has sent me a much better one - with names- that will appear in the next issue...W.M.M.



E. M. T.

TUTTLE, EDWARD MERRITT (Ned) of 141 SW 15th St. Century Drive Mobile Home Park, Bend, OR., 97701 was b. 29 Sept '08 at Baraboo, WI., son of Charles R. and Charlotte (Armstrong) Tuttle. She was from Tomah, WI. On 2 Sept '38 at Livingston, MT., Ned m. Norma J. Farup from McVile, ND. They have one son Merritt Eugene b. 26 Feb. '40 at Bozeman, MT, who is presently employed in Region I National Marine Fisheries Office in Portland OR.

Ned graduated from Baraboo H.S. in '28, and his work for three summers as a purser on a 40-ft. Wis. State passenger launch at nearby Devils Lake State Park started a life-long interest in water-craft. In the spring of 1929 he went west with his uncle Harvey H. Tuttle (presently residing on Taylor St. in Seattle) as a carpenter's helper to build the Yellowstone Park Fish Hatchery at Yellowstone Lake, WY., under the supervision of Cap Culler. In 1930 the Salt Lake District Office was put into operation by Fred Foster and he took over the Mountain States District from Culler. For the next several years Ned continued to work with his uncle in rebuilding the Bozeman hatchery, and building the Ennis MT., Jackson WY., and the Dexter NM. warm-water Hatchery.

It was only natural that, having been exposed to the exciting development of these fish hatcheries in the west, that Ned would take and pass the civil service exam in '35 and receive his first appointment to Saratoga WY., under Supt. Seth Ainsworth. After a few winter details at Quilcene and Duckabush under Mark Meyers, Sr., he was promoted to Fish Culturist and assigned to Birdview WA., under Supt. Joe Kemmerich in 1939. In 1940 he was promoted to Foreman, and later Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park Fisheries Station.

In Nov. 1942 he left Yellowstone to put in 38 months of active duty with the U.S. Coast Guard as chief which was shortly changed to Ensign and he was assigned as C.O. of the Waldport, OR., Beach Patrol Station with 24 miles of coast to patrol with seamen and a coastal outlook. Some of the exciting sea-rescue experiences here were a mild introduction to the fireworks he endured after his transfer to the USS-LST 785 in the fall of 1944. This ship joined the the flotilla of C.G. LSTs for the invasion of Iwo Jima, followed by invasion trips to Okinawa; and when the war ended participated in the landing of troops at Nagasaki where the second atomic bomb had just been dropped. From there the ship proceeded to the Philippines where transportation to the States was provided by the GENERAL MITCHILL, a C.G. manned troop transport. A stop was made at Holandia, New Guinea, where 5000 troops were picked up and transported to Tacoma, WA. There was no discharge from the Coast Guard as such. He was a Lt. JG at the time, and retired in \_\_\_\_\_ as Commander.

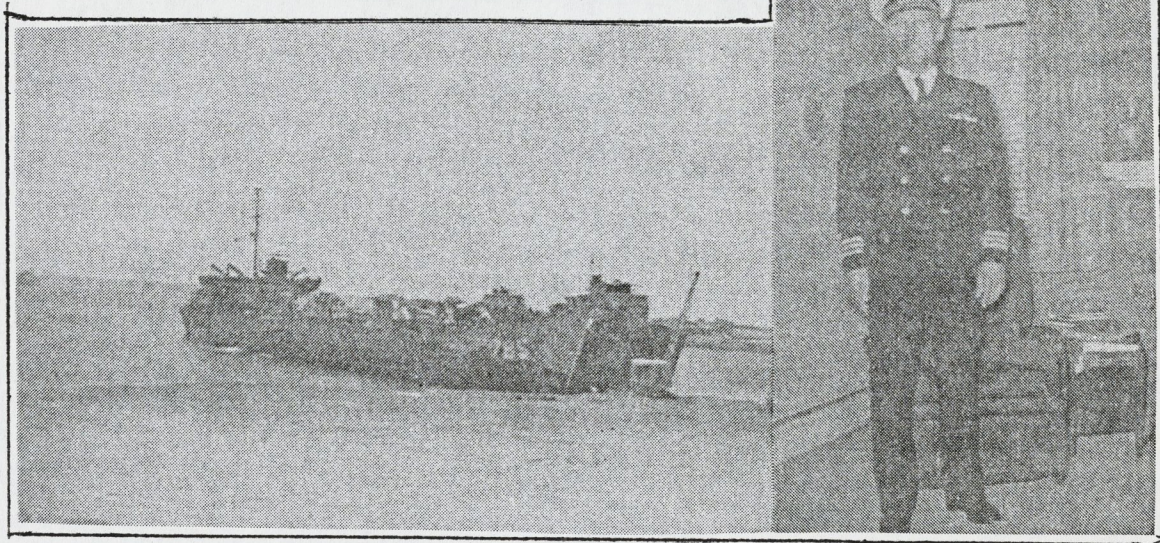
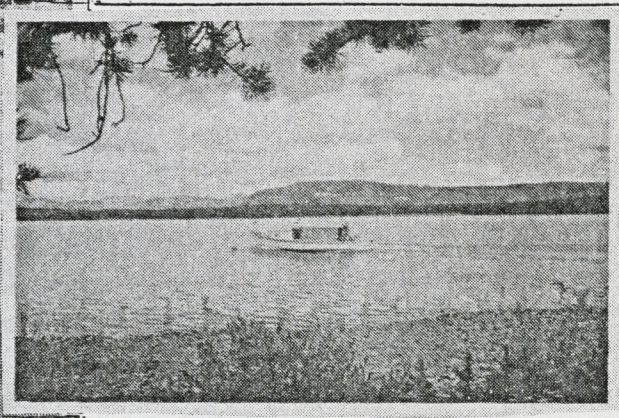
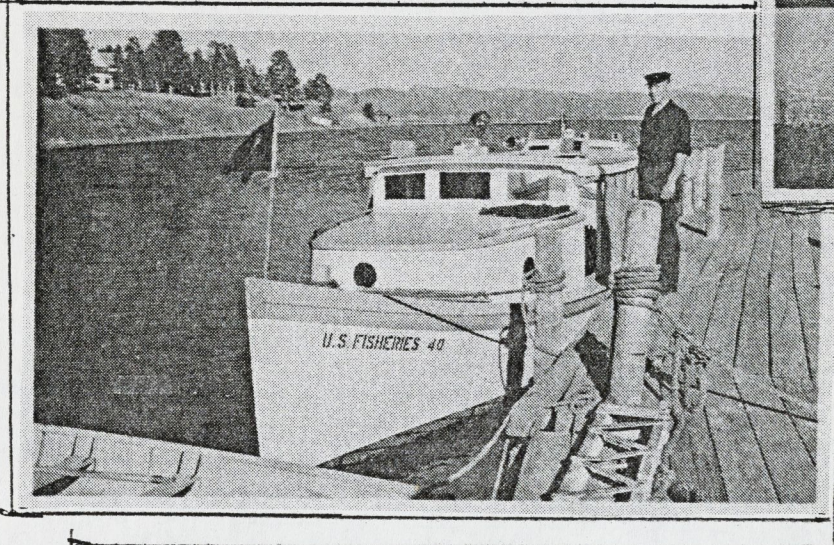
Ned, Norma and Merritt at home





Left: Yellowstone Nat'l Park Fish Hatchery in the 40's - summer home of so many of our retirees!!

Below Left: Skipper Ned Tuttle and his Park Service launch. Right: Underway on beautiful Yellowstone Lake.



Old 785 on the beach--and its commander

## FEDERAL FISH HATCHERY MEMOIRS

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Feb. 15, 1979

In Nov. '45 he reported back to Yellowstone, where Bill Dunn had replaced him during the war as Superintendent. In the spring of '46, after spending a month or so with Hack Chipman at Bozeman; he was promoted from Yellowstone Supt. to Supervisor of the Grand Coulee Fishery Project at Leavenworth WA. upon Joe Kemmerich's retirement. In 1950 he was promoted to Assistant Regional Supervisor of Hatcheries in Portland, and when Lew Garlick transferred to the Albuquerque, NM., Regional Office, Ned was appointed Regional Supervisor of all National Fish Hatcheries in Region I and served until his retirement in Dec. 1965 after which he was succeeded by Marvin A. Smith.

"If I were to list my contributions to the Service, I would say that, along with a good many others, we saw the period of greatest progress in fisheries that had ever taken place. From the time of killing horses and grinding their meat for fish food, to the development of the pellitized dry food which was properly balanced so that we could grow healthy fish rapidly, progress was great in all phases of our salmon and trout culture. This was especially true in the development of the large populations of Cohos that are now present. Hatchery construction progressed with new and better facilities to the new huge computerized units that are so strange to us old-timers.

"I could not point out any one person who influenced my professional career as I worked with so many who gave their best - their all - to constantly improving our fish culture. The boys that the Univ. of Wash. School of Fisheries sent to Yellowstone each summer for so many years have all helped direct future efforts toward better fish culture. The Park Rangers, with their excellent cooperation, always expressed a high opinion of the civil service people I was priveleged to work with. I would also add that the high quality of those men I worked with in the US Coast Guard left a deep impression om me, especially in the line of safety".

After retirement Ned and Norma sold their home in Milwaukie,OR., and spent modt of their time trailering between Arizona and Oregon. In 1970 they bought a summer home near Bend Ore. from which they "commute" to Portland to visit their grandchildren, or to Yuma, Az. Ned and I have a lot in common. Besides originating from Wisconsin; having one son; and enjoying a lot of trailering since our retirement, we both recently have been battling malignancies. So far I have been able to control my affliction with female hormones, but Ned had to have the upper lobe of his right lung removed, and sweat through chemotherapy and high energy X-ray treatments. He not only has survived all that hot treatment, he and Norma took an extended tour of their old "stamping grounds" at Yellowstone and North Dakota last fall. We missed them at Harlan's reunion, but were glad to know they were "doing their thing"!

Ned has been most helpful in furnishing me names, addresses, and anecdotes of former fishery associates. As I type this I just discovered his last letter full of photos and lists of names I should have included here. But they will be a fine start for our next edition of our newsletter. We just heard from Al Kemmerich that he and Pauline will not be down this year either..sounds like he is also due for a bit of plumbing. Oh well!! Let's see you all at Harlan's!

WOOD, ELMER CLARK of 2721 Empire Way East Wenatchee WA 98801 was b. 17 Nov. '91 at Coyle (east of Quilcene) WA son of James Bradford and Elizabeth Emily (Clark) Wood His father was a farmer who homesteaded Emmily in 1888 15 miles west of Quilcene. On 10 Nov in Bellingham WA Elmer m. Mary Almina Jewett and they had the following children: Betty Jane Carroll (of 1019 NW 91st St. Vancouver WA. 98801 who furnished much of this information); Richard C. -retired in Wenatchee-; and Kenneth E. Wood, Home-builder and Fra West Merchants Inc. of East Wenatchee.

in 1915

Elmer graduated from 8th grade of Coyle Grade School. Coyle has a Post office and store across from Dabob Bay on Towantus Peninsula in Jefferson County. where his father first tokk up land in 1888. He worked on his father's farm before enlisting in the US Army where he served from Oct. '17 to Feb '18 before going to work for the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers supplying fins for airplanes out of Aberdeen WA during 1918-19, and spent 3 mos. at Ft. Lewis in US Corps of Engineers as an old woodsman.

He was working in a logging camp on the Skagit River out of Hamilton - 3 or 4 miles from the old USEF fish hatchery at Birdsvew, when he met Supt. Bob Russell, and took the federal exam for appæntice fish culrurist at Bellingham in June of 1921. Russell told him he da received notice from Washington D.C. to start Elmer out there any time. When Elmer drew his time, the logging manager just couldn't believe he would quit for less money!!

Elmer entered on duty at Birsview on Nov. 1, 1921 and remained ththere 4 years; had 3 promotions in that time; and wound up as foremen of th new field hatchery at Duckabush in April of 1926, and later at Quilcene In 1939 he transferred back to Birdsvew, and in 1942 to Leavenworth a s formen for maintenance under Joe Kemmerich where he remained in charge until he retired in 1955. He has done some travelling back east, but stays pretty close to home most of the time.

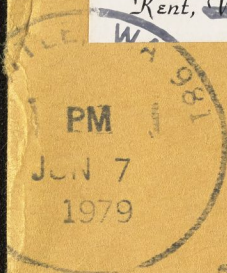
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#### ADDENDUM OR POSTSCRIPT ... Ye Editor

I know I have made many errors in copying or interpreting information that has been sent to me so graciously by so many, so in the next issue I will have a section for corrections and additions offered by anyone interested enough to take the time to offer such info. Let's call it Vox Pop, and please don't hesitate to "put the record straight"..my only restriction will be to edit out anything resembling "character assassination", and all statements will have to be signed. Otherwise I will welcome any comments..or additional pictures. Let me make it clear that dittos or xeroxed photos do nat reproduce well..and you can see that pale ones do not either. I will return all black and white or color photos loaned me as soon as I can have "velox" prints made (these have the tiny dots that enable proper printing. Newspaper or magazine pictures already have those dots and can be printed directly.) Thanks to all of you for your wonderful cooperation in this "labor of Love"..and if you don't think it is that, try it yourself sometime! and forgive me for being such a damned poor correspondent in acknowledging your letters and cards and gifts of money and words of encouragement. See you next summer, God willin'..W.M.M.



The W. Markham Mortons  
Huntington Park  
24445 - 13th Avenue S.  
Kent, Washington 98031

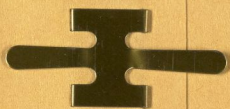


*Mortons  
Chart*

" Goodbye Dolly "  
" Fed. Hatch Memiors "

*First Class Mail*

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