

Call number: ORAL HISTORY 02-00-62-15

Miscellaneous recordings including a rededication of the Pedro Monument, Fairbanks, Alaska and a trip to Dawson City, Canada. Also recordings made in Palmer, Alaska, and Anchorage, Alaska.

Narrators include Alfred Ghezzi, Earl Beistline, Bob Bloom, Milton Snodgrass, Kenneth Thomas Porter and Josephine Porter.

Date: July 22, 1963, August 14th, 1963, August 30st, September 2nd, 1963

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Notes: Originals on 3 inch reels. Master copies on CD.

July 22nd, 1963, a pioneer memorial of the discovery by Felix Pedro. An unidentified master of ceremonies [perhaps Earl Beistline] is talking about pioneers and the discovery of gold in the Fairbanks area, which gave a foundation for today's society in Fairbanks and in Alaska. The speaker introduces the president of the Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo no 4: Brother William Shaeffer.

William greets the audience and reminds them with many words about Felix Pedro's discovery of gold 61 years ago.

Master of ceremonies introduces the six men who are honored guests of the Igloo this year. They are all members of the Pioneers of Alaska; they have all made history and contributed to the development of the state of Alaska. He is going to give brief biographical sketches of each:

Charles Creamer was born in Weaverville, California on May 4th, 1889. As a young boy, in 1897, he came to Dyea, Alaska, where his father was engaged in freighting supplies over the Chilkoot Pass. In 1904, Charles arrived in Fairbanks where he began to make his way in life by setting pins in California Bowling Alley. 02:47 He also hurdled cattle and sheep for the [unclear] brothers and worked in a slaughterhouse in Nookum Slough [sp?]. In 1920 Charles and Ann Carr [sp?], who came from Nome in 1904, were married and in 1928 they took over the Hinckley's Dairy which they have developed into one of the largest and finest in the State of Alaska. Charles still works full days at the farm although his son Donald has taken much of the load of operating the dairy. Charlie Creamer's hobby was to keep museum-type cars in good running condition, which he demonstrated at the Golden Days parade. Charles joined Igloo no 4 in December 17th, 1928 and has been in Alaska for 66 years.

Brother Charles Gustav Lind was born in Sweden, on December 3rd, 1876. He came to the United States in 1895 and headed towards Dawson and Alaska in 1897. He was caught in a snow-slide on Chilkoot Pass that preceded the "big one" [referring to a fatal "Palm Sunday Avalanche" that claimed around 50-70 lives]. Charles married Thea [sp?] Justman in Ruby on January 4th, 1913. He has mined and prospected in areas including Nome, Rampart, Ruby, Livengood, Manley Hot Springs, as well as Dome and Ready

Bullion Creek in the Fairbanks area. Also, he has worked for the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company and has retired from the Alaska Railroad in 1946. Charlie spends his winters outside, but comes to Fairbanks during the summers to visit with his daughter, Mrs. Bruce Thomas, and family. He is one of the 3 living charter members of Igloo no. 4 and his roll number is 1. He joined the Igloo in 1910 and has been in Alaska for 66 years.

Brother Jens Weltzin was born in Donnelly, Minnesota in December 6th 1883. He first arrived in Valdez in February 1910 and begun to work Grays Harbor Mine at Copper Mountain [unable to verify location]. Then he worked for the Copper River Railroad and then he walked over the Chitna-Fairbanks –trail, arriving in Fairbanks on June 25th, 1910.

Jens Weltzin has been associated with mining on Dome, Pedro and Little Eldorado –creeks. He operated a general store in Little Eldorado and Fairbanks Creek. He also did some teamster-work. In 1928 he started working with United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company and worked for them until he retired a few years ago. His family was raised in Fairbanks area. Jens Weltzin is a life-member of the Igloo no. 4, joined the order in 1937, and has been to Alaska for 53 years.

Brother Frank D. Young's father knew the Juneau –area prior to 1896 and it was that year when he brought his family to Juneau. Four [?] years later he left Juneau for Klondike over the Chilkoot Pass and his family followed in 1900. Frank had attended the school in Dawson and continued in public school in Fairbanks in 1905 with Charlie Cramer, Jay Busley [sp?] and Fred Johnson. In later years, Frank followed the stampedeers to most of the gold strikes in this part of Alaska. He mined on Bald- and Goldstream Creeks. He was also employed as a civilian housing manager for Ladd Field and later retired from Sanitation Department. Frank is keenly interested in his work as a member of State's Geographic Names Board and Centennial Commission. He has raised a family of 10 children, of whom most are still in Alaska. For the youngest past president of Igloo no 4, and present trustee of the Grand Igloo Pioneers of Alaska. He is joined the Igloo no 4 in 1915, and has been in Alaska for 67 years.

Edward Farrel was born in Minnesota, on July 13th, 1882. He came to Skagway in 1898 and to Dawson City in 1900. In 1903 he arrived to Fairbanks and has been in and out of the city ever since, prospecting and mining in various areas which include Livengood, Ruby, Iditarod, Rampart, Fortymile, Valdez, Copper River Country, Seward and the Koyukuk. Farrel also participated in a Fishwheel Stampede, and the speaker quotes him saying that Farrel wasn't too excited about it, but decided to go since he never missed a stampede. Farrel was married in 1946 and continues to prospect and mine during summer seasons. Speaker asks Farrel to tell him about a poem he participated in writing after the ceremonies. [Farrel says something inaudible.] In 1962 he was King Regent of Igloo no. 4. He joined the Igloo on December 12th, 1912 and has been in Alaska for 65 years.

Irving McKay Reed, King Regent in 1963 was born in Seattle, Washington in July 15th, 1889. As a boy, he lived in Dutch Harbor and went to school in Nome in early 1900s where he remembers seeing \$1 Million dollars' worth of gold bars in a bank window. On January 7th in 1923, Irving and Eleanor Stoy were married and came to Fairbanks in November 1924. Irving is a mining engineer by profession and in 1952 he was elected for a 4-year term as Territorial Highway Engineer. Also, he has worked as a mining

engineer for the Territorial Department of Mines and has been a [unclear] Commissioner and is one of the few mineral surveyors in Alaska. Now he is semi-retired as a mineral surveyor but is very active in pioneer-work and in Tanana-Yukon Historical Society. He was selected by Igloo No. 4 as the King Regent of 1963 Winter Carnival. He joined the Pioneers of Alaska in Nome, Alaska in 1911 and Igloo No. 4 on January 19, 1931. He has lived in Alaska for 63 years.

The speaker also introduces Martin Knuppe who is the oldest living pioneer of this Igloo. He also introduces a number of women who have played a great part in the history of Alaska. First is the president of the Pioneer Women of Alaska, Mrs. Leslie Nerland. Mrs. Nerland was born in Bellingham, Washington and spent her childhood in South-Eastern Alaska where her father operated a cannery. She first came to Alaska in 1903 to a small community in Wrangell Narrows, and later moved to Petersburg. Mildred and Leslie were married in Vancouver, British Columbia in January 16th, 1926 and moved to Fairbanks in May of 1930 where they continued to reside and raise their family of 3 children. Mildred was elected for a president of the Pioneer Women in 1962 and re-elected in 1963. Mildred started working early for the coffee hour she and other Pioneer Women had planned.

President of the Auxiliary No. 8 is Mrs. Martin Sather who is the daughter of pioneers, Isabel and Daniel Eagan. She was born in Fairbanks, but the speaker sees it is best to not mention the age. She first attended school at [unclear] Fairbanks Creek as a history course, used Apple Creek for [unclear]. Later she attended school in Fairbanks and at the University of Alaska. She married Martin Sather February 12, 1945 and they are now raising 3 sons, all of whom were born in St. Joseph's hospital where Pat [Isabelle?] also was born. Pat joined Auxiliary no. 8 on April 29th, 1955 and was elected as a president in 1963.

This year's Queen Regent for the Auxiliary no. 8 is Mrs. Helen Carlisle [sp?]. Mrs. Carlisle was born in Portland, Oregon. She came to Lake Bennet, Yukon Territory in summer of 1899 as a young girl. In 1917 she began teaching school in Nome where she spent a number of years. Also she [unclear] mission. In addition to her teaching work, Helen has been employed in the land office and with the United States Commissioner for 22 years. She was a member of Auxiliary no. 1 in Nome and is a past president of the Auxiliary no. 8 in Fairbanks. Interesting sidelight to King and Queen Regents is that Irwing Reed was in Nome when Queen Carlisle arrived. They didn't know this until the current year's activities.

The speaker introduces members of the Pioneer Women of Alaska: Mrs. Minnie Brewis who came to Dawson in 1899 and onto Fairbanks in 1904, Helen Carlisle who was already introduced, Mrs. Adrianna Coyle who came to Dawson in 1900 and into Fairbanks 1907, Mrs. Anna Creamer came to Nome in 1903 and into Fairbanks in 1904, Mrs. Amante Hanson came to Chena in 1907, Mrs. Louise Karstein came to Juneau in 1905, Mrs. Mary Miller came to Fairbanks in 1906, and Mrs. Angus Thomas came to South-Eastern Alaska in 1902. There are three Pioneer Women of Alaska who live in Fairbanks but could not come today: Mrs. Lillian Black, Mrs. Charlotte Cuban [?] and Mrs. Clare Rust. Mrs. Rust has suffered a dislocated shoulder last night.

Speaker also would like to acknowledge Mrs. And Mr. [unclear] who are visiting Fairbanks for a brief vacation. [Indistinct woman's voice is talking.] Introducing also Mrs. Nerland's father was Mr. Kildal [sp? Kindal?] who first came into Alaska in 1901-1902.

The master of ceremonies introduces today's guest speaker, Alfred Peter John Ghezzi. Ghezzi was born in New Zealand in July 1st, 1881. In 1901-1902 he volunteered for service in South Africa with 10th New Zealand Mounted Rifles. After being discharged, he sailed to San Francisco on March 18th, 1904 and on board of that ship he met the late Will Rogers who was also returning from the Boer War. In June 1904 he began his trip to Dawson City and after reaching Dawson, he traveled down the Yukon River on a small boat. Then he returned to Seattle. On February 6th, 1906 he left Seattle for Valdez and after arriving he and his partner Bill Glacier pulled a sled with supplies to Fairbanks in 21 days. The end of his journey was at point which we now know as Cushman Street.

When arriving to Fairbanks, Alfred went to work on No. 3 Below Discovery on Cleary Creek and since that time he has been merchant, miner, post-master, office worker and prospector. He first joined the Nenana Igloo no. 17, and last February he transferred to Igloo no. 4. He has been to Alaska for 59 years.

Alfred starts his speech by talking about honoring the pioneers and their work. Then he tells that Alaska was different 65 years ago than it is today. Prior to discovery of gold in Dawson in 1897, Alaska was little known to the outside world and travel by rivers was a necessity since summer trails didn't really exist. For early miners, rivers provided a method of transportation. Alfred mentions the troubles of summer travel that are unknown to prospectors today: mosquitoes, mountain ranges, up and down ridges, carrying shovels, gold pans, and grubstakes on their backs. Pedro Monument stands to the memory of one of the pioneers of yesteryear, Felix Pedro. Alfred discusses his gold find 61 years ago. He quotes Robert Service poem "The Prospector," and ends his speech.

The master of ceremonies continues by saying how the speech Alfred gave illustrates his own life: It was a few years ago when traveling through the McLaren River country the speaker encountered Ghezzi's tent. Ghezzi was prospecting there, and this didn't happen 50-years ago, but quite recently. He asks Chaplain to come forward to give a benediction. A man's voice starts praying for pioneers.

Announcements: coffee is served and Yukon Order of Pioneers is celebrating their discovery day soon. The speaker gives thanks for the participants who helped in organizing the event.

Harry Hughes tells that the recording was made by him for the Igloo No. 4 of the Pioneers of Alaska. He is also a member of Yukon Order of Pioneers, Dawson City. This was the July 22nd, 1963, a pioneer memorial of the discovery by Felix Pedro. End of the Recording.

The Recording resumes in 28: 13 with Harry Hughes. It's August 14th, 1963, and Hughes is in a car with Robert Bloom, Alfred Ghezzi, and George [unclear.] They are on their way to Dawson City to the Discovery Day ceremonies. Places mentioned on their trip: Big Delta, Tok Junction, Big [Unclear] River.

They arrive at George King's Boundary Roadhouse. They are 64 miles from Dawson City. They arrive at the ferry across from Dawson. There are no cars at the trailer camp so they have lots of places to stay.

In 30:44 Harry Hughes talks about what they have done in Dawson: He visited Katy. Some people showed up from Fairbanks but they are still waiting for more to arrive to the Discovery Day. Next day Bob, Alfred and George drove out to the Grand Forks mining sites where Alfred had worked around 1904 or 1905. They walked around in the tailing piles and took some pictures. They are still waiting for some Alaskans. Adolph and Mary Stock showed up, as well as Ivar Skarland. Harry also talks about seeing a show at the Opera House.

On the morning of Saturday the 17th they are in the parade: Ceremonials have been good and [unclear] Taylor was the MC. They had Commissioner Mr. Cameron and acting Mayor of the town, and one of the historians. Albert Ghezzi made a greeting too as one of the pioneers of Dawson. Later they went on top of the mountain with Albert Ghezzi and met lots of Dawsonites. Alaska Linck showed up [unclear] and she brought George and Dorothy King from the Boundary over. There was a picnic dinner at the top of the mountain, Midnight Dome and in the evening they went to see the show again. Jim Cath and his wife showed up, but left the following morning. Harry mentions Adolf and Mrs. Stock leaving. The previous night, Katy and Alaska had quite a few of the women over and Harry's group visited with them. This morning Bloom, Ghezzi and Bejon to Glen Franklin's mining claims. He was not ready for cleanup but is ready start soon, except that he doesn't have enough water to work full days. It'll be about 10 days before he can do the actual clean up. Harry's group is going to rest for tomorrow's trip back.

Notes from their car ride out of Dawson: At the ferry, at the Davis Dome, and one between Tok and Big Delta. Harry Hughes tells that has taken people back to their homes and is going to go by Mary's residence.

38:16 Saturday, August 30th Harry Hughes is recording a little story from [Milton D.] Snodgrass. Mrs. Snodgrass and Robert Bloom is also in the car with them. A man's voice says that he started the farm with a one single horse. Another man's voice, probably Bloom says that Bentley started a dairy with one cow. Snodgrass says he had three cows to which Bloom says that Snodgrass didn't do as well as Bentley [of Bentley Dairy]. [Laughter] Snodgrass says he didn't have a river to cross and he never found any fish in the milk.

Snodgrass came after he lost out [unclear]. He was around the experiment station when he went [to work] on the railroad for 3 and ½ years. The railroad gave up their project because they didn't have funds to bring people in. There were some 12000 inquests from people who wanted land but there was no money to send them up. Snodgrass retired and accepted a volunteer [unclear] and went with the bridge camp to rebuild the round house at Curry when it burned.

On August 16th he read from a paper about that a Subsistence Homestead Act had passed. He wrote Olson that night and proposed that his group offer support for that movement because of the available funds. Snodgrass wrote a project to Olson, suggesting a change to 40-acre track and put them in [unclear] colonists. On their project they had land for sale "in a valley here" for \$7-12 dollars an acre for raw land, and cleared land for 50-60 dollars an acre. 172 original settlers came to pass, out of over 450

original homesteads [Meaning that out of 450 applications for a homestead, 172 passed the surveys]. Snodgrass wrote the project for Olson, suggesting a \$3,200 dollars loan with 30 years to pay back with a farm, bank and [unclear]. Jacob Baker came the next spring to look it over. Fairbanks didn't listen or want to have anything to do with it. Then he [Jacob?] came to here [to Anchorage?] and [Unclear] depot at Matanuska with politicians from Anchorage. At that time Snodgrass was going to [unclear] sisters [unclear] who had been with them at the Experiment Station and that night in Anchorage, the newspaper called him and asked if he had something to offer, and said that the [unclear] who was here had selected some 80 projects in the state that would receive the subsistence homestead project [funds]. They got 7-8 acres and a home with a limit of about 50,000 dollars and they had 10-12 years to pay it back.

Bob Bloom asks when he met Baker, to which Snodgrass replies that he never met Baker. The day they made the project, Shawn Baker [?] and Road Commission were "here" and they drove all over the valley. Snodgrass read his report that night. He sent his report to the newspaperman who had called him. They [the legislators] had followed his report's recommendation since their figures was \$32,050 dollars. That was on 16th of August in 1931. It was written in Anchorage Times and could be verified. When Olson came back up from outside, Frank got funds to continue his work to get more money to bring in more settlers. They had some 12,000 inquiries already and some 1,100 that had been classified as possible people. Snodgrass had contacted 600 of them and brought in 56. He talks about how he bought his farm from a widow with a help of a bank, and about his loan of 1000 dollars.

His house had one room when he bought it, a story and a half with 2 rooms. There was little cabin on the property and 3 acres cultivated. ½ a mile down the river bank there was 5-6 acres cleared and where their house is there were 2 ½ acres clear land. There is 50 acres [given] to the corporation, 16 acres out of [cross talking, there's a woman's voice in the foreground.]

Snodgrass bought three cows, and then four more and his dairy project started. They formed a co-op and brought the dairy herd [unclear], the engineer in Anchorage on the Railroad [unclear] Anchorage Dairy. Snodgrass bought the cows. That started that. Snodgrass had made an application for Frank with a homestead so he got \$2,500 dollar loan when he started to build a farm. That year a farmer whose 15-year-old kid and Snodgrass cleared an acre a day from [tree] stumps with a tractor and a hoister [?]. More talking about their hard working. If there was a tree, they just pulled it up and left it roots sticking up in the air and later Snodgrass burned the stumps.

Snodgrass discusses his cows: During the first year he bought a cow from a widow lady, and later a heifer calf from California. Then he traded a corner lot for that heifer calf. Then there was a man who had brought cattle in from outside but had a falling off from a telephone post and had to go Outside so Snodgrass bought those three heads. The next year he had a couple of calves. Then he bought 29 heads from Peterken's [sp? Petersen's ?] herd in town [Anchorage]. Their agent at the Co-op bought all their equipment and their business [from Peterken's farm] and Snodgrass got \$3000 worth of grain with the cows. That's how he got started.

Peterkens [sp?] sent their hired hands to help up with milking while Snodgrass was adding 10 cows to the herd. His son Roland was at College at the time, but when he got home, he helped Mary and Mr. Snodgrass with milking. Ray McCartney and Margaret [Snodgrass' daughter] were married at the time and they helped in milking, so Snodgrass cleaned the barns and fed the calves. Rollie [Roland] partnered with Milton Snodgrass once he was out of school, and later Snodgrass sold properties to him. Snodgrass talks about Peterken and Margaret bringing kids back from Kansas State with Bill. Dr. Peterken was trying to persuade Snodgrass from having dairy cows [?]. Bloom also tried to talk people out of a deal that they wanted to make by saying they'd starve to death. Finally they overruled Bloom and bought the place, and are just now going to move somewhere to live off of the money they made with that place. That was Valdez Roadhouse [?]. Bloom had to buy it for them.

55:13 Snodgrass continues that when Rollie came back, he was a legend. Bill came up that year and he had met Marion. They were just putting on the Grade A Dairy and Bill was in charge of that. He was an inspector on that. They sold to the City of Anchorage and took over the city delivery. The Co-Op bought that on time [unclear.] Stork [sp? Storke?] was a manager before Roland succeeded him, and Snodgrass was on board somewhere. He was milking cows. They contracted [unclear] to test [unclear, something about a disease]. Snodgrass went to hospitals for 5 months.

Harry Hughes asks Mrs. Snodgrass about when buildings were built that they took over. Mr. Snodgrass continues that he thinks some fellow had a homestead below town. Then Harry asks if there are any of the original pioneers living, and Snodgrass lists: Pete Johnson, and a person whose name he doesn't remember. Harry asks also, if he had any idea that so many people would live in the valley, and Snodgrass tells he was there for 3 years, surveying land for agricultural development. He was living in Kodiak at the time. He came down from Fairbanks to Kodiak to select and build an experimental farm for the government, for the Department of Agriculture.

There were 45-50 people during summers when he first arrived to the area, but in springtime he could only have counted about 25 and other people were somewhere else working. There were 400 locations and 172 patents and when they came in there were 72, and other 100 who had patented their land had drifted off to other parts of Alaska or back to the States. He couldn't tell how many people there are now in 1963, but estimates close to 3000 people and between 600-700 farms. There are lots of school kids.

[Hughes stops the recording in order to move to another location.]

59:53 the recording resumes with Harry Hughes asking unnamed person to describe a farm they are at, as well as its inhabitants. A feminine voice says they are Louise Kellogg's. Bob, Mrs., and Mr. Snodgrass have visited the farm with Harry Hughes and it's a very modern operation that would require enormous capital. Talking about her farm that has 140 or 150 cows and also discussing a silo that is loaded by a conveyer. [Hughes states that he will stop the tape and move onto another location.]

In 1:03:40 Harry Hughes states it is August 31st, Sunday morning in Palmer, Alaska, and Mr. Snodgrass will tell about the history of their original 2-story home. The early settlers of Matanuska Valley consisted largely of Scandinavian people from the States. At the beginning of the survey of the Matanuska Valley

[unclear] was the headquarters and supply-base for all Matanuska regions. Of the early settlers who worked with the surveyors to finish the survey of the homesteads, some 400 or 450 took homesteads in the valley and in the 1915 he came in to select the site for an Experimental Farm. There he met the early homesteaders who had spent 2-3 years on survey parties. The 320 acre homesteads were made possible by an act of Congress at a request of Dr. C.C. Jorgenson. Much attention wasn't paid to the heavy standard timber that was cut during the clearing. Consequentially, they were land poor. In the three years Snodgrass was working in the valley and testing crops, there were no roads, no capital. Only 172 homesteads were patented. 14 of them were families and the rest were bachelors, old or young. That was the handicap of the valley, but the greatest handicap was the roads.

William Hoppey's (Hoppe?) house was one of the oldest 2-story buildings. It was perhaps 3rd or 4th 2-story building. Over on Wasilla Lake was the first 2-story building that was Anderson family's. Harry Hughes asks if that Anderson lives in Anchorage today, and Snodgrass confirms that he does. Mother Anderson's attic was the school house for the settlers Snodgrass helped to bring in. Alice Anderson's family wasn't these Andersons but Alice's mother was also a teacher. About Alice's husband and children.

The highway is the connecting highway between Wasilla and Palmer. It used to be a dirt road not too long ago, says Hughes, and continues that the pavement has only been there for a very short time. Snodgrass tells that the pavement has been there only for four years and when he came in in 1912, 1913, 1914 or 1915, there was only a double ended trail. In 1923 he came into the valley to [Harry Hughes says the owners of the building have passed away and it's in the hands of the state.] Snodgrass says it's been occupied for most of the time.

[Break in the recording.]

1:09:47 September 2nd, 1963 Bob Bloom and Harry Hughes are visiting Mr. Rick Porter [Rick Porter is not in the Pioneers of Alaska Index, and his wife called him Kenneth, so the right person is Porter Kenneth, Thomas] and his wife in Anchorage. The address is mentioned, it's right downtown and it used to be out in the country when Harry first was there. Mr. Porter starts by praising Harry Hughes' recordings and the work that he is doing in preserving the old-timer lore. Harry asks him his biographical information. Mr. Porter was born in Fairbanks, Alaska, in October 20th in 1913 on the hospital-side of Chena. Their house was at the vicinity of Creamer home. He had an older brother Harry, sister Margaret, and younger sister Mary who passed away in Fairbanks in 1917. His father came into the country in 1898, and came to Fairbanks right after the turn of the century. His brother Harry was born in Nome and his father was in Nome for some time before coming to Fairbanks. His other siblings were born in Fairbanks. Dad went to Valdez in 1918 and they spent some time in Cordova where his father was interested in a saw-mill in Eyak Lake. They made a short trip in Yakima, Washington but they didn't do so well but alongside with their time in Yakima, the depression of 1929 was good times. They came back to Alaska and have been in Alaska since then. His parents are passed away, mother in 1937 in Anchorage and father in 1943. Their older brother died in 1950. Sister Margaret is living in States and Mr. Porter has been almost a continuous resident of Anchorage since 1921.

He is associated with the Elks Club and the Pioneers of Alaska. He has been a Chairman of the Visiting Committee in Elks Club and received the Elk of the Year award last year. He has also been active in Pioneers and spends lots of time with Pioneer activities. This year he will be a president of the Igloo [in Anchorage] and will look forward to a fruitful year, working in conjunction with Harry Hughes who will be the president of Igloo in Fairbanks.

Mr. Porter says Harry Hughes asked him to talk about his most important life event, marriage to Josephine. She was from an old Fairbanks family, Bob Guise' [Guy's?] daughter. [Break in the recording.]

Josephine starts talking: She was born in 1912 at St. Joseph's hospital in Fairbanks which was fairly new at that time. It was built in 1910. She lived in Fairbanks until she was 13 and then their family moved to Seattle in 1925 where she finished her schooling and came up to Anchorage in 1935. She was married to Pat Cone who was a railroad worker and they raised 2 sons in Anchorage. In 1956 after her husband passed away, she married Kenneth Porter, another old-time Alaskan. They lived in Anchorage.

Prompted [probably by Hughes], Josephine tells more about her family: Her mother raised four children. Her name was Minnie Guy and her father was Robert Guy. [Somebody says something unclear.] There were four children in Fairbanks: Her brother was the oldest; then there was Charla [sp?Sharla?] who passed away in 1925, another sister Dorothy, and Josephine herself. Josephine is the past president of the Pioneer Auxiliary no. 4 in Anchorage and is now a trustee of that auxiliary.

Mr. Porter concludes the session by thanking Bob Bloom who is an exemplary pioneer and Harry Hughes.

[End of the recording.]